Political - 1932

Republicans

Party Affiliation

N. Y. EVENING POST

OCT 3 1932

Keynote by Hamilton Fish Jr.

BUFFALO, Oct. 3 (AP).—The keynote speech of Representative Hamilton Fish Jr., as prepared for delivery at the Republican State Convention today, called President Hoover "the greatest asset of our Republic."

Attacking Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mr. Fish said:

"In his swing around the country he has made numerous speeches, used multitudinous platitudes and glittering generalities and proposed nostrums ad nauseam, like a quack doctor, for every conceiveable ill, but has failed lamentably to present a constructive program for unemployment and farm relief, national economy and economic recovery, which are the paramount issues of the campaign."

The keynote speaker bespoke "whole-hearted support of the President for his courageous stand against the payment of $2,400,000,000 to able-bodied veterans in the present financial crisis."

"A situation may develop when Congress convenes in December," he continued, "that would require the enactment of emergency legislation to afford monetary relief to the unemployed and needy veterans out of the balance of their adjusted service certificates, to be paid in monthly installments for a period of not more than one year. This could probably be financed without endangering the public credit or creating further unemployment."

Hoover Averted Ruin

Mr. Fish, discussing President Hoover's record, said he has "averted national ruin and disaster; he has checked the depression and is leading us back on the road to recovery."

Commenting on Governor Roosevelt's record, he said he was "catapulted into the Governor's chair by that great leader, Governor Alfred E. Smith," and that for the first two years he "followed in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor and profited by his reflected glory." During the last two years, he said, Governor Roosevelt has "done nothing constructive."

"He has, however, frowned on his courageous and constructive creator, and Alfred E. Smith, the man with perhaps the largest personal following in the United States, became the original 'forgotten man' with Governor Roosevelt."

"Nevertheless, former Governor Smith is still a Democrat, and up to the present moment a very still one, although he may feel compelled, for personal and political reasons, to give a perfunctory indorsement to his party candidate which would now amount to nothing more than damning his old friend Frank with faint praise."

Warning to Farmers

Under the sub-division of his address devoted to farm relief Mr. Fish said:

"Legislative relief, like charity, ought to begin at home. We have more abandoned farms in New York State than in any other State in the Union, and there will be a lot more if the protective duties provided by the last Republican tariff bill for milk, cream and dairy products, eggs, poultry and vegetables are reduced or done away with. Let the farmers of New York State consider well where their interests are best served before going to the polls.

"Governor Roosevelt's farm relief speech at Topeka was, if possible, the vaguest and weakest of his tour. It is not to be wondered at. He claims to hail from a farm, when,2in reality, it is a typical Hudson River country estate, which grows enough vegetables for home consumption and enough hay to feet the cows to furnish the milk for the family, and where he gets the corn to feet the chickens to supply the needs of his estate with eggs, I do not know, but probably from Topeka.

Roosevelt as a Farmer

"Governor Roosevelt knows as much about farming as his illustrious predecessor, both in office and as a candidate of the Democratic Party for the Presidency, Alfred E. Smith, who learned all he knew from a car window on his way West, in the 1928 campaign, to deliver a speech on agricultural relief at Oklahoma City."

Excerpts from Representative Fish's address, under various heads listed in advance copies of the speech supplied to the press, follow:

"Foreign Affairs"

"President Hoover was viciously attacked from various sources when he instituted the moratorium on German reparations payments last year, but time has demonstrated the necessity for such action which has been approved at home and abroad and acclaimed by people of German origin in this country."

Party are opposed to cancellation of war debts. . . . Let the nations of Europe reduce their enormous budgets for military and naval armaments before asking for further reductions of their war debts."

"Radicalism"

"We Republicans have no use for any form of Socialism, Communism, Fascism or foreign dictatorship in the United States."

"Labor"

"The President has conciliated both capital and labor to a larger degree than any previous Administration and has secured the co-operation even in this period of stress with the result that there have been few strikes and little disorder. He has consistently urged the five-day week and shorter hours for labor, and upheld the American standard of wages."

"Relief"

"I urge the whole-hearted support of the referendum to be submitted on Election Day providing $30,000,000 for unemployment relief, and if that is not sufficient, I favor the enactment of a 1 per cent sales tax by the State of New York for a period of one year to provide adequate emergency unemployment relief if the conditions warrant such legislation during the approaching winter.

"No American citizen or members of his family must be permitted to be without ample food, shelter, clothing or fuel during the rigors of the winter months. We are still the wealthiest State in the richest nation of the world, and we do not propose, in case of a breakdown or failure of private and municipal relief, to permit our citizens to suffer from hunger or destitution."

"Tariff"

"The American protective system has built up the industries of the United States, and the attitude of Governor Roosevelt puts in peril the welfare of our wage earners. There is no such thing as an ideal or perfect tariff, but Republicans can be best trusted to iron out any defects.'

'Reconstruction Finance Corporation

"Almost over night, by the very existence of this Governmental institution (the R. F. C.), backed by huge funds, the fear of economic and monetary paralysis disappeared credit was restored and money came out of hoarding. The record of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation speaks for itself."

"Prohibition"

"This issue (prohibition) must be taken out of politics and the President's acceptance speech shows that he is determined to do so. The sooner the States are allowed to deal with the problem as their citizens may determine, the better for the country."

"Negro"

"In view of ~~the continued~~ lynching of Negroes in Southern States, the increase in peonage, the disfranchisement, segregation and jimcrowing of the entire Negro population south of the Mason-Dixon Line, it is inconceivable that free American Negroes in the North will desert the party of Abraham Lincoln to put into power a party dominated by Southern Democrats and help elect as Vice-President John Nance Garner, who fought the anti-lynching bill, appropriations for Howard University, and the bill I introduced to erect a monument in France in commemoration of the heroism and supreme sacrifice of colored soldiers of the Ninety-third Division."

"Garnerism"

"I am constrained to give more attention to Mr. Garner than he is entitled to, not only because he is Speaker of the House of Representatives, but also because back of him is something much more serious—the true spirit of the Democratic Party—the same spirit that was shown in the Democratic House of Representatives and by the Democrats in the Senate with very few exceptions, and the spirit of those prominently identified and associated with Franklin Roosevelt in this campaign—and that is an utter disregard of the acute financial crisis in the United States and a willingness to raid the Treasury, issue fiat money and generally destroy the sources of governmental revenue and unbalance the budget.

"I say without fear of successful contradiction that the philosophy of 'Pork Barrel' Jack Garner typifies the Democratic spirit and attitude toward the use of public funds in the Treasury of the United States and presents an unmistakable warning of what an orgy of waste and extravagance is to be expected in case of Democratic victory."

"We stand on a platform upholding and commending the achievements of the able, clean, honest, constructive and sound administration of Herbert Hoover, while our opponents depend on disconten. There has never been a cleaner administration, or one freer from scandal since the foundation of the Republic."

"The President has averted national ruin and disaster, he has checked the depression and is leading us back on the road to recovery. At this very moment Herbert Hoover is the greatest asset of our Republic."

"Republican Party"

"Let us give thanks on this 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington that we are American citizens and belong to the party that has kept faith with Lincoln."

HOUSTON, TEX.
CHRONICLE

SEP 26 1932

Negro Republicans To Hear Author Speak

Dr. Sutton E. Griggs, negro author and lecturer on interracial problems, will address a mass meeting at Emancipation Park at 8 p.m. Tuesday under the auspices of the Harris County ~~Negro~~ Republican Club.

J. M. Burr, chairman of the club, who announced the meeting, said that Doctor Briggs is the author of some twenty books on racial subjects, two of which are used as references in the Harvard Library. Briggs is regarded as one of the most eloquent negro orators on the lecture platform. He is a native Texan.

Seats will be reserved for white people.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.
UNION

SEP 22 1932

Negroes to Organize ~~To Boost~~ G. O. P. Ticket

Young men of the negro American Republican group of San Diego will organize to boost the Republican ticket from top to bottom. Leaders of the movement are William Bolden, Tom Cummins, Ed Parker, George Brown and others prominent in that group.

The first meeting will be held at 428 North Twenty-eighth street at 7 o'clock next Wednesday night.

EDITORIAL

MR. HOOVER MEETS HIS NEGROES

Chronicle

The ice has been broken. President Hoover met over 300 Negro politicians and after exchanging courtesies, the group was photographed. The atmosphere teemed with platitudes during the meeting, and everyone departed satisfied with himself. There was not one word of the President's attitude to the Negro during his administration; all went "merrily as a marriage bell."

The great expediency occured last Saturday at the White House. The Negroes were taken from New York to Washington by special train to greet the Chief Executive.

The speech of the occasion was the double-edged and subtle harangue of Roscoe Conkling Simmons. Take it any way you choose, either as a boost or a condemnation for the Republican Party. Unkind men, said Mr. Simmons, say that Mr. Hoover is no believer in the equality of man. Distress has overtaken the Negro owing to the desertion of the Republicans. "Stubborn Justice" is poor compliment when applied to a leader, but Mr. Simmons says that is what Mr. Hoover hands out. Anyway, the speech of Mr. Simmons is printed elsewhere, so that our readers may pass judgment on it for themselves.

Apart from the historic meeting at the White House, the outstanding event of the week was the speech of Mr. Hoover in Iowa. There is no doubt that at least the President displayed remarkable temerity in going to the territory of the striking farmers and explaining his attitude.

JOURNAL
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

SEP 28 1932

G.O.P. SPEAKERS HARP ON 'JACK'

Negroes Told at Rallies About "What You Might Expect From Garner, a Southern Democrat.

That Republican campaign orators will stress the name of John Nance Garner of Texas when addressing Negro gatherings here during the next month was indicated last night at a rally sponsored by Fireworks Station colored voters. Three speakers centered their attack upon the Democratic national ticket around Roosevelt's running mate. They were Daniel McGlynn, county committee chairman; Arthur R. Felsen, attorney, and Con Hayes, labor leaders.

Each of the trio warned the crowd of more than 300 Negroes of "what you might expert from a southern Democrat." They even talked of disfranchisement and here were many in the audience that filled a church basement at Forty-first-st and Market-av, who shouted in chorus with the speakers, "yes, that's what they'll do."

Lindauer Attends.

The meeting was attended by Curt C. Lindauer, candidate for state's attorney; Henry C. Rosenberg, candidate for circuit clerk, and by members of the Republican Levee Board ticket, namely John D. Johns, Lee R. Nugent, Seth K. Cherrington, John W. Costely and Henry E. Lueders.

Johns took several minutes on the platform during which he reminded the Negroes of Fireworks Station that the present levee board two years ago dug a drainage ditch which has since protected the territory from high waters.

McGlynn declared it was inconceivable to him how the Negroes could be anything else but Republicans.

Listen to "Foolishness"

"If you aren't," the G. O. P. orator declared, "then you have been led astray by some foolishness you have been listening to. The Negroes of East St. Louis might talk Democratic now but on November 8, they'll vote Republican just like during the last city election they wore big Harris buttons and voted for Doyle."

McGlynn launched into a bitter attack on the southern Democrats for their treatment of Negroes and spoke of the states which do not allow the colored people the right of franchise. In this connection he referred to Garner.

"Remember Grandfathers"

"When they talk to you about hard times," McGlynn said, "remember your grandfathers had hard times when they had shackles around their legs. If the colored people can think anything but Republicansim then it's about time for me to turn socialist."

McGlynn defended President Hoover and criticized a "Democratic controlled Congress which failed to do anything to relieve the depression, although its Democratic members attacked Hoover."

Felsen pleaded for support of the Republican ticket, declaring "Hoover knows what the United States needs."

Depression Ending.

"The depression is ending under the leadership of the Republican party," Felsen declared. "Let's go back to leadership that we know, both in state and nation. The prosperity of this country is made up of Republican tariff and it must return under Republican tariff."

Hayes described Len Small as the greatest friend the working man ever had in the executive mansion at Springfield, and at the same time he credited Hoover with holding back nation-wide wage cuts until the prices of necessities dropped.

Hoover Acted Quickly.

"Hoover did not sit idly by when the first crash came in 1929, but he immediately called together all of the nation's industrialists and employers and called upon them to co-operate in lessening the effects of the depression that had befallen the country," Hayes asserted.

Hayes characterized Small as a man of experience, "who is needed in this crisis to steer the ship of state."

Joe Harrison, precinct committeeman, presided over the meeting.

SOUTH BEND, IND
TRIBUNE

SEP 27 1932

COLORED G. O. P. CLUB IS FORMED

A. T. Stanley Elected President; Next Meet Monday.

Efforts to organize a permanent club for the colored republicans of South Bend were climaxed Monday night at republican headquarters with the election of A. T. Stanley as president of the Progressive Republican club.

Other officers of the group who were named last night were: B. P. Wallace, first vice president; G. Tunstall, second vice president; Mrs. M. Mason, third vice president; Mrs. J. E. Scott, secretary; Mrs. J. McDaniel, assistant secretary; Henry Coker, treasurer; Bennie Curtis, corresponding secretary; J. Butler, sergeant-at-arms; and George Jones, publicity director.

The club was addressed by Henry L. Humrichouser, county chairman, and by several republican nominees.

The Progressive Republican club, according to Mr. Stanley, will work in close harmony with the central republican committee. It will not serve merely as an active group for this campaign, but also will offer the colored republican voters a permanent society.

The club will hold its next meeting at 7 o'clock Monday night in republican headquarters, the meeting being called early to permit members to hear an address by U. S. District Attorney Oliver M. Loomis to the colored voters later in the evening.

The colored ward and precinct directors held an organization meeting in republican headquarters Monday afternoon to discuss a tentative speakers' program for October.

CAMDEN, N. J.
COURIER

SEP 27 1932

Hoover and the Negro

To the Editor:

Sir—President Hoover has been in the White House for a period of three and one-half years. During which time he has not done one single thing which would merit for him any consideration from the Negro voter.

On the contrary, he has demonstrated by deeds that he is opposed to Negroes exercising any sort of authority and that he does not intend to allow them to control any political power where he can prevent it.

Not only have the actions of the president spoken but all the men, local and national, who have constituted the Republican High Command during Hoover's regime are inoculated with the same contagion.

In view of this disregard for the Negro, who contributed much toward the successful election of Hoover four years ago, intelligent Negroes feel that it IS prudent to "swap horses crossing a stream."

Chas. E. Mitchell, minister to Liberia was appointed only after the Liberian government let it be known that a white minister would not be acceptable in Monrovia.

Only recently Mr. Hoover appointed a white man minister to Haiti.

Negroes have been specifically excluded from all the public works which the federal government has set up in the South.

It seems to be the policy of the G. O. P. to drive Negroes from all pursuit of honest endeavor, all of which spells "ingratitude."

At Boulder Dam where the government is spending millions of taxpayers' money and where thousands of men are employed, up to a few weeks ago, not a Negro was employed.

These are simply a few of the injustices which the Republican leaders (supposedly our friends) have not corrected but in some cases instituted and in other instances tolerated.

It will be a very difficult task to convince the Negro that Hoover and the Republican candidates deserve his (the Negro's) unstinted support.

OLIVER H. BOND.

Hoover Is Photographed With 150 Negro Leaders

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—That the Republican leaders consider their situation desperate was made clear here today when 150 negro men and women from northern, eastern and western states appeared at the White House for a handshake and to pose for a picture with President Hoover. Up to recent weeks the negro has been given a cold shoulder by the Washington administration.

Negro Democratic clubs have been organized in every eastern state north of the Potomac River. Republican leaders, alarmed over conditions in close negro-voting states, are trying to get the negro votes in time. Saturday a week ago a dozen leading negroes were invited to Republican headquarters at Chicago for a conference with Chairman Sanders and Ray Benjamin, California friend of the president. A planning board and an advisory committee of colored voters were named to get the negro to return to the reservation.

One of the grievances presented was that the president had refused during his term of office to see groups of negroes or to stand with them for pictures at the White House. Sanders and Benjamin promised to make amends. They arranged for the meeting today, and the president went through with the program.

Bob Church was not present. He is said to have told the leaders he was through with Hoover. Perry W. Howard, national committeeman from Mississippi, represented the entire south. Lieut. G. W. Lee represented Memphis.

Dunjee Tries To Place Non-Partisan Head

10-6-32

"I'm too busy trying to locate the chairman of the National Non-Partisan Conference to attend your banquet. Herbert Hoover has forced me to renounce my Republicanism," telegraphed Editor Roscoe Dunjee Tuesday to John R. Hawkins, of Washington, D. C., in response to an invitation received to attend a banquet given under the auspices of the National Republican Planning Board.

Two invitations, one to attend the conference with President Hoover, Saturday, and the other inviting the editor to the banquet, were received.

"I could not resist the tempta-

tion of the film; the engineer ha
the support of Ivy Lee, public re
lations counsel for the Rockefelle
interests, the Pennsylvania Rai
road and other financial and indu
trial corporations. In Moscov
where he is a frequent visitor, Le
is believed to be retained by th
Soviet Union as its publicity dire
tor.

Republican

Political - 1932

Party Affiliations.

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S SPEECH A MASTERPIECE

Colorado Statesman 11-3-32

TO THOSE who were fortunate enough to forego other engagements, and tune in on the President's speech at Des Moines, Ia., no doubt can exist as to Mr. Hoover's familiarity with both national and international issues. No President, since the days of that "Great Immortal," Abe Lincoln, has spoken so clearly, and with unmistakable conviction, evidencing the ability of both diagnosis and prognosis. The President's avoidance of making pre-election promises to groups should be well weighed, as at one point in his speech he says: "I come to you with no economic patent medicine especially compounded for farmers. I refuse to offer counterfeit currency on false hopes." The President should not be hampered by an antipodal Congress, and THE COLORADO STATESMAN urges all to not only give Mr. Hoover your personal vote, but render that support so essential to the realization of his program by sending to both houses of Congress our nominees, Messrs. Karl C. Schuyler and Wm. R. Eaton. The determination to adopt a sane platform upon the road to economic recovery must benefit the race, and promises of specific group or racial benefits or especial favors, should be looked upon with disfavor. America's recovery is our desire.

Two Hundred Negro Leaders Carry Greetings To Hoover; Form Joint Campaign Group

Philadelphia Bulletin 10-6-32

Philadelphia Inquirer 10-6-32

Eastern and Western Groups At Harmony Banquet

Marquess Vice-Chairman

L. K. Williams in Charge of Western Contingent

Philadelphia Bulletin 10-6-32

Washington, Oct. 1.—An aggressive campaign to re-elect President Hoover was assured tonight with the close, in an atmosphere of harmony, of the joint conference of 200 leaders from 20 states in the East, Central and Western sections of the country.

Cheered considerably by the President's pledge to protect the interests of colored people, made to the delegates during a visit to the White House, the conferees returned to the Masonic Temple here to be bombarded by the demands of their own members that the present administration be continued.

Following the White House ceremonies, three hundred political leaders and their friends were guests at a banquet Saturday evening at what was described as the most brilliant affair ever given in Washington. Perry W. Howard, Republican National Committeeman for Mississippi, was toastmaster and introduced more than one hundred of the notable persons present. Dr. John R. Hawkins opened and closed the ceremony.

The chief speakers were: Raymond Benjamin, close friend of President Hoover, on the issues of the campaign; Dr. J. R. A. Crossland of St. Joseph, Mo.; Major J. Dalmus Steele of New York, John R. Marquess of Philadelphia; Judge William C. Hueston; Hon. Charles E. Mitchell, minister to Liberia; Miss Hallie Q. Brown, Attorney John M. Schenck of Boston; Attorney Raymond Pace Alexander of Philadelphia, and J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler of the Elks.

Roscoe Simmons, assistant to the director of the Speaker's bureau for the Republican campaign, was introduced at twenty-five minutes before two o'clock in the morning.

He held the assembled guests spellbound for one hour and one-half in what was denoted as the greatest speech of his career.

The Eastern and Western planning boards of the Republican Colored Voters' Division consolidated their forces today at a conference at the Masonic Temple, and will henceforth be known as the joint National Planning Boards. Francis E. Rivers, chairman ex-officio of the Eastern Division; Dr. John R. Hawkins, chairman of the social committee on arrangements; Perry W. Howard, and others, participated in the conference which resulted in what has been described as a "most desirable objective." Raymond Benjamin, close friend of the President, and assistant to Everett Sanders, the National Chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee, attended and gave valuable advice at all of the discussions.

Mr. Sanders was agreed upon as the chairmna of the consolidated bodies, John M. Marquess, of Philadelphia, was made first vice-chairman of the Eastern group, and Dr. L. K. Williams, of Chicago, was accorded a similar title over the Western contingent.

Twenty States Represented in Huge Delegation

President Cordial

Mrs. Townsend and Roscoe Simmons Main Speakers

Philadelphia Bulletin 10-6-32

Washington, Oct. 1.—Standing on the winding steps of the south portico of the White House, President Hoover today assured a delegation of 200 Negro Republicans from 20 states that the Grand Old Party "would not abandon or depart from its traditional duty toward the American Negro."

His words were in response to an earnest supplication delivered by that Chicago orator, Roscoe Conklin Simmons, who besought the chief executive to utter a message that would stir the loyalty of Negro Republicans, and encourage them in the great cause so nobly defended by the President's "matchless endurance".

Asks No Special Favors

A second speech, addressed to the head of the White House by Wilda R. Townsend, woman leader of New Jersey, apprized Mr. Hoover that "We do not, as citizens, ask for any special favors; but we will not be satisfied with anything less than that which is granted to all other citizens."

Simmons explained at the beginning of his oration that "We have been told that our party has repudiated the ancient faith and is no longer the communion of human liberty. It has been said by unkind men," he claimed, "that you, our great leader, the soldier and saviour in the storm and shock of our country's heaviest hour, are no believer in the equality of men. . . ."

The Chicago orator, continuing, implored the President "to remain strong" and acquit himself as the "father of all the people in these trouble-burdened times."

Simmons Eloquent

Simmons, using his hands and fingers in a series of hypnotic gestures, requested that the President "speak and say that there is no higher theme than liberty. Tell us again," he asked "that our President loves justice and will do it. Rededicate today in the trumpet tones of sincere phrase our great party to eternal truth."

President Hoover, replying to the addresses of Mrs. Townsend and Mr. Simmons, emphasized his belief that Negroes are entitled to the "right of liberty, justice and equal opportunity. The President of the United States", he said, "is ever obligated to the maintenance of those sacred truths to the full extent of his authority. I appreciate your presence here today as an evidence of your friendship."

Francis E. Rivers, eastern adviser, preparatory to introducing Mrs. Townsend, stressed in his remarks to the President his desire that Negroes should actively participate in the various reconstruction programs of the administration. He also besought Mr. Hoover for representation for the Negro on the Home Loan Bank and Farm Loan Boards.

PRESIDENT HOOVER GREETS NEGROES

At a joint meeting of the Negro "Planning Board" and the National Advisory Board of the Republican party, arrangements were made for President Hoover to address the Negro representatives who had gathered in Washington from many sections of the country on Saturday. October 1 This feature of the conference was held on the lawn of the White House, and the conferees, we are told, for the most part had heavy hearts, anxious to have a word from the President of the United States which they could take to the Negro voters in their several communities.

Colonel Roscoe C. Simmons of Chicago, in his characteristic fashion, made the appeal to the president in which he emplored the chief executive of the nation thus: "Speak, Mr. President, speak, and say that there is no higher theme than liberty. Tell us that our president loves justice and will do it." Simmons' words had a deep meaning. The brilliant orator forgot his oratorical flights because he knew that things were serious. He wanted a word from President Hoover couched in such language that it would have a tendency to stop the deflection of the Negro voters from the Republican party. And whereas the conferees pledged their fealty to the G. O. P., and spoke words which they thought would be pleasing to the ear of the president; yet they realized that the Negro vote is slipping from the ranks of the G. O. P. This Colonel Simmons knew much better than did the President of the United States.

The President's response, of course, was anxiously awaited by his visitors. Just a word from his lips was ready to be received with great applause, and therefore, most of the conferees returnd from the White House pretty well satisfied with what the president said. They interpreted the remarks of the president to mean everything they had hoped to hear. Mr. Hoover, among other things, said:

> The right of liberty, justice, and equal opportunity is yours. The President of the United States is ever obligated to the maintenance ofthose sacred trusts to the full extent of his authority.

These words from the president have invited a challenge from us. We here and now call upon the president to make good his obligation "To maintain those sacred trusts to the full extent of his authority." The President of the United States has the authority to issue an executive order, abolishing segregation in the governmental departments in Washington. He has the authority to enforce the Constitution of the United States because he is the Commander-In-Chief of the army and navy, and it is he who appoints the Attorney-General of the United States. With this power in his hands, disfranchisement, segregation and the many other ills from which the colored people suffer can be changed almost overnight. The President of the United States can abolish race segregation in the departments in Washington by an executive order just the same as an executive order from the president forced the bonus campers from the District of Columbia.

We call attention to these things because we think that this is no time to pat party leaders on the back and tell them that the Negroes are satisfied with the present condition of things. We think that those of us who are still in the party ranks ought to be serious enough to tell the leaders in no unmistakable terms about the things that are causing the much deflection from the Republican ranks on the part of the Negroes. We ought to tell the party leaders that we have no special love for the Democrats, and that the attitude of the G. O. P. toward the Negro must change, less a rank and file repudiate us as leaders. We think that this kind of talk, plain talk, is very necessary at this time if the G. O. P. hopes to win.

Many Refused to Shake Hands With Hoover at White House

Republican Leaders In Session Here Assert They Are Between Devil And Deep Blue Sea And "In A Hell Of A Fix"

By Garland Mackey

A strange group of Republican chiefs gathered here last Saturday to line up their forces in order to inject some enthusiasm into the colored wing of the party.

The President of the United States, Mr. Herbert Hoover, shook hands with some 100 of these chieftains following a series of speechmaking on the rear grounds of the White House, but this reporter was told by many that they refused to shake hands with the Republican standard bearer and frankly stated that they came here merely out of curiosity and not for love of the party of Lincoln and Coolidge.

Between Devil and Sea

In fact the speech of Mrs. Grace Evans, of Indiana, seemed to strike the keynote when she told the gathering at the Masonic Temple after the White House visit that she "was between the devil and the deep blue sea". She also received a big hand when she stated that she would refuse to tell her constituents to vote for either candidate, but she would most assuredly tell them to vote.

"You leaders don't represent the people", said Mrs. Evans, "you don't even see them". A loud clapping greeted this outburst by the speaker. "Stop telling people how big you are and begin to realize how little you are", shouted Mrs Evans amid thunderous applause.

"Hell of a Fix"

It was evident to this reporter that the name of the Mahatma Ghandi received a longer ovation than Mr. Hoover's. Butler R. Wilson, of Boston struck a responsive chord when he told the gathering "we are all in a hell of a fix". The speaker said practically all of the addresses were merely in the form of excuses for the Republican party.

An air of pessimism prevailed the whole meeting from the time the first session was held until after the last session closed . A few boos greeted the Honorable J. R. Asbury when he said in an address, "Tho he slay me, yet will I serve him."

Political Gesture

It was the first time Mr. Hoover has consented to pose with a colored delegation and many expressed the opinion that this latest move to condescend to be photographed

Continued from page 1

with the group was a political gesture and meant nothing. Mr. Hoover could not very well avoid being photographed with the delegation and many said if he had found an excuse he would have dodged the group.

Several pointed out that more important delegations have called at the White House and Mr. Hoover refused to have his picture made with the callers.

A high officer in the Republican ranks told me that the group here asked Mr. Hoover to be photographed and when he was told the nature of the gathering the President could not very well make a plausible excuse and finally consented.

The President appeared plainly bored with the proceedings on the White House grounds. He referred the prowess of Metcalfe and Tolan in the Olympics and made the usual Hoover speech to the group. The sun was rather hot, the President was bareheaded and plainly showed he would rather have been anywhere else. He was caught so he made the best of it. The chief executive appeared haggard. His face was drawn and a hair cut would have added considerably to his appearance. He was dressed in a brown suit which needed pressing, with a brown tie to match. A white collar and black shoes completed his attire.

President Jostled

After the speechmaking some 100 leaders wanted to be next to the President in the picture and as a result the President's secretary and White House guards had some difficulty in keeping Mr. Hoover from being jostled and pushed around by the crowd. Those on the outskirts of the crowd started shoving towards the center and the guards arranged the delegation to assist Mr. Scurlock so all got in the picture. The White House photographers merely took the president and those close to him so many were left out of the picture that went in the daily papers. I understand the weeklies will publish a picture with everybody in it even the White House and part of the Capitol.

Simmons vs. Mrs. Evans

Roscoe Conkling Simmons was introduced as the one who seconded Mr. Hoover's nomination in Chicago at the Republican convention. Mr. Simmons told the chief executive how faithful they were and how his people loved the party. This was in direct contrast to a speech made by Mrs. Evans later when she said the President ought to have been asked what he has to offer the Negro and how much and what will the Negro get out of supporting him.

Speakers at a later meeting kept referring to a certain difficulty among their ranks that had been settled and all was "now harmony". Despite the assertions several delegates said all was not well among the rank and file and November 8 will tell the tale.

Quite a number were disappointed Sunday with the pay they received and several expressed their dissatisfaction. One woman hinted that she was cut so the higher ups could pocket it.

As a whole this meeting was a disappointing one, especially on Sunday when the payroll was short.

The President's speech was not what many expected and a few said he did not mean it for his past performances certainly did not measure up to what he said to them. Things look rather gloomy for the Republicans in November, in so far as the Negro vote is concerned.

Political-1932

Party Affiliation.

Republican.

NEW YORK TIMES

AUG 12 1932

NOTIFICATION MADE A SOCIAL OCCASION

Hoovers Give Garden Party for 500 on South Grounds of the White House.

MANY NOTABLES ATTEND

Theodore Roosevelt's Widow and Daughters Are the Centre of Interest.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Under cheerful skies and in the gracefully historic setting afforded by the White House and the gardens and green lawns of the south grounds, President and Mrs. Hoover this afternoon entertained Republican leaders gathered here for the party's notification ceremonies.

The entertainment combined features of a reception, luncheon and garden party, the President and Mrs. Hoover receiving at 1 o'clock in the Blue Room and afterward joining their guests in the open, where a buffet luncheon was served from tables set under gayly striped marquees on the south lawn.

The Marine Band, in the brilliant scarlet of their full dress uniforms, played from a platform under the oak trees at the right, near the house, leaving the lawns sloping away to the fountain free and unobstructed for the guests, most of whom chose, however, the shade of the trees on the right of the grounds. The day was quite warm.

Among the guests were Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Sr. and her son-in-law and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. Richard Derby. They arrived by plane this morning to be overnight guests at the White House, Mrs. Roosevelt for the second time and Mrs. Derby for the first time since their own seven-year residence there.

The Roosevelt Administration was represented also by Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, who came from New York with Representative and Mrs. Robert L. Bacon, and will leave tomorrow with Secretary and Mrs. Mills on their yacht Avalon.

Mrs. Roosevelt received with President and Mrs. Hoover in the Blue Room, while Mrs. Longworth and Mrs. Derby held an informal reception of their own on the portico, many guests after "going down the line" pausing to greet them before descending the steps to the garden.

Snell Welcomes Mrs. Roosevelt.

Mrs. Roosevelt's airplane trip had been "perfectly wonderful," she said, but when asked by newspaper men for "a statement," she remarked:

"I haven't talked for the press, not in seventy-one years, and it's too late to begin now."

Mrs. Roosevelt had urged Republican women in New York to "roll up our sleeves and re-elect our President."

Today Representative Snell welcomed the widow of the former President as follows:

"I saw your statement of yesterday, Mrs. Roosevelt, and I will assure you that we are now ready to roll up our sleeves and re-elect Mr. Hoover."

The welcome took place while members of the notification committee and President and Mrs. Hoover were gathered for photographs.

Mrs. Hoover wore for today's reception a gown of dark blue chiffon trimmed with ecru lace and a picture hat to match. Mrs. Roosevelt's gown was of white crêpe de chine, embroidered in white; hers was a small white garden hat.

Mrs. Longworth, who was presented to society and married in the White House, wore a sport frock of black and white printed silk and round white hat, and Mrs. Derby, whose coming-out party was the last ball given there in the Roosevelt Administration, was in a sport suit of light crêpe with a tracery of rose embroidery on the overblouse, and a green straw hat.

Mrs. Edward Everett Gann, sister of Vice President Curtis, wearing a coat suit of silver gray and white chiffon and a garden hat of blue straw, was an early arrival. She was accompanied by her husband and by their house guest, Mrs. George H. Lorimer of Wyndote, Pa.

Cabinet Members Present.

Six of the ten members of the Cabinet and their wives, including the newly appointed Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Chapin, were present, the latter in a blue and white flowered frock and white hat with a band of dark blue ribbon.

The others were Secretary and Mrs. Stimson, Secretary and Mrs. Mills, Secretary and Mrs. Hurley, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Brown and Secretary and Mrs. Doak.

Representatives Edith Nourse Rogers and Ruth B. Pratt, the former in white crêpe de chine and the latter in red and white printed silk, were in attendance, as was Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, former Assistant Attorney General, wearing a sport frock and hat of dark blue and white.

The Coolidge Administration was represented, among others, by John G. Sargent, former Attorney General, and Edward T. Clark formerly private secretary to Mr. Coolidge, and Mrs. Clark, both of whom are leaving tomorrow for Plymouth.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Rickard of Connecticut and Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Robinson, who are guests at the White House, and Will Irwin and Inez Haynes Irwin, his wife, who came on for the notification ceremonies from their Summer home at Scituate, Mass., were among unofficial friends of Mr. and Mrs. Hoover, for whom the garden party was at once a celebration and a reunion, all living or having lived in California.

Miss Leonabel Jacobs of New York, who painted a pastel of Mrs. Coolidge and has recently completed a portrait in oil of Mrs. Hoover, also was a guest.

Nearly all the national committeemen, including Perry Howard, Negro, of Mississippi, and about half the national committeewomen, including Mrs. Mary Booze, Negro, also of Mississippi, were present. Mrs. Booze was accompanied by her husband, and several other Negro leaders also attended.

In the absence of Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, vice chairman of the national committee, the committeewomen, national and State, were welcomed by Mrs. Ellis Yost, director of women's activities.

Others present among the guests, who numbered almost 500, were Ambassador Mellon, Senator Moses, Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs; Franklin Fort, chairman of the new Home Loan Bank System; Representative Tilson, W. Kingsland Macy, Republican leader in New York State, and Joseph McGinnies, Speaker of the New York Assembly.

President and Mrs. Hoover, after being photographed with their guests, moved about among them, eating a progressive luncheon, including sandwiches, salad, ices and fruit punch.

Mrs. Roosevelt, seated with Mrs. Gann and Mrs. Lorimer, lunched and held court under the trees, while her daughters renewed old friendships.

Mrs. Derby took advantage of the occasion to present her husband, whose previous visits to Washington with her, chiefly on business connected with the Red Cross, had hitherto brought him in contact with a more intimate circle of her acquaintances. Mrs. Roosevelt and Dr. and Mrs. Derby plan to return to New York by train tomorrow morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoover dined tonight at 8 o'clock, having with them only Mrs. Roosevelt, Dr. and Mrs. Derby, Mr. and Mrs. Rickard and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Robinson, all going on afterward to the notification ceremonies.

BLACK-AND-TAN WING FILES IN MISSISSIPPI

Commercial Appeal

Howard-Redmond Faction Has White Candidates.

8-26-32

"LILIES" ALSO ARE IN

Meantime, Democrats Turn to Next Tuesday's Meeting of State Committee to Watch Threatened Chastisement.

BY KENNETH TOLER.
Commercial Appeal Staff Correspondent.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 25.—While Mississippi Democrats continued their tug-o-war with the congressional question, the "black-and-tan" wing of the Republican party today filed its state-at-large nominees for Congress in the November general election.

The list of Republican nominees was filed with Walker Wood, secretary of state, by S. D. Redmond, Jackson negro physician and lawyer, who is chairman of the Howard-Redmond faction. The request was made that the names appear on the general election ballot as the "regular" Republican candidates.

The other faction known as the "lily-whites," is headed by Lamont Rowlands, South Mississippi lumberman and personal representative of President Hoover in the handling of federal patronage in the state.

Seven Candidates Named.

Nominees of the Howard-Redmond group, all white, are:

T. C. Moore, Macon; William McDonough, Ripley; J. T. Spence, Greenwood; J. O. Martin, Calhoun City; Charles M. Hayes, Hattiesburg; Loyal G. Reese, Madison, and Fred W. Hale, Natchez.

Meanwhile, the state Democratic executive committee prepared to go in session next Tuesday to declare five district-selected nominees in Tuesday's primary as the party candidates from the state-at-large in the November election. At an earlier session, Congressman Wall Doxey, unopposed in the second district, had been declared the party nominee from the state at large.

One run-off was left for the second primary Sept. 13, with Congressman Robert Hall of the sixth facing W. M. Colmer, who led Hall and two other candidates in the first primary balloting.

Six to Be Certified.

In addition to Congressman Doxey, the following other state-at-largers—all renominated—to be certified as a result of the first primary returns, are John E. Rankin, Will M. Whittington, Jeff Busby, Ross Collins and Russell Ellzey.

Judge McGowen, of Water Valley, was believed nominated for re-election to the supreme bench in the northern district over Chancellor Norfleet Sledge by a majority of more than 1,200 out of around 52,000 votes cast, according to the latest returns.

Another matter holding attention was the result of a petition for a supersedeas appeal from a New Orleans federal court decision declaring the 1932 congressional redistricting act invalid, and barring district-selected nominees from getting their names on the general election ballot. Judge Cordoz of New York, will pass on the appeal Friday, which if granted in the form filed, will suspend the New Orleans decision pending review of the case by the United States Supreme Court.

Other Democrats than J. W. Collier making the campaign from the state-at-large are Ex-Governor Theo G. Bilbo, Ex-Governor A. H. Longino, Carl C White, railroad commissioner and former state auditor; possibly Horace Stansel, legislator from Sunflower County and drafter of the highway act, and G. H. Alford, agricultural leader of Hattiesburg. Others were said to be contemplating making the race.

A check of the votes cast in the new seventh district in the races for Congress, state highway commission and state supreme court, revealed that the present leaders would not be affected in event the state committee next Tuesday should declare the election in the district void because of action in several counties refusing to vote in the congressional election. The five counties either refused to place the district candidates on the ballot, or acceded to the request of Congressman Collier that his name be removed as a district candidate.

In the highway race in the southern district, Commissioner Jim Thames, seeking re-election, was way out front of his opponents. He will likely face a run-off with Archie McCormick.

Commissioner F. L. (Abe) Linker led a field of five candidates, and will go into the second primary with Marvin B. M. Pearce.

Hoover Didn't Welch

President Hoover blunders so frequently here there, and everywhere, that it is a rare occasion when we can have a good word to say for the occupant of the White House.

The South has kept up a continuous hubbub concerning the invitations of colored persons to Presidential social affairs. So distasteful was it in former years that the Mississippi and the Georgia Republican national committeemen and their wives usually remained away from White House functions.

Then came Congressman Oscar DePriest with the announcement that he would take in every social function to which his office entitled him, not for himself or Mrs. DePriest, but as a representative of the spirit his constituents demanded.

The South squealed when the DePriests attended the President's levees for members of Congress. They yelped when Mrs. DePriest twice accepted invitations to Mrs. Hoover's teas. Two weeks ago there were screeches of social equality from Dixie when notice went out from the President's office that colored members of the notification committee would be his guests at luncheon.

To Dixie calamity howlers who besieged the executive offices asking, "How Come?" the word came back "merely routine."

Mr. Hoover may have winced, but he didn't welch.

LET US THINK ON MR. HOOVER

A careful reading of the president's speech of acceptance presents to the studious mind many questions of importance which require our serious consideration. The Race has not always been in accord with Mr. Hoover on questions affecting our group. Yet there is no desire to withhold from him any praise which may be rightfully due him as a result of his public attitude on matters affecting the nation as a whole.

Mr. Hoover has demonstrated in his pronouncement to the country that he regards his task with sincerity of purpose. The American people must look with great concern and an eye singular to the interests of the country as a whole, rather than to personal or sectional interests.

It is not quite clear yet that the Democratic party is prepared to carry out the real ideals of Americanism which have been breathed into the life of this nation by the founders. No such evidence has been made available by deeds or words, and it will be our duty to think carefully upon Mr. Hoover before we think of making a change.

Lincoln said, "Never swap horses in the middle of a stream." We are now in the middle of a stream. Think of the candidates of the Democrats and particularly the candidate for vice president.

Chicago Defender 8/27/32

WHAT HAS Mr. HOOVER SAID?

Age New York City N.Y. 8/29/32

A reporter for the Houston Informer, in giving an account of an address delivered by Roscoe Conklin Simmons at the City Auditorium in Houston, Tex., on a Sunday afternoon, writes in the following vein:

"The colonel strode to the front and announced that he was about to deliver a greater address than he had made at the Republican convention. He lauded Herbert Hoover as a great President and stated that he and the Nation's chief executive were very close friends. He boasted of having received a special delivery letter from Mr. Hoover while in Houston, in which the Republican Presidential candidate implored him to leave Texas in time to attend the ceremonies of the President's official notification of having been nominated by his party as its standard-bearer. Mr. Simmons said he visited the President at the White House several weeks before the President was nominated at the convention. He said he had discussed matters of National importance with Mr. Hoover in the full dignity of manhood. He classified thi sas representing Negro progress. *** The colonel raked the Democrats 'over the coals' and urged support of the National G. O. P. ticket. He quoted the late Frederick Douglass who said: 'The Republican party is the ship and all else is the sea.'"

It was not so many months ago that this modest, self-effacing, self-styled "Premier Negro orator of America" was justly criticising the Hoover administration for its anti-Negro policy. But now a great change has taken place. To quote the Houston Informer, he and the President have become very close friends. It is good news that someone within the race has the ear and eye of Mr. Hoover, and receives special delivery letters from the White House.

The supposition is that when the diffident modern Demosthenes visited the President several weeks before the Republican National Convention and discussed "matters of National importance" it was then that Mr. Hoover made some significant statements that caused Simmons to undergo a change of heart and and gave him valid reason for quoting Frederick Douglass in all his speaches. It is not likely that an attitude of praise would be supplanted by that of criticism unless the President had given positive assurance of a new and brighter day in politics for the Negro.

When Frederick Douglass said that so far as the Negro was concerned: "The Republican party is the ship and all else is the sea," it was literally true. But such sentiments have been outmoded and are not applicable to the present.

The treatment accorded Negro voters today is vastly different from that of twenty-five or thirty years ago. Were Douglass alive he would be forced to remark that the old ship had been scuttled, and the Negro thrown overboard.

What has Mr. Hoover said to bring about this apostacy? Why has condemnation of the President given way to profuse praise? According to the Houston Informer, "Prof. James D. Ryan sought to apologize for the small audience by blaming the Negro newspapers and ministers of Houston for failing to give what he termed 'the coming of Mr. Simmons' proper publicity." Why not face facts?

No longer are Negroes, whether they live in Massachusetts, Texas, New York, Missouri or San Francisco, interested in political platitudes. That day of winning their votes by mentioning the name of Abraham Lincoln and quoting Frederick Douglass about the Republican party being the ship has passed, never to return. G. O. P. Leaders would find it to the advantage of the party to realize this. It seems difficult to get them to understand the psychology of the Negro of 1932. They are inclined to believe those who tickle their ear with agreeable but false reports that all is well with Negro voters, which is far from the truth.

No Sportsmanship in the White House

Afro-American 9-3-32

In the great hue and cry which followed the Hoover eviction of the B.E.F. from Washington James W. Ford, Communist candidate for Vice President of the United States, a World War veteran, and 41 other veterans were arrested and six of them crowded into a cell 5 x 11 feet.

Police taunted Mr. Ford. "Here," they said "is the Vice President of the United States." They fingerproofed him, photographed him like a common criminal, and quizzed him before the chief of detectives who threatened to deport him to Alabama and telegraph ahead to have a lynching party ready.

Baltimore, Md.

During all this time, President Hoover, surrounded by extra guards and police, sat in the White House as though he feared for his life.

It has been frequently remarked that the President lacks common humanity. Now it appears that he is not even a good sport.

It should not have mattered to him whether the candidate for the vice presidency, suffering mistreatment, was Mr. Garner or Mr. Ford. No matter what his election chances, he was an opponent.

Use of police and soldiers under direct charge of Mr. Hoover, in an effort to humiliate a rival candidate, isn't the type of fair play and good sporting sense that might be expected from an occupant of the White House.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

AUG 31 1932

Colored G. O. P. Club Will Hear Barbour

Candidate for State Senator to Address Organization's Meeting Tonight.

The Fourth Ward Colored Republican club will be addressed by Assemblyman John C. Barbour, who is a candidate for state senator, at the regular meeting of the organization this evening in headquarters, 96 Governor street. Benjamin Jacobs, standard-bearer of the club, will introduce the guest speaker to the gathering. Other Republican candidates have also been invited to attend.

YONKERS, N. Y.
STATESMAN

SEP 2 1932

Meeting Deferred By Negro League

A meeting of the Citywide Republican Club, Yonkers unit of the Westchester County Negro Republican League, scheduled last night at Republican headquarters, was postponed.

Another meeting will be called next week at the office of Sterling Lambert, 53 North Broadway, probably for Wednesday night, Mr. Lambert said.

Party Affiliation.

Simmons Conquers Wins The Republican Mob

Twenty Thousand Persons Held In Awed Silence As Colorful Orator Makes Dramatic Address—Roscoe "Steals Show."

Courier 6-25-32

By ROGER DIDIER

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHICAGO, June 23—Seven hundred hard-boiled, cynical reporters can't be wrong. Any man who can make them drop their pencils and disdain to stand up and cheer him on has got to be good. The star reporters of the Nation including such as Floyd Gibbons, Arthur Brisbane, James O'Donnell Bennett. and hundreds of others, united Thursday in declaring that a sorrel-headed Negro had delivered the best skeech made in the Republican national convention.

Maybe that's nothing, no matter how many there are who try to do it. Maybe talk is cheap, though there be few who are rich in words and thought, but no person who has any pride in race, no Negro sensible of the restrictions which hem his race in, of the prejudices which cause his virtues to be obscured and his vices magnified could have listened to Roscoe Conkling Simmons cast a spell over 20,000 persons in the Chicago Stadium last Thursday without being thrilled. A Negro was delivering the goods!

There were but a few minutes left of the convention. If the boys and girls of our race had been permitted to peer in upon the proceedings that had gone on for three days, they would have wondered where they came in. One by one the big men of the party had marched forward upon the rostrum and thundered praise and panacea. But they were all white men. All the things they talked about, tariff, oil, the monetary system, commerce, were the big problems of white people. White men and women were straightening things out and setting up programs for themselves with an instrument of their own the Republican party.

Then came the nominations and like a meteor from a million stars, the Negro flashed in the convention sky.

Mighty men had boomed into the microphone before Simmons came. Their words smote the space in the great arena while the crowd milled about and talked. Time and again did the chairmen plead for attention. Out into the corridors, into the halls, strayed the delegates and guests. No man had made those 20,000 persons feel that they wanted to listen. They wished each speaker to hurry and finish—until Simmons came.

Courier

Forward he came upon the rostrum at the call of his name, dressed nattily in black cutaway coat, striped trousers and standing collar. He lost no time going about his work of seconding the nomination of Hoover. Firmly he grasped the huge lectern and leaned forward to speak to the mob. He had warmed up to his task before he opened his mouth. A steady train of mellifluent tone beat upon the bustle in the crowded amphitheater. Those who knew him best were aware that he would fight the challenging elements of indifference and other mindedness in the vast throng.

6-25-32

But would he succeed?

Fast flew the words from his mouth and far they carried, beautiful words with beautiful meanings. Shadowy subtleties of description and definition he juxtaposed into vivid, brilliant contrasts:

"Time again will write upon the brightest page of fame. She will dip her pen into the dew of truth and beneath the story of Lincoln's patience, which gave us the new nation, she will write the story of Hoover's endurance which offers us a new spirit of inward conquest."

Pittsburgh,

"Up from the revolution came Lincoln. Forward from the rebellion came Herbert Hoover to perform for government as Lincoln performed for man."

In rapid succession came such arresting sentiments from his lips. The fancy of the crowd was caught. Twenty thousand persons settled back to listen.

Sensing that he had pacified the mob, the orator bore on. Like the strings of a harp he strummed his slender, artist's fingers as he took them to his bosom. Thousands of upturned faces, from north and south, east and west, gave ear to what he said, followed him, drank his words in, as they say. Only a few minutes has he spoken and has arrived at his peroration.

Then a miracle happened.

The convention business must go on the show must be finished. Forward to the speaker strode the chairman, Bertrand H. Snell. He placed a warning finger upon the speaker's shoulder. "One minute more," he said. The crowd thought he had told this Negro to stop. A wild howl went up from the center of the hold. "No, let him go on," they said. The speaker, aware of his victory over the audience, stepped back to let it protest for him. Snell turned for help. Parliamentarian Burke counselled him to let the orator continue. Snell hesitated. Then forward stepped Walter Newton, Hoover secretary. "Let him go on," he stated, and on Simmons continued amidst the cheering of 20,000 hearers.

Concluding his speech, he told them: "Not long ago I stood before the tomb of Lincoln. I sought a word from him for times that trouble and for this struggle that often almost overcomes me. As I stood there I was heavy no longer. I saw him everywhere, in all the brightness of his immortal state. It was evening and the beauty of the twilight fell upon the grandest sarcophagus among the tombs of the great.

"He seemed to speak. He seemed to say: 'I died that you might be fleet of foot. Go and speak to those who still gather in my name. Say that I dwell in spirit about the stout and burdened heart that wears the nation on it. Say to Hoover, if by chance you see him that once I traveled the path now trod by him but that path was cleared by time for those brave enough to walk alone towards these immortal fields where you sought and found me.'"

When the orator had finished, the audience spontaneously rose and applauded him. His exit from the platform was blocked by senators, committeemen, governors and other high in the public life who sought to touch "the hem of his garment." Shortly afterward he was followed by John M. Marquess, exalted ruler of Quaker City lodge in Philadelphia. Mr. Marquess had magnanimously given a part of his time to Mr. Simmons, but the sacrifice did not injure him. When the giant Philadelphian had concluded the final second to Hoover's nomination, the mind of the house was made up that the two best nominating seconds had been delivered by a Chicago and a Philadelphia Negro. They had served notice that their race was there.

There are still those deluded souls who think the world is ruled by reason, rather than by the emotions that flow out of the hearts of men. Simmons and Marquess touched the heart of the mob and carried it "like lambs in the Master's bosom."

A score of agencies attacked the resolutions committee with reason and reasons, but reason never reached the mob.

FAILURES OF HOOVER

The Republican national convention will soon meet in Chicago and, as calamitous as it may seem, Mr. Hoover will again head the ticket, which means that the black brother in the next four years—as in the past four—will have nothing in common with the Republican party. The policy of Mr. Hoover from the start has been anti-Negro and he has abandoned every principle of the platform upon which he was elected.

Under the leadership of Mr. Hoover the Republican party has ceased to champion the cause of liberty and is no longer the party of the people. It has fallen into the hands of special interests, as represented by the corrupt boss system in secret alliance with crooked and powerful corporations. Through this method of handling the people's interests, Mr. Hoover has brought the country to the brink of disaster.

No longer can the black man look to the Republican party as embodying the high principles of manhood rights. We are compelled, with other Americans, to view with alarm and concern the manifest decadence of the ethics, traditions and ideals of our national life.

It is up to the far-seeing and intelligent black man to go into other parties and fight against those influences which are prejudicial to his best interests. This fight must be made without regard to race or nationality, since the voice of truth is heard and understood in all languages. Our battle is to be fought on all fronts for the maintenance of law and order.

We realize that prosperity does not come from mismanaged administrations. Prosperity springs from the boundless resources of the earth and with proper government and justice it travels hand in hand, meeting in good faith and returning to the honest toiler some of the legitimate fruits of his labor—thus is the true test of prosperity seen in the measureless benefits it confers upon the plain people.

Mr. Hoover has proven to the world that prosperity cannot be produced by his method of legislation. It is true that Mr. Hoover has abolished some debts and by visionary and violent laws sought to deceive people as to the effect of his acts, but we are conscious of the fact that no relief can be obtained otherwise than through a constructive program free from confusion and uncertainty.

We see the urgent need of a leader whose force of character will of itself carry on a movement in the direction of fundamental morality sufficiently strong and virile to determine and dominate economic interest and to purge the business world of special privilege.

It may be timely to say that the opportunity has come for the black man to rise above party allegiance; the time has come to cling tenaciously to principles rather than to party label. In so doing we will not only free ourselves from the present oppression, but will break down the historic class proscription which has so long hampered our success.

The time has come for the black man to fight within the ranks of all parties, recognizing the fact that the citizens of the country create the ideals and principles of the government. As long as these citizens must formulate the platforms and policies, in order to preserve our constitutional rights we must be members of every political party in our country.

In what other way can we aid in the enforcement of our civil rights? Mr. Hoover has furnished the first real opportunity for the black man to escape the clutches of Republican treachery.

"LILY WHITE" FIGHTS REOPENED AT CHICAGO

Memphis Commercial Appeal 6-26-32

Contests of Southern Delegations Heard Today.

PROHIBITION REAL TOPIC

Interest In Contests Overshadowed By All-Absorbing Question of What to Do About Eighteenth Amendment.

BY D. HAROLD OLIVER.
Associated Press Staff Writer.

CHICAGO, June 8.—"Welcome G.

O. P." signs on red, white and blue streamers were unfurled in Chicago hotel lobbies for the first time today as leaders from nearly every state and some of the territories arrived for the opening preliminaries of the Republican national convention.

Tomorrow afternoon rival state and district delegates from six southern commonwealths will appear before the party's national committee to contest for the official recognition that will entitle them temporarily to seats.

Overshadowed by Prohibition.

Little interest was manifested in the contests, the buzz of conversation in the hotel lobbies and corridors centering primarily on the two questions:

"What will be done about prohibition?" and "who is going to be the new party chairman?"

Unlike the 1928 contests, when some anti-Hooverism was involved, this year's controversies over convention seats will have no bearing on the expected nominations of President Hoover and Vice President Curtis. They arise largely over Mr. Hoover's efforts, just after his inauguration, to "purify" the Republican party in the south by setting up new patronage committees. The rival groups in each instance are for Hoover, but are vieing for state party control.

The principal contests will be those from South Carolina and Mississippi. Administration-recognized factions headed by J. C. Hambright of Rockhill, S. C.; Lamont Rowlands of Picayune, Miss., will attempt to deny seats to groups captained by the veteran Joseph W. Tolbert of Ninety Six, S. C., and Perry Howard, negro, of Jackson, Miss.

Still Committeemen.

The latter two are still national committeemen for their states, but since the Hoover onslaught against patronage abuses, Hambright and Rowlands have been recognized party leaders.

"Lily-whitism" figures in the contests, especially those from Georgia and Louisiana, where the contesting delegations have complained of inadequate negro representation in the rival groups.

Contests from the third district of Virginia and the first and ninth districts of Tennessee also will be heard, with the hearing probably running over to Friday. The national committee then will set up its "temporary roll" of delegates, but its decisions on contests must be acted upon by the convention itself.

G.O.P. and Democrats Mum on DePriest Non-Partisan Plea

Afro-American

WASHINGTON. — Despite the fact that several weeks have passed since the DePriest committee presented a resolution including a plank for consideration of chieftains of the National Republican party, officials are still mum as to what attitude will be taken towards the proposal.

The DePriest committee, which waited on Simeon D. Fess, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Jouett Shouse, of the Democratic body, did not reveal what response they received from these persons. AFRO-AMERICAN reporters made several efforts to reach the political chairmen shortly after the committee left the building, but were unsuccessful.

When each committee chairman asked last week what position did he think his committee would take in the matter, and what was his personal opinion of the plank and what did he think of the possibility of its being adopted, both Fess and Shouse were non-committal.

Mr. Shouse stated:

"I have not taken any position on the question, and have no idea how it will be treated by the convention. I simply told the delegation that I would be glad to assist them in getting it before the resolutions committee.

"I cannot speak for the Democratic convention, neither can anyone else. For me to state my personal opinion about the plank would be an assumption. The resolutions committee is the proper place for the matter to come up, and I will be glad to see that it comes before that committee."

In reply to a letter, in which these same questions were asked him, Senator Fess stated that "no definite information can be given as to what the resolutions committee of the convention will include. The matter of platform is wholly with the committee on resolutions and will be the result of the collective judgment of a committee of 48 members representing one from each state."

R. H. Hardin Sr. is G. O. P. Alternate

Chicago

Robert H. Hardin Sr., 250 E. 37th St., has been indorsed by the Regular Second Ward Republican organization, William E. King, committeeman, and William L. Dawson, president, as alternate delegate to the Republican national convention to be held here June 14.

Mr. Hardin has been a resident of Chicago for many years, is a past officer of the Ancient Order of Foresters, treasurer of the Chicago Old Settlers club, and son-in-law of the late Rev. James E. Thompson, founder of St. Thomas Episcopal church.

55 ALTERNATES AND DELEGATES AT CHICAGO

Afro-American

CHICAGO, Ill.—Names of colored delegates and alernates appearing on the temporary roll of the Republican national convention, which held its sessions here this week, included the following:

6-18-32

Arkansas — delegates: first district, Scipio A. Jones, Little Rock; sixth district, John L. Webb, Hot Springs.

Delaware — delegates: State-at-large, S. G. Elbert, French Street, Wilmington; alternate: Mrs. Carrie M. S. Pipes, 926 French Street, Wilmington.

District of Columbia — delegate: the Rev. William H. Jernagin, 1341 Third Street, nw., Washington; J. Francis Wells, 926 Fourth Street, nw., Washington.

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Massachusetts — alternate: tenth district, Mrs. Edna S. Goodell, Boston.

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Mississippi — delegates: State-at-large, Perry W. Howard, national committeeman, Jackson; Eugene P. Booze, Mound Bayou; Dr. S. D. Redmond, Jackson; Fred H. Miller, Mound Bayou; J. B. Woods, Hattiesburg; Charles H. Isaacs, Natchez; alternates: A. A. Cosey, Vicksburg; Mrs. Mary C. Booze, national committeewoman, Mound Bayou; E. L. Patton, Jackson; B. J. Smith, Clarksdale; C. T. Butler, Meridian; W. L. Mhoon, Jackson.

Missouri—delegate: State-at-large L. Amasa Knox, Kansas City; alternates: State-at-large, Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, St. Joseph; fifth district, Charles H. Calloway, Kansas City.

New Jersey—delegate: State-at-large, Oliver Randolph, 164 Market Street, Newark; alternate: Mrs. Wilda Robinson Townsend, Camden.

New York—delegate: twenty-first district, Charles W. Fillmore 158 West 131st Street, New York City; alternate: Hamilton J. Travis, 80 Edgecombe Avenue, New York City.

Ohio — delegate: State-at-large, Gilbert H. Jones, Wilberforce. district, John M. Marquess, 909 district, John M. aMrquess, 909 South Eighteenth Street, Philadelphia.

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Tennessee—delegate: ninth district, R. R. Church, 392 Beale Avenue, Memphis; alternates: George W. Lee, 392 Beale Avenue, Memphis; state-at-large, Webster Porter, Knoxville (7-9 vote).

West Virginia—alternates: State-at-large, Mrs. Sarah M. Nutter and J. C. Gilmer, both of Charleston; first district, Richard W. Tomkins, Fairmont.

ST. CLAIR AND DIGGS G.O.P. DELEGATES

Mrs. Bond, Mrs. Cardozo and Hemsley are Alternates.

STEAM ROLLER IS WELL OILED

All Delegates Squarely on Hoover Bandwagon

Afro-American

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One and One-half Votes

Although under the rules the colored delegates will have one and one-half votes, the unit rule and primary instructions will place them on the Herbert Hoover bandwagon as long as he stays in nomination at the convention.

Even in the case of Josiah Diggs who was selected after a stiff fight in the Fourth District caucus, and after John P. Brandau, white, had kicked out of machine traces and refused to go to the national convention under any strict instructions to vote for Hoover, he will go instructed for the President.

In the primary election the Fourth District was carried by former Senator Joseph I. France, but under the unit rule its representative will vote for Hoover.

Steam Roller

Although it was evident from the moment, the chairman of the State Central Committee, Galen L. Tait struck the table with his gavel to open the meeting that there was much opposition to the Goldsborough-Tait regime, there was never a moment when there was any uncertainty as to the outcome of the meeting.

Every measure, every person decided upon by the organization was voted just as down on the typewritten agenda given the chairman. There was a loud demonstration for the election of former Mayor Broening as temporary chairman, but Tait, taking the gavel for a few minutes, settled that question by a heavy stroke of the gavel announcing that he had appointed Addison E. Mulliken and that the appointment would stand.

On the other important time the steam roller worked when a vote was crushed, despite apparent popular approval, to allow some resolutions to be read on the floor of the convention. This vote was announced as lost and all resolutions sent to the resolutions committee where a carefully prepared set of resolutions had already been typed.

Split on Prohibition

One of the only open splits allowed to reach the convention floor and in which colored delegates participated was on the effort of some delegates to force, through a minority report, a recommendation for a referendum on the prohibition question.

When this question came to a vote, rMs. Roy S. Bond announced that the seven votes from the Fourth District would be cast against the resolution for a referendum. Harry Conley, one of the delegates from this district, arose and stated that this did not represent the representation afforded with the group. They pointed out that the convention activities was Edward L. It was a trend towards a better condition. William L. Fitzgerald was Mr. Carter came armed with a resolution asking larger representation the last delegate-at-large and was sent in 1924. He has since allied himself with the Democratic party in party affairs of the state. According to Mr. Carter, the party Leaders of the G.O.P. also point has been slowly developing into a out that they have been losing "lily white" organization in Maryland and he asked that one or two ground in the Fourth District during the last few years. If the Democratic party offered an aggressive delegates-at-large be sent to the national convention. alignment, the district would certainly remain Democratic, it was Several of the Republican leaders released as released themselves said.

Among out-of-town delegates who took a prominent part in the pre-convention activities was Edward L. Carter of Prince Georges County. Mr. Carter came armed with a resolution asking larger representation in party affairs of the state. According to Mr. Carter, the party has been slowly developing into a "lily white" organization in Maryland and he asked that one or two delegates-at-large be sent to the national convention.

Several of the Republican leaders released themselves as released said.

O. P." signs on red, white and blue streamers were unfurled in Chicago hotel lobbies for the first time today as leaders from nearly every state and some of the territories arrived for the opening preliminaries of the Republican national convention.

Tomorrow afternoon rival state and district delegates from six southern commonwealths will appear before the party's national committee to contest for the official recognition that will entitle them temporarily to seats.

Overshadowed by Prohibition.

Little interest was manifested in the contests, the buzz of conversation in the hotel lobbies and corridors centering primarily on the two questions:

"What will be done about prohibition?" and "who is going to be the new party chairman?"

Unlike the 1928 contests, when some anti-Hooverism was involved, this year's controversies over convention seats will have no bearing on the expected nominations of President Hoover and Vice President Curtis. They arise largely over Mr. Hoover's efforts, just after his inauguration, to "purify" the Republican party in the south by setting up new patronage committees. The rival groups in each instance are for Hoover, but are vieing for state party control.

The principal contests will be those from South Carolina and Mississippi. Administration-recognized factions headed by J. C. Hambright of Rockhill, S. C.; Lamont Rowlands of Picayune, Miss., will attempt to deny seats to groups captained by the veteran Joseph W. Tolbert of Ninety Six, S. C., and Perry Howard, negro, of Jackson, Miss.

Still Committeemen.

The latter two are still national committeemen for their states, but since the Hoover onslaught against patronage abuses, Hambright and Rowlands have been recognized party leaders.

"Lily-whitism" figures in the contests, especially those from Georgia and Louisiana, where the contesting delegations have complained of inadequate negro representation in the rival groups.

Contests from the third district of Virginia and the first and ninth districts of Tennessee also will be heard, with the hearing probably running over to Friday. The national committee then will set up its "temporary roll" of delegates, but its decisions on contests must be acted upon by the convention itself.

G.O.P. and Democrats Mum on DePriest Non-Partisan Plea

Afro-American

WASHINGTON. — Despite the fact that several weeks have passed since the DePriest committee presented a resolution including a plank for consideration of platforms of the National Republican party, officials are still mum as to what attitude will be taken towards the proposal.

The DePriest committee, which waited on Simeon D. Fess, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Jouett Shouse, of the Democratic body, did not reveal what response they received from these persons. AFRO-AMERICAN reporters made several efforts to reach the political chairmen shortly after the committee left the building, but were unsuccessful.

When each committee chairman asked last week what position did he think his committee would take in the matter, and what was his personal opinion of the plank and what did he think of the possibility of its being adopted, both Fess and Shouse were non-committal.

Mr. Shouse stated:

"I have not taken any position on the question, and have no idea how it will be treated by the convention. I simply told the delegation that I would be glad to assist them in getting it before the resolutions committee.

"I cannot speak for the Democratic convention, neither can anyone else. For me to state my personal opinion about the plank would be an assumption. The resolution committee is the proper place for the matter to come up, and I will be glad to see that it comes before that committee."

In reply to a letter, in which these same questions were asked him, Senator Fess stated that "no definite information can be given as to what the resolutions committee of the convention will include. The matter of platform is wholly with the committee on resolutions and will be the result of the collective judgment of a committee of 48 members representing one from each state."

R. H. Hardin Sr. IS G. O. P. Alternate

Chicago

Robert H. Hardin Sr., 250 E. 37th St., has been indorsed by the Regular Second Ward Republican organization, William E. King, committeeman, and William L. Dawson, president, as alternate delegate to the Republican national convention to be held here June 14.

Mr. Hardin has been a resident of Chicago for many years, is a past officer of the Ancient Order of Foresters, treasurer of the Chicago Old Settlers club, and son-in-law of the late Rev. James E. Thompson, founder of St. Thomas Episcopal church.

55 ALTERNATES AND DELEGATES AT CHICAGO

Afro-American

CHICAGO, Ill.—Names of colored delegates and alernates appearing on the temporary roll of the Republican national convention, which held its sessions here this week, included the following:

6-18-32

Arkansas — delegates: first district, Scipio A. Jones, Little Rock; sixth district, John L. Webb, Hot Springs.

Delaware — delegates: State-at-large, S. G. Elbert, French Street, Wilmington; alternate: Mrs. Carrie M. S. Pipes, 926 French Street, Wilmington.

District of Columbia — delegate: the Rev. William H. Jernagin, 1341 Third Street, nw., Washington; J. Francis Wells, 926 Fourth Street, nw., Washington.

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When this question came to a vote, rMs. Roy S. Bond announced that the seven votes from the Fourth District would be cast against the resolution for a referendum. Harry Conley, one of the delegates from this district, arose and stated that this did not represent. Former Councilman Walter S. Emerson is said to have led the fight for Josiah Diggs as delegate to the national convention. It leaked out of the caucus that the election of Diggs almost missed fire on account of the fact that several of the delegates aspired to the honor themselves.

Among out-of-town delegates who with the representation afforded took a prominent part in the pre-the group. They pointed out that convention activities was Edward L. It was a trend towards a better con- Carter of Prince Georges County dition. William L. Fitzgerald was Mr. Carter came armed with a res- the last delegate-at-large and was olution asking larger representation sent in 1924. He has since allied in party affairs of the state. Ac- himself with the Democratic party. cording to Mr. Carter, the party Leaders of the G.O.P. also point has been slowly developing into a out that they have been losing "lily white" organization in Mary- ground in the Fourth District during land and he asked that one or two the last few years. If the Democratic delegates-at-large be sent to the national convention.

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Political - 1932

Republican.

Party Affiliation.

Mrs. Geo. S. Williams, Former Nat'l Committeewoman For Ga., Declines Place on Republican Planning Board

Courier 10-8-32

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mrs. Mamie Williams, former Republican National Committeewoman for Georgia, has declined to serve as a member of the Negro Planning Committee to serve as a board of strategy during the presidential campaign. She charges that her name has been used without her consent.

Mrs. Williams, who has never been recognized by the Hoover administration as Republican National Committeewoman for Georgia, although duly elected at the Kansas City Convention in 1928, avows that she has no intention to support Hoover and Curtis after the treatment she received from the administration in Washington.

In a letter to the Negro Planning Committee, which met in Washington on Saturday, Mrs. Williams set forth her grievance to the Part as follows:

September 30th, 1932.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

As an example of that large number of colored citizens who have been victims of recent apparent tendencies, practices and policies of the Republican Party, I feel that I can voice their sentiments at least. As these sentiments actuate us in our present attitude so these sentiments dominate the minds and souls of the masses of my people. As these sentiments actuate us in our present attitude so these sentiments dominate the minds and souls of the masses of my people. Until these wrongs are righted, until the machinery is set in motion to right the grievous wrongs which have been done us as colored Americans, we cannot conscientiously subscribe to the present candidates of the Republican party. Until we know that the heart of Mr. Hoover beats right and true for us as Equal Americans our hearts can't beat right and true for Mr. Hoover. Unless we can be assured by Mr. Hoover now that he is actively and enthusiastically for our cause we cannot be actively and enthusiastically for his cause as the executive leader of the Republican party.

I repeat you behold in me exhibit A of the ruthless wrongs done colored citizens and Republicans throughout the country. I make bold to state that no claim of dishonesty, or lack of public or party service can be made against me in particular, nor can any general indictment of colored leaders north or south be made that is not more true and has not been more true against the lily-white leaders who have been foisted by political hypocrisy and treachery upon us. The Republican party has simply set about at least in the South the driving of colored folk out of the party and the corrupt soliciting of white folk. This is wrong in morals as it has been and will be disastrous in effect upon the party throughout the nation. The stench of lily-whitesim rises to high heaven and unless President and Candidate Hoover comes out in language loud and bold against the principles of lily-whiteism, no thoughtful and honest colored man or woman can support him.

Asks Hoover To Act.

Unless President and Candidate Hoover condemns disfranchisement as it is now practiced and provided and as it is aided and abetted by the Lily-white Republicans of the South, colored citizens cannot believe in his profession of Republican principles.

Unless President and Candidate Hoover decrees against the race segeregation in the departments against the equal opportunity of colored aspirants in the Civil Service and for the abolition of the photograph requirements, colored citizens cannot believe that his deed squares with the creed of the Republican party for equal opportunity to all American citizens.

Unless President and Candidate Hoover decrees that the un-American colorel line which practically bars colored youths from West Point, Annapolis, New London and the citizens military training camps, colored citizens cannot believe that he will enforce their equal American citizenship.

Unless President asd Candidate Hoover convinces aspiring colored citizens that he will appoint to outstanding positions like the Registry of the Treasury, auditor of the Navy, Civil Service Commissioner and to the Consular Service to all countries as equal American Citizens, colored america cannot believe that there is any ground to hope for progress and protection under him.

Unless President and Candidate Hoover sees to the securing of our full quota of jobs as fostered by the Federal Government in this immediate emergency, our group will have just reasons to believe that discrimination is being practiced, and as loyal colored citizens of this country we are representing the forgotten man.

Unless President asd Candidate Hoover and the Republican National Committee vouchsafes here and now these things Colored America cannot and will not support the Republican party November 8th.

TIMES

Weirton, W. Va.

SEP 30 1932

YOUNG COLORED REPUBLICANS TO MEET TONIGHT

A special meeting of the Young Colored Republicans club of Weirton has been called by James Gibson, president for tonight at the Dunbar school on Weir avenue.

A number of the district and also county G. O. P. candidates have been invited to address the session. Plans for the club's activities during the election campaign will be outlined. A luncheon will be served by the Missionary Circles of the Mt. Olive Baptist church after the meeting.

Dr. L. K. Williams Tells Why Negroes Are For The Republican Party

Courier 10-8-32

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Admits We Are First to Be Fired, Last to Be Hired and That Our Representation In Breadline Is Out of All Proportion to Our Ratio,—Yet He Pledges Our Support.

Because the black man is almost always the first to be fired and the last to be hired, and because, in the matter of relief, his representation in the breadline is out of all proportion to his ratio in the population, the Negro will remain loyal to the Republican party, according to Dr. L. K. Williams, president of the National Baptist Convention.

Strange words, these. Almost incredible and unbelievable! But from the mouth of the famous Baptist minister from Chicago, came these words, spoken to President Hoover last Saturday as the Chief Executive consented to "pose" for the first time since his inauguration with Negro visitors to the White House.

But read the entire article as contained in a special release sent out by the Associated Negro Press and weigh the words for yourself:

Upon a terrace between the White House and the executive offices, bathed in the bright sun of a warm day, the President met the representatives of the American Negro. These representatives, arranged in a semi-circle, rose to greet the Chief Executive as he emerged from the building and descended to the lower steps of the ivy-clad stairs. Above him sat Postmaster General Walter Brown and two secretaries. Mr. John R. Hawkins, chairman of the colored voters' division in 1928, at 11:08, introduced Dr. L. K. Williams, president of the National Baptist Convention and first vice chairman of the National Planning Board for Colored Voters in the present campaign.

"In the matter of employment," Dr. Williams told the President, "the black man is almost always the first to be fired and the last to be hired. * * In the matter of relief his representation in the breadline is out of all proportion to his ratio in the "population."

"These things, the eminent church leader declared, serve only to strengthen the loyalty of the American Negro to the historic principles which are the foundation our great country.

"It is our deep conviction," he maintained, "that in the present crisis the security of the country and of all its elements, whether they know it or not, lies in the continuance of the administration that has thus far so successfully weathered the world-wide economic storm and our loyal support of the calm capable and resolute captain who now guides the ship of state."

JAMAICA, N. Y.
QUEENS COUNTY NEWS

SEP 30 1932

LOCAL COLORED G. O. P. IN DRIVE

An intensive effort is being made by Queens Negroes enrolled in the Republican party, to muster full strength for the Presidential and local elections. Hugh Shipley, of Corona, head of the eastern district of Queens, will lead a delegation of Queens colored political workers to a special conference at Washington, to devise means of getting out the vote.

Others from Queens who have been ordered to Washington are: Elkin M. Wilson, secretary of the Progressive Republican Club; Mrs. Anna V. Barnes, delegate to the state convention, of Jamaica; Mrs Mary Graves, Jamaica, alternate to the state convention and Dr Milton Wilson also of Jamaica, and an alternate to the convention.

WELL-KNOWN RACE INDUSTRIALIST TURNS BACK ON REPUBLICANS

Courier 10-8-32

(Editor's Note—Mr. Ransom is part owner and general manager of the Mme. C. J. Walker Company of Indianapolis, Ind., a company whose national business affects the livelihood and earnings of more than 20,000 agents and interests millions. Mr. Ransom's statement is self-evident that the best interests of the race will be served by the defeat of Mr. Hoover in the coming election.)

No Negro who is seriously concerned about his race, his future and the future of his children in America, in my opinion, can afford to vote the Republican ticket. The attitude of the Republican party, since Roosevelt, has been an insult to the intelligence of the Negro voter. Not only has it been an insult, but it has been a base betrayal of the Negro's faithfulness and loyalty to the Republican party; for, in spite of that sheep-like loyalty the Negro has consistently lost ground, prestige and favor with the Republican party. When we hear their wonderful promises of today we cannot help but ask ourselves the following questions:

Why haven't we a minister to Haiti? What has become of Negro postmasters, the Registrar of the Treasury? Why have we lost out in such large numbers in government employment. Why are so few of us working on public works financed by the government? Why have we lost out in the matter of jobs—political jobs—in every state, in every county and in every municipality in the nation? Just why, after all of these years of sheep-like voting of the Republican ticket, has the Republican ticket abandoned and deserted the Negro?

To my mind, the Negro should vote the Democratic ticket as a matter of protest if nothing else—protest against segregation, protest against Jim Crowism, protest against lynching, protest against slave labor, protest against unemployment, protest against the attitude of the Republican party in the matter of the War Mothers, protest against the attitude of the Republican party in regard to the occupation by the Marines of Haiti—in fact, protest against all of the wrongs heaped upon him by the Republican party. Not a Negro at the White House lawn party said a word about these things.

One does not have to make a case against the Republican party; the evidence is overwhelming. There is just one thing for the self-respecting Negro to do and that is to vote against those who have forsaken him.

By ATTY. F. B. RANSOM,
Mgr. Mme. C. J. Walker
Manufacturing Company.

BROOKLYN CITIZEN

OCT 7 1932

Attorney Condemns Treatment of Negro During Hoover Term

Charging that the Republican party has been ungrateful to the Negro for all of his years of service to that political organization, a Negro lawyer, Thomas L. Higgins, has issued a statement to the "Citizen" in which he declares that President Herbert Hoover during the period of his administration, "has done nothing but insult this loyal and patriotic people."

Mr. Higgins's office is at No. 379 Bridge street. He is the Exalted Ruler of Brooklyn Lodge No. 32, I. B. P. O. E. of W.; vice-president of the Brooklyn and Long Island Lawyers' Association; and county delegate of George P. Davis Post No. 116, American Legion. In addition, he is Assistant Commissioner of Education of the Colored Elks of the World and is a member of the Democratic County Committee of Kings.

His statement, addressed to the editor of the "Citizen," follows:

'Sir—Having read in the New York "Times" on last Sunday where a group of 110 negro voters called upon President Hoover last week to ask from him a declaration that the Republican party still stood for the rights of the negro to liberty, justice and equal opportunity, and Mr. Hoover's assurance to them that the party would not abandon its traditional duty toward the American negro and that as the party's standard-bearer, he would sustain this pledge given by the immortal Lincoln and transmitted by him to those who followed as a [illegible] trust and reference to the [illegible]ct that the platform of the Republican party spoke with justifiable pride of the friendship of the party for the American negro that has endured unchanged for seventy years, I am forced to make this observation that the Republican platform was as silent on the negro question as Mr. Hoover was in his acceptance speech and if Mr. Hoover feels this way toward the race now it is because he is trying to get their vote in November.

Charges Insults

"For three years he has done nothing but insult this loyal and patriotic people; his actions toward the race have been like a stab to the heart; under his leadership the Republican tide has run chilly and cold against the race. He repudiated the foremost negro leadership in the party and tried to take away from the race the last vestige of national power the race had in the councils of the party. He Jim Crowed our mothers whose sons lie dead in Flanders Field, because of their fighting to make the world safe for democracy; yet, they were the noblest men who ever served a great cause. He recommended to our Congress for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the United States a man known to be unalterably opposed to the rights of the race. In this desertion of the race the President who is charged with the leadership of the Republican party left the race in a condition of political helplessness scarcely less painful than that in which the race was found just after the war. He has reversed the wheels of civic progress in the hour of our ascendancy and returned us to the doubtful status of reconstruction days.

"During his reign the injustices done to us by him have been with such boldness that we have stood aghast, as if charmed, and watched the ruthless procedure with fire in our eyes and vengeance in our heart. We cited the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution to no purpose. our petitions have lain unanswered. we have even shouted question after question as to this pledge given by the immortal Lincoln into the ears of the President as if he was our Almighty, and it has been as if we were shouting into the Sybil Cave of destiny, to receive only the echo of our own voice as a reply.

Pleas Unheeded

"We have resorted to every argument, except the last argument of kings, to convince Mr. Hoover of the unjustness of our plight, but our arguments have reberated against the mountains of his prejudice till their last murmur was lost in the limbo of forgotten issues.

"Our providential escape from total annihilation has depended on the strength we have won and the friends we have made in the Democratic Party as we moved along the highway of destiny. The leaders of that party in Congress heard our cries, made right the perfidious wrong that had thwarted our progress and by their votes and influence defeated Mr. Hoover's attacks and insults to the race.

"The Democratic Party founded by that illustrious scholar and statesman, Thomas Jefferson, has heretofore opposed the race simply because the race has opposed the party. We have now learned by experience that we have gained nothing in the past by fighting our neighbors about us, who happen to call themselves Democrats, and there is nothing to indicate that we shall have anything but losses to our credit in the future by continuing to oppose the Democrats to play into the hands of self-seekers like our President, who calls himself a Republican when he has no more of the spirit of Lincoln, Grant, Sumner or Stevens in him than there is juice in a squeezed lemon.

Lauds Democrats

"We feel it incumbent upon the race to let the Democratic Party know that we are not ungrateful for all that they have done for us since Mr. Hoover has been our President, in preventing him from destroying us, that we appreciate the growing liberality of the party extending to us the olive branch and wish to assure those in the party who have been charged with the interpretation and enforcement of the law that they have attended its benefits without bias to us, to the end that the struggling members of the race may continue to hope for that strong mental encouragement which the heritage of the humblest citizen deserves.

"It is our opinion that in this election there will be only two kinds of Negroes voting for Mr. Hoover, those that he is paying and those obligated to him. For forty years we have been stampeded by the emotion of gratitude, but we shall not let this opportunity of voting for men and measures unbounded by narrow partisan lines, for men who show by their actions that they are for the race; for measures that guarantee to the race a larger life and a wider field of useful endeavor, slip from our grasp through lack of courage, want of foresight and small faith in our capacity to fix our own political destiny.

Hits G. O. P. Platform

"The newspapers of the countr are busy telling where the President stands with reference to all public questions, but the big question with the Negro is, 'Where do we come in?' The cleverly written Republican platform cannot even be interpreted that we come in for a good old fashioned American square deal; so after all our group is not particularly interested in these questions, our interest is in our condition and we are for the party that is willing to improve that condition, and if that party is right on our questions, you will find them right on all the rest.

"All the newspapers agree that in the pivotal States of New York, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky, West Virginia, Illinois, Maryland and even in rock-ribbed Pennsylvania, the Negro is something to be regarded with utmost seriousness in this campaign, for throughout the nation he is in a state of unrest and is talking of a division of his vote.

"As the situation now stands, the Democratic party has nominated two real men, two among the best in America. The Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, a natural born leader of men, ambassador of faith and hope for the forgotten man, has carried Democracy's cause into the very strongholds of intolerance and sung it boldly to ears hitherto hostile, and gained a welcome there. Since his coming they have listened not only willingly, but have even applauded the sweetness of its tone.

"Forth to the fight he fared,
High things and great he dared,
In his master's might to spread the light,
Right mightily wrought he."

Man of the Hour

"Such is our indomitable man of the hour, with nerves of steel, an unerring eye, with unbreakable courage, and an unfaltering faith in God, and in America which he so greatly serves. He stands to-day at the steering wheel of democracy, a friend to all humanity.

"The cry now is keep Jack Garner out of the White House. Why should my race fear him? He has been in public and political life for thirty years without causing the race any political harm, nor has he caused any hostile agitation on the race question.

"If it should develop that he refused to have his picture taken with a Negro group, or if he should fail to appoint Negroes to office, if he denied Negroes a fair chance in the Civil Service, if he Jim Crowed the mothers of Negro soldiers, or recommended to the Congress men that are 'lily white' in character—bitterly opposed to the race on general principles—and when the matter is called to his attention refuse to withdraw their names, would he not have Republican precedent for it in Mr. Hoover, our present President? Haven't all these things and many others been done by our present President and the Republican Party? Haven't we had to appeal to our Democratic friends in Congress to vote against Mr. Hoover's carrying out these things? Could our political future in this country be in greater danger intrusted to Mr. Garner's care and keeping than under Mr. Hoover, when it has been Mr. Garner, along with other loyal Democrats, that have prevented our President from doing these things to us.

"We have seen the wisdom of Democracy's tenets become the glory of the nation's history, and the party itself grow great in renown, while the nation has grown great in wealth and in material and civic advancement under the beneficent and nurturing influence of Democratic principles."

THOMAS L. HIGGINS.

Political - 1932

Republican

Party Affiliation

HOOVER'S NEGROPHOBIA EXPLAINED

Courier 10-15-32

EVER since Herbert Clark Hoover delivered his sensational speech at Elizabethton, Tennessee, during the 1928 campaign, Negroes have been puzzled by his anti-Negro bias. During his administration the rights of the Negro have been ignored both as a citizen and as a politician in ways too numerous to mention here.

Those who have read the various books about the Great Engineer are no longer puzzled by his apparent Negrophobia. The simple fact is that the President, though born in Iowa and reared in California, spent most of his life in China, Australia and Africa in the role of slave-driver and slave-trader.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

In those far off places, where the arrogant white man drives impoverished colored serfs to toil long hours at starvation wages in order to satisfy capitalists in England and America, there is developed within the white overlord a positive disdain of the colored man as an inferior creature who merits no humane consideration.

In Australia Mr. Hoover sweated his laborers to desperation, and when they struck for better working conditions he imported Italian serfs to take their places.

In China he herded coolies to toil in his mines terribly long hours at measly stipends of 10 and 15 cents a day. He installed none of the safeguards to life universally required in the mining industry. As a result, coolies died like flies.

According to Walter Liggett in his book, "The Rise of Herbert Hoover," he "found it cheaper to pay $15 whenever Chinese laborers were killed, than to properly timber the mine."

According to the authors of "Washington Merry-Go-Round," Hoover while in China used to keep down strikes and effect discipline by chaining recalcitrant coolies to a stake in the hot sun all day long.

In South Africa, when black miners quit work because their pay of $9.40 a month was cut to $6.60, Hoover, the Great Engineer, was called in to solve the problem confronting the white mine owners. According to John Hammill, another writer on Hoover, our present Chief Executive's company, the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, on April 18, 1904, "sold into slavery 200,000 fellow human beings. These were Chinamen."

Before this slave trading was outlawed by the government, 60,000 of the Chinese were shipped. Hoover not only profited from this deal, but also owned an interest in the steamship company which transported the slaves from China to South Africa. Hoover's company got $10 for every serf rounded up and $25 apiece for transportation. Conditions on board the ships were more cruel and unsanitary than aboard the slave ships that brought our ancestors to these shores. These inhuman acts were done "By Order of H. C. Hoover."

Is it any wonder, then, that the Lily Whites were placed in charge of patronage in the Southern States "By Order of H. C. Hoover"? Is it any wonder that Judge Parker was named for the Supreme Court "By Order of H. C. Hoover"? Is it any wonder that the Negro-womanhood-insulting B. B. Montgomery was nominated as U. S. marshal in Mississippi "By Order of H. C. Hoover"? Is it any wonder that Mrs. George S. Williams of Georgia was booted off the Republican National Committee "By Order of H. C. Hoover"? Is it any wonder that the Gold Star Mothers of Negro descent were jim-crowed "By Order of H. C. Hoover"?

Yes, Hoover's anti-Negro acts as President are fully explained. He got that way by long experience exploiting the lowly of the earth and sweating gold from their half-starved carcasses.

Negroes know him for what he is, and for that reason at least three-fourths of the Negro vote this year will go to Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt.

G. O. P. MUST CHANGE APPEAL, SAYS MITCHELL

Afro American

Liberian Minister Says Young Generation Is More Critical.

10-15-32

PRAISES HOOVER ADMINISTRATION

Bettwood

Many G.O.P. Leaders at Ames Meeting.

The Republican party must change its appeal in order to attract the young colored voter, Charles E. Mitchell, United States Minister to Liberia, told 800 persons at Ames Memorial Church, Monday night.

Young men and women coming from our colleges are becoming more critical, the speaker said as the audience applauded.

The young people coming out of the best schools and colleges, will no longer be satisfied with the giving of a few jobs in some departments, but will demand of the Republican party the support of the party for positions in the various states which they are capable of filling.

Young men will want to be assured that they might rise to the heights in the political life of their states and not be hampered by their color. If they want to be judges on the bench, the young men will demand of the Republican party that support which their fathers had given to white men for these positions when colored men were not considered eligible for such offices.

Young people will be satisfied only when they know that they can get the support of the party which their fathers supported, although the parents were not sufficiently trained to fill offices which their sons can now fill with ease, by virtue of their training.

Mr. Mitchell pointed out that many positions are now being held by incompetent older persons who could be better displaced by a younger person. It is this increased assureoness made possible through their greater training, that will make the young people demand from the party that they be supported for places they can fill in the public life.

Praised Administration

Mr. Mitchell, in his talk, read from notes, praised the administration highly pointing out that under the administration of President Hoover there were some 50,264 colored persons in the employ of the Federal government and that they were drawing an average income of more than sixty-nine million dollars each year.

He contrasted the prospects of the coming election with the freak election in 1928 which placed Hoover in the White House when the South cast a dry and anti-Catholic vote in favor of the Republican leader.

Mr. Mitchell listed the Republican party as the party with a principle in favor of the colored as well as the white voter. He cited instances of plans to place colored men in offices that were nipped in the bud by friction among the group leaders. He called attention to the proposal of G.O.P. leaders to establish an office of assistant national chairman to be occupied by a colored man. The fight for the job waxed so bitter he said, that white leaders abandoned the project.

When Mr. Mitchell arose to speak the band played The Star Spangled Banner.

Other Republicans who spoke included former Mayor William F. Broening, John Phillip Hill, Galen L. Tait, Senator Phillip Lee Goldsboro and Dr. Ernest Lyon. Present also were Harry O. Levin, Mrs. Lula Powell, secretary of the Republican City Committee; Thomas Musgrave 15th Ward executive; Wendell D. Allen, city chairman; Col. Harry C. Jones, treasurer of the City Committee; Charles Pohlman, 9th Ward executive.

George A. Watty, grand chancellor of Knights of Pythias; Howard Payne, Marse Calloway, Mrs. Howard E. Young, William Watkins, the Rev. F. F. King, Mrs. Adelaide Green, and Willard W. Allen, were in charge of the affair.

Starts With Parade

The affair of the evening started with a dinner in honor of the Liberian minister at the residence of the Rev. Ernest Lyon, where throngs milled about before the start of a street parade through the streets of the Northwestern section of the city leading to the church at Baker and Carey Streets.

With the Masonic Band playing spirited airs, the procession moved along the route with the principals in automobiles followed by many interested persons and curiosity seekers. The route of the street march led from the 800 block of North Carey Street, to Mosher to Myrtle Avenue, to Biddle Street, to Druid Hill Avenue to Gold Street, to Carey to Baker and into the church.

Committee

The committee composed of Willard W. Allen, Dr. Ernest Lyon, Marse S. Calloway, George A. Watty, William E. Fletcher and Mrs. Howard E. Young had arranged the affair.

Voters Bolting G.O.P. in Philadelphia

Afro-American

PHILADELPHIA—Not in the annals of history but once has the state of Pennsylvania become so pivotal as it is in the Presidential campaign, this year.

10-15-32

History reveals that the state went Democratic in 1856 for James G. Buchanan, who was a native. Today, one finds life-long colored and white Republicans bolting the old guard and turning to Roosevelt.

Bettwood

In the 1400 block of Lombard Street, the colored women have an organization known as the Women's Branch for the Repeal of the 18th Amendment. Mrs. John Summers, who is in charge, declares that the women are to vote for Roosevelt because he stands four-square for the repeal of the 18th amendment.

On the corner of 15th and Lombard Streets, a Democratic organization, under the leadership of Dr. J. Max Barber, has been formed, and it is reported to have more than 15,000 members. R. H. Pryor who, it is said, attacked John C. Asbury, Republican old guard, on August 13, in the Philadelphia Record, is credited with being responsible for this organization.

The officers include: Dr. J. Max Barber, chairman; Robert O. Gavin, vice chairman; James B. Bannaker, secretary; Fred M. Porter, treasurer. The executive committee comprises: Samuel D. Brown, field director; Dr. R. P. Bradley, Ray H. Pryor, Dr. D. L. Morales, Dr. E. F. Thompson, Samuel D. Brown, Jr., and John B. Summers.

NO HARMONY AT G.O.P. 'PEACE' PHOTO PARTY

Afro American 10-15-32

Easterners Sore at Deliberate Snubs of the Westerners.

Baltimore Md

U. S. MINISTER HAS TO "SCUFFLE"

"Almighty" Helps Out Nannie Burroughs.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Flattering press reports about the "harmony" which prevailed at the recent Washington, D.C., session of the so-called National Negro Advisory Board to the Republican National Campaign Committee, have proved to be all bosh.

Nannie Burroughs

Representatives of the states from the Eastern district do not mince words to express their great dissatisfaction with the general arrangements of the program for the "historic" peace conference, which included a photograph with President Hoover.

It is an open secret that only by invoking the rule of "political expediency," now that the election is just around the corner, that leaders from Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and other states in the Eastern setup, kept from going on the war-path and demanding full recognition for their sector in accordance with their idea of what it should be.

Casual observers at the conference in the Capital City suspected that all was not well at the advisory board sessions. Francis E. Rivers and Hamilton Travis, of New York; Oliver Randolph, of New Jersey, and John Marquess, of Pennsylvania, were noticeably absent from the actual deliberations. They spent their time in "side bar" consultations with Perry Howard, John R. Hawkins and Raymond Benjamin, white.

Easterners Ignored

It has leaked out that everything had been cut and dried without consulting the Atlantic Seaboard contingent. Speakers had been selected for all meetings and topics assigned them. Even the White House palaver had been arranged, and Col. Roscoe's famous "Mr. President, I implore you" speech had not been subject to any form of review or censoring so far as the East was concerned.

Agreements to changes which would placate the h[illegible]erants were made in abundance, and were just as abundantly ignored or forgotten by the Howard-Simmons contingent in control with the apparent sanction of Saxon "Boss" Benjamin. The idolizing of the California Hoover aid and advisor by certain gentlemen of the flesh [illegible] greatly riled many, and co[illegible]ously absent were hand claps [illegible]plause by these di[illegible] when Mr. Ray was intr[illegible]try

Church Among Absentees

Where was Bob Church? He was one of the most missed of humans. The other big shots of Elkdom were present and sitting in the saddle. There was much whispering among the outsiders of the various hand-picked delegations, which did much to break down the morale of the assemblage.

That banquet. There was plenty of well-cooked food which was elegantly served, but the same "control" marred the day's deliberation for the Easterners. Here again were promises and agreements ruthlessly disregarded, and the citric flavors of the morning became a bitter sour as midnight faded and dawn approached.

The "guest table" bespoke the desperate selfishness of the "control," when under the guise of limiting those there to the members of the local committee, the Minister to Liberia and other high-ups of national fame were forced to scuffle with crowds of non-voters from the District and find seats wherever they could.

Seemingly the tragedy would never cease, but there was irony also. Nannie Burroughs, queen of women, sat prominently at the end of the "guest table." Way down the list, she was presented but only to stand. The crowd rebelled. The bosses flushed but yielded. Nannie opened her mouth and God did the rest to the eminent satisfaction of the crowd.

The "control" had been crossed by the Almighty.

NEGRO REPUBLICAN "LEADERS"

Chronicle

Last week a group of prominent Negro Republicans was taken to Washington to meet President Hoover and to plead their allegiance to the Republican party. A great time was had by all, said the news. The following week the Democrats appointed several Regional directors for Negro voters.

10-15-32

It has been admitted and broadcast all over the country that during the term of President Hoover his treatment of the Negro has been with an eye single to retain the vote of the Southern states. There has been no administration during which Republican Negroes were more insulted and ignored by the national Republican party than the one now drawing to a close. In that time the race of the group who visited the President, were victims and yet not one dissenting word was spoken at the conference. The President certainly must have chuckled long and loudly when the "leaders" of the group that his administration had flaunted, were so supine. Except for the veiled hints of Mr. Simmons, the men and women uncomplainingly endorsed Mr. Hoover's action during his administration. While there is not much choice between a Garner backed president and Mr. Hoover, an outspoken Republican leadership would have at least eliminated the crawling, docile and dumb driven effect of the so-called representative Negroes had they shown an independent attitude.

The whole affair was a sorry display. Here was a group whose race had been basely slandered for nearly four years, now grovelling abjectly. We are printing a picture of the delegation but only to disgust young Negroes, who will object to that brand of leadership.

We are not condemning people who vote the Republican ticket, but Negroes are asking where were these "leaders" when their titular head was heaping insults on their race. What did they do? The answer is, Nothing.

Had the same group of Republicans journeyed to Washington and made a demand on the President, much of the work accomplished by the N. A. A. C. P. in the Judge Parker case and Mrs. Booze in the Montgomery case, would have been simplified. But "our leaders"—tail-wagging Fidos—came up to be patted on the head.

CHISUM CHARGES DEPRIEST LIES ABOUT B.E.F.

Afro-American 10-15-32 Baltimore, Md.

Lie Is Passed as Two Battle for Votes in California.

DOUGL'SS WOULD NOT KNOW G.O.P.

"If He Met It in Heaven," Says Chisum.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Before two thousand Democrats here Saturday of last week, Melvin Chisum, well known newspaperman, gave the lie to Congressman Oscar DePriest, G.O.P. campaign orator, who had preceded him as G.O.P. campaigner.

Melvin Chisum

Mr. Chisum said: "DePriest fell short of the truth. He did not tell all the truth about the Republican party. And as for the veterans, yes, he lied on them.

"I was in Washington at the time and the boys deported themselves creditably at all times. They were not molesting government property, but the rich men of the country knew that those men were not being treated fairly and they became uneasy. Mr. Hoover became afraid and ordered them to be evicted. DePriest lied to you. A man who would lie to you about one thing will lie to you about all things."

Mr. Chisum made it clear that he was not fighting the Republicans but all his work is being done against the President and his gang. Before a crowd of two thousand persons who seemed to be evenly divided in their party affiliations, the speaker stated that he only wanted a new deal from the party.

Lobby Disbanded

In his review of the President's coming to Washington he told of an all-Negro lobby, consisting of 17 members from different parts of the country whose work was to fight legislation and proposed legislation that was unfair to the Negro. Soon after the arrival of the President that lobby was forced to disband.

In addition to this blow the lily-whites of Mississippi, South Carolina, Georgia and Texas were successful in winning favor with Hoover to the detriment of the black Republicans.

Thomas Gave Aid

In 1931, when the name of B. B. Montgomery was up for confirmation for a federal postion, no man but Senator Thomas, a Democrat would lead the fight. Principally through his efforts the confirmation of this man was defeated.

McAdoo Advocated

Mr. Chisum then began to advocate William Gibbs McAdoo for the Senate. He stated that in 1917, Mr. McAdoo was instrumental in promoting all colored employees from messengers to clerks that were due that rating. In addition to the rating they were paid the back pay that they were owed because of their work as clerks at messengers' salary. It also came to Mr. McAdoo's attention that there were colored men working in the railway shops in the South, who were being paid one-half the wages that they were due. He caused their wages to be increased to full rates and also four and one-half millions of dollars in back pay to be turned over to them. This same man bought a yacht which was manned by white people. They were displaced by colored workers after he bought it. Even the White House was policed by colored men during the World's War when President Wilson ordered the Ninth Cavalry to Washington to guard the government buildings.

The veteran newspaperman declared, "I doubt if the Negroes are satisfied with the treatment by Hoover." Reaffirming his allegiance to the principles of the Republican party of Lincoln, he avowed, "The Great Emancipator would not know his party if he were to see the leaders of today. Frederick Douglass would be unable to recognize this party if he were to meet it in heaven today."

SAN DIEGO, CAL.
UNION

OCT 2 - 1932

Negro Republican Groups Will Meet

The two Republican groups of young Negro voters will hold a joint meeting tomorrow night at Community center, 2936 Imperial avenue. Judge E. E. Hendee, formerly a prominent leader in Indiana, now residing here, will speak.

Tom Cummings, president of the Negro American Young Men's Republican club, will preside. Miss Ruth Richardson, president of the Young Negro American Women's club will report on her work as a registrar of officials will be on duty and the club may be reached by calling Whg. 4294.

A delegation from the club is in Parkersburg attending the convention of Young Republican clubs of the state being held the last two days of the week in that city. The club is planning an active campaign in the district and invites members of all other clubs to cooperate.

WHEELING, W. VA.
NEWS

OCT 8 1932

COLORED REPUBLICANS OPEN HEADQUARTERS

The Ohio County Colored Republican Political club opened headquarters today at 1036 Chapline street.

Political - 1932

Republican

Party Affiliation.

WICHITA, KANS.
BEACON

SEP 25 1932

Wichita G.O.P. Club Will Meet Monday

The Negro Women's Republican Club will meet Monday night at 8 o'clock at the New Hope Baptist Church, corner of Ninth and Ohio Streets. All Negro Republican women are invited, and a prize is to be given to the one bringing the largest number of women with her. Introduction and speeches by candidates and special music comprise the program.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
EAGLE

SEP 27 1932

G.O.P. National, State Tickets Get Negro Group O.K.

500 Independent Voters Association Delegates Hear Calder and Others

The Republican National and State tickets were indorsed last night by about 500 Negro voters from all parts of the State who participated in an informal convention called by the Independent Colored Voters Association of the United States at the A. M. E. Zion Church, 250 Ralph Ave.

Representatives who had met in executive session during the afternoon presented the tickets to the assembly at the night session, and indorsement was voted after Republican policies and candidates had been lauded by a group of speakers which included former United States Senator William M. Calder.

Calder Hits Democrats

Former Senator Calder stressed the sympathetic attitude of President Hoover, Vice President Curtis and others of the administration toward Negro problems. He attacked the attitude of the Democrats and declared Speaker Garner, Vice Presidential candidate particularly unfriendly toward the colored race.

The Republican tariff stand was declared by the speaker to be highly advantageous economically. Other features of the Republican platform were advanced as reasons for voting the Republican ticket.

Indorse Donovan

Col. William J. Donovan was the choice of the Negroes for the Republican nomination for Governor. His war record and his activities in behalf of Negro veterans were said to have proven him "'an undoubted friend of the colored people."

The Rev. S. L. Corrothers, president of the national organization, which claims a membership of 300,000 in 17 States, presided. He stated that the meeting had been called to give the voters an opportunity of "thinking independently" on the political issues confronting the country and of making their choices free from the influence of "petty office seekers."

Sees Hoover Favored

The Rev. Mr. Corrothers expressed the belief that "75 percent of the Negro voters of the country favor the re-election of President Hoover."

Other speakers included William C. Hueston, of the United States Post Office Department, and Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, of Washington, D. C.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.
TRIBUNE

SEP 24 1932

COLORED SOLON TO SPEAK FOR HOOVER

Oscar De Priest of Chicago, only colored American in congress, will address San Diego Republicans in the auditorium of Logan Heights school tomorrow at 8 p. m. Congressman De Priest has visited San Diego on other occasions. He is one of the outstanding members of his race, having been chosen to make one of the seconding speeches nominating President Hoover at the national convention in Chicago last summer. This speech received most favorable comment. He is a lawyer and an alumnus of Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Congressman De Priest is now on a tour of important cities of the west in the interest of the candidacy of President Hoover. The meeting of Sunday night is sponsored by the Republican central committee, whose general chairman, Louis C. Maire, will preside.

Many distinguished guests have accepted invitations to be present, among them being Mayor John F. Forward, jr., George Burnham, candidate for congress and city councilmen.

On his arrival by Santa Fe at 12:15 Sunday, Congressman De Priest will be met by a reception committee. During his visit in San Diego he will be entertained by George A. Ramsey, proprietor of the Douglas hotel, who has announced a reception during the afternoon and in the evening.

URBANA, O.
CITIZEN

SEP 23 1932

SUPPORT OF G. O. P. URGED

Colored Race Observes Emancipation Day.

Three local colored ministers were the principal speakers here Thursday night when annual Emancipation Day exercises were held by local colored citizens.

The speakers were Rev. H. L. Anderson, Rev. E. W. Hester and Rev. Charles Hill.

Appropriate singing and readings supplemented the ministers' talks to complete the evening.

William E. King, Chicago, colored member of the Illinois state legislature, speaking in Dayton Thursday night at an Emancipation Day celebration, urged all colored citizens to vote the straight Republican ticket.

"The best weapon we have to protect ourselves," King asserted, "is the ballot. A continuation of the present administration will be the best for the stabilizing of conditions.

"Remember the principals of Abraham Lincoln, and first choose those who stand for his ideals."

Members of the Negro race throughout America joined Thursday in celebrating the one outstanding event in the history of their race—Emancipation Day mindful of the great favors bestowed upon them by Abraham Lincoln, who liberated them from slavery.

DANBURY, CONN.
TIMES

SEP 24 1932

COLORED REPUBLICANS HOLD ANOTHER MEETING

Many Members Will Be Made Voters This Fall.

The Colored republican club held its regular business meeting last evening in the hall of Samaritan lodge, 264 Main street. The meeting was largely attended. The next meeting will be held October 12.

Last night 26 new members filed their intentions of being made voters this fall. The enrollment of the club now is 73, a statement from the club says.

SAN DIEGO, CAILF.
SUN

SEP 22 1932

PRECINCT DRIVE IS ORGANIZED

Republican Women Foster New Campaign

A precinct campaign throughout the county in behalf of the Republican ticket was launched today by the Republican Women's Federation. Organization was completed at a meeting Wednesday in Republican headquarters at 137 Broadway. Mrs. Howard C. Dunham, president, said officers have been chosen for nearly every precinct in the city, and urged Republican women in any unorganized precincts to communicate with her immediately.

◇ ◇ ◇

Los Angeles county will go Republican by 150,000 votes at the Nov. 8 election.

So believes Ingle W. Bull, chairman of the Los Angeles Republican County Central committee. Bull, a Los Angeles attorney, addressed the Ad club here Wednesday.

◇ ◇ ◇

Organization of young men of the Negro American Republican group here to promote success of the Republican ticket, was announced today. The organization will hold its first meeting at 7 p. m

SEATTLE, WASH.
POST-INTELLIGENCER

SEP 24 1932

NEGRO WILL BE REPUBLICAN SPEAKER HERE

Oscar De Priest, Illinois Congressman Scheduled For O-- 2; Other Notables Due

Oscar De Priest, negro congressman from Illinois, will be the next Republican national speaker to be heard in Seattle during the presidential campaign.

De Priest will be in Seattle Sunday, October 2, and will be introduced by former Congressman John F. Miller at a 2:30 p. m. meeting at Washington Hall, 14th Ave. and E. Fir St., it was announced yesterday by National Committeeman Mark E. Reed.

CURTIS NOT COMING

Vice President Charles Curtis will be in Washington on his Western tour, but not in Seattle, Reed also announced.

The vice president is scheduled for a speech at Spokane October 11, with a state broadcast, and will then leave for Oregon and California.

NOTABLES PROMISED

Seattle will not be overlooked in later schedules of national speakers, Reed declared.

"We will have at least two national characters in Seattle before the campaign is over," the G. O. P. national committeeman said. "I can't say now whether a member of the cabinet will be included, but some 'big shots' will be heard here."

YONKERS, N. Y.
STATESMAN

SEP 26 1932

NEGRO G. O. P. TO MEET

Richard King will preside at a meeting of the Seventh Ward Colored Republican Club at the home of John M. Lee, 89 Waverly Street, Friday night at 8:30 o'clock.

COLORED G. O. P. CLUB MEET TODAY

All members of the Las Vegas Colored Citizens Republican club will meet tonight at 8 o'clock, it was announced yesterday by President McCants. The rally will be held at 212 North Third street. All colored voters who are in favor of the principles of the G. O. P. are urged to attend.

Record Las Vegas Nev.
SEP 22 1932

WHITE LEADERSHIP IN GEORGIA

Atlanta Independent

White leadership is only another name for lily-whiteism. Yes, the same old menace in disguise.

The administration at Washington has stood for, and still stands for white leadership in the South as prevails in the North —not for the purpose of eliminating the Negro from the party, as propagated, but for the purpose of establishing the two-party system in the South as in the North. We decline to believe that the President favors any party policy that will deprive a class of citizens of any rights they enjoy under the Constitution because of race, color, or creed. We dismiss the idea with the contempt it deserves. Atlanta Ga.

But, there is a well defined movement in the South to do that very thing; but it has its origin in the ignorance and stupidity of the white men in the South who cannot see an inch beyond their noses. These white men believe the complete elimination of the Negro from the party will accomplish all things.

In Georgia, white leadership is complete, from the county to the state organizations; and it is up to this new leadership to deliver the goods, or confess by their failure to deliver that they sold goods they cannot deliver. In 1928, the state was under the control of the black and tans, and the party rolled up 99,000 votes for the President, cutting the normal democratic majority down to 28,000 from 75,000. The state organization was organized before June 30, 1928, electors chosen and put out in every district and from the state-at-large; a bulletin running, and money raised to partially meet expenses; a campaign committee was on the job and Hoover sentiment was on the rise. 9-2-32

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MILWAUKEE, WIS.
SENTINEL

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But, if so, Mr. Church will be in 1932 what du Pont was in 1920, and there's the rub for the New Yorkers, who will resent Church, just as they have resented every Negro heretofore placed in charge at New York headquarters, or given jurisdiction over it—as the late W. C. (Matty) Matthews was in 1924.

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Stirring Struggle Forecast.

From the moment they assemble the Democrats will be engaged in a stirring struggle which will determine whether Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, who will enter the convention with several times as many delegates as his nearest rival, will be the party nominee for President or will be thrust aside in favor of another.

In the Republican convention the President is to be renominated with the votes of nearly all of the 1,154 delegates and with about as much enthusiasm as there was for the renomination of Benjamin Harrison at Minneapolis in 1892. The President inspires no enthusiasm. He is going to be renominated because his rejection would be a confession of party failure that would be fatal to Republican fortunes in the election.

Too Much Hoover.

Nevertheless, the leaders are restive. They snubbed the administration Friday, when the national committee seated the Tolbert delegation from South Carolina and the Howard delegation from Mississippi, contrary to the express wishes of the President conveyed to them by Postmaster General Walter F. Brown. And yesterday the gossip at the Congress hotel headquarters was that Mr. Hoover would not be allowed to pick the chairman of the new national committee. This new line of attack originated with national committeemen, who complain that the party is suffering from "too many Hoover boy scouts" in the seats of authority.

The day was productive also of a show of fight on the part of the President. He instructed Mr. Brown to carry the administration's war on "Uncle Joe" Tolbert, national committeeman of South Carolina, and Perry Howard, the colored national committeeman of Mississippi, to the

WHITES PREVAIL IN GEORGIA UNIT

Georgia

Cracker Republican Delegation Made Up of Fourteen Caucasians, Two Negroes

6-12-32

By W. F. CALDWELL

(Associated Press Staff Writer)

CHICAGO, June 12 (AP)—The Georgia delegation to the Republican national convention which will be held here June 14 is made up of 14 whites and two Negroes, the first time in many years that whites have prevailed.

Four years ago at Kansas City there were 11 Negroes and five whites in the delegation and although previous delegations did not have such a large majority of Negroes, they were in control.

Two of the delegates at large from Georgia are Negroes, as are two of the alternates-at-large. Three of the district alternates are Negroes and if these sit as delegates the delegation will be 11 whites and five Negroes.

Arnold Arrives Early

Georgia delegates are en route tonight to Chicago to join with others from throughout the Untied States in re-nominating Herbert Hoover for president of the United States.

The Empire State of the South will cast its 16 votes for Hoover in accordance with instructions of the state and district conventions which selected them.

James W. Arnold, national committeeman, preceded the delegates as it was necessary for him to be here for the meeting of the national committee on June 9. This is the temporary roll of the convention and Arnold looked after the interest of the regular delegation from his state.

The Georgia delegates have quarters at the Stevens hotel, not far from the convention hall, where the presidential and vice presidential candidates will be nominated.

Will Vote for Curtis

The Georgia delegation will give its support to Vice President Charles Curtis for renomination.

The delegation-at-large is evenly divided between whites and Negroes and the same ratio prevails among the alternates-at-large. In addition to Arnold, Josiah T. Rose, state chairman, B. J. Davis, editor of The Atlanta Independent, and Dr W. H. Harris, of Athens, make up the delegation-at-large. Davis and Harris are Negroes.

Wilson Williams, of Woodbury, secretary of the state central committee, J. H. Rush, of Lumber City treasurer of the committee; L. D. Milton, professor of Morehouse college of Atlanta, and C. S. Wigfall religious leader of Augusta, are alternates-at-large. Milton and Wigfall are Negroes.

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Stirring Struggle Forecast.

From the moment they assemble the Democrats will be engaged in a stirring struggle which will determine whether Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, who will enter the convention with several times as many delegates as his nearest rival, will be the party nominee for President or will be thrust aside in favor of another.

In the Republican convention the President is to be renominated with the votes of nearly all of the 1,154 delegates and with about as much enthusiasm as there was for the renomination of Benjamin Harrison at Minneapolis in 1892. The President inspires no enthusiasm. He is going to be renominated because his rejection would be a confession of party failure that would be fatal to Republican fortunes in the election.

Too Much Hoover.

Nevertheless, the leaders are restive. They snubbed the administration Friday, when the national committee seated the Tolbert delegation from South Carolina and the Howard delegation from Mississippi, contrary to the express wishes of the President conveyed to them by Postmaster General Walter F. Brown. And yesterday the gossip at the Congress hotel headquarters was that Mr. Hoover would not be allowed to pick the chairman of the new national committee. This new line of attack originated with national committeemen, who complain that the party is suffering from "too many Hoover boy scouts" in the seats of authority.

The day was productive also of a show of fight on the part of the President. He instructed Mr. Brown to carry the administration's war on "Uncle Joe" Tolbert, national committeeman of South Carolina, and Perry Howard, the colored national committeeman of Mississippi, to the

WHITES PREVAIL IN GEORGIA UNIT

Atlanta Journal

Cracker Republican Delegation Made Up of Fourteen Caucasians, Two Negroes

6-12-32

By W. F. CALDWELL

(Associated Press Staff Writer)

CHICAGO, June 12 (AP)—The Georgia delegation to the Republican national convention which will be held here June 14 is made up of 14 whites and two Negroes, the first time in many years that whites have predominated.

Four years ago at Kansas City there were 11 Negroes and five whites in the delegation and although previous delegations did not have such a large majority of Negroes, they were in control.

Two of the delegates at large from Georgia are Negroes, as are two of the alternates-at-large. Three of the district alternates are Negroes and if these sit as delegates the delegation will be 11 whites and five Negroes.

Arnold Arrives Early

Georgia delegates are en route tonight to Chicago to join with others from throughout the Untied States in re-nominating Herbert Hoover for president of the United States.

The Empire State of the South will cast its 16 votes for Hoover in accordance with instructions of the state and district conventions which selected them.

James W. Arnold, national committeeman, preceded the delegates here for the meeting of the national committee on June 9. This is the committee which made up the temporary roll of the convention and Arnold looked after the interest of his regular delegation from the

The Georgia delegates have quarters at the Stevens hotel, not far from the convention hall, where the presidential and vice presidential candidates will be nominated.

Will Vote for Curtis

The Georgia delegation will give its support to Vice President Charles Curtis for renomination.

The delegation-at-large is evenly divided between whites and Negroes and the same ratio prevails among the alternates-at-large. In addition T. Rose, state

chairman, B. J. Davis, editor of The Atlanta Independent, and W. H. Harris, of Athens, make up the delegation-at-large. Davis and Harris are Negroes.

Wilson Williams, of Woodbury, secretary of the state central committee, J. H. Rush, of Lumber City treasurer of the committee; L. D. Milton, professor of Morehouse college of Atlanta, and C. S. Wigfall of Augusta, leader and merchant of religious affairs, are alternates-at-large. Milton and Wigfall are Negroes.

55 ALTERNATES AND DELEGATES AT CHICAGO

Afro-American

CHICAGO, Ill.—Names of colored delegates and alernates appearing on the temporary rol' of the Republican national convention, which held its sessions here this week, included the following: 6-18-32

Arkansas — delegates: first district, Scipio A. Jones, Little Rock; sixth district, John L. Webb, Hot Springs.

Delaware — delegates: State-at-large, S. G. Elbert, French Street, Wilmington; alternate: Mrs. Carrie M. S. Pipes, 926 French Street, Wilmington.

District of Columbia — delegates: the Rev. William H. Jernagin, 1341 Third Street, nw., Washington; J. Francis Wells, 926 Fourth Street, nw., Washington.

Georgia — delegates: State-at-large, Benjamin J. Davis, Atlanta, and Dr. W. H. Harris, Athens; alternates: state-at-large, Dr. L. D. Milton, Atlanta; sixth district, So. C. Clemens, Macon; seventh district, A. T. Atwater, Rome.

Illinois—delegates: State-at-large, Representative Oscar DePriest, Chicago (one-half vote); first district, Roscoe C. Simmons, Chicago; alternate: William Randolph Cowan, Chicago.

Iowa — alternate: State-at-large, Charles P. Howard, Des Moines.

Louisiana — delegate: State-at-large, James Lewis, Jr., New Orleans; alternate: Thomas I. Galbreath, New Orleans.

Maryland—delegate: fourth district, Josiah Diggs, 1402 Madison Avenue, Baltimore; alternate, Mrs. Elvira M. Bond, 1517 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore.

Massachusetts — alternate: tenth district, Mrs. Edna S. Goodell, Boston.

Michigan—delegate: first district, Aaron C. Toodle, Detroit; alternate: R. L. Bradley, Detroit.

Mississippi — delegates: State-at-large, Perry W. Howard, national committeeman, Jackson; Eugene P. Booze, Mound Bayou; Dr. S. D. Redmond, Jackson; Fred H. Miller, Mound Bayou; J. B. Woods, Hattiesburg; [illegible]s H. Isaacs, Natchez; [illegible]: A. A. Cosey, Vicksburg; Mary C. Booze, national committeewoman, Mound Bayou; [illegible] Patton, Jackson; B. J. Smith, Clarksdale; C. T. Butler, Meridian; W. L. Mhoon, Jackson.

Missouri—delegate: State-at-large, L. Amasa Knox, Kansas City; alternates: State-at-large, Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, St. Joseph; fifth district, Charles H. Calloway, Kansas City.

New Jersey—delegate: State-at-large, Oliver Randolph, 164 Market Street, Newark; alternate: Mrs. Wilda Robinson Townsend, Camden.

New York—delegate: twenty-first district, Charles W. Tillmore 158 West 131st Street, New York City; alternate: Hamilton J. Travis, 80 Edgecombe Avenue, New York City.

Ohio — delegate: State-at-large, Gilbert H. Jones, Wilberforce. [illegible] district, John M. Marquess, 90[illegible] district, John M. aMrquess, 90 South Eighteenth Street, Philadelphia.

South Carolina—delegates: State-at-large: Nathaniel J. Frederick, Columbia; alternates: Frederick C. Redfern, Columbia; James R. Levy, Florence; Aaron R. Prioleau.

Tennessee—delegate: ninth district, R. R. Church, 392 Beale Avenue, Memphis; alternates: George W. Lee, 392 Beale Avenue, Memphis; state-at-large, Webster Porter, Knoxville (7-9 vote).

West Virginia—alternates: State-at-large, Mrs. Sarah M. Nutter and J. C. Gilmer, both of Charleston; first district, Richard W. Tomkins, Fairmont.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

The Republican convention which closed last week in Chicago with the nomination of President Herbert Hoover and Vice President Charles Curtis for re-election, and the adoption of a platform with a plank to submit the question of changing the present status of the prohibition amendment, is causing much comment throughout the country. The convention offered a few thrills and it was expected that the president would be given another chance to carry out his program. The attitude of the administration towards our group was not encouraging and we have long felt that Mr. Hoover was inclined to give us no consideration in a political way. Post Master General Brown did not mince words in letting it be known that it was the desire of the administration to lily white the G. O. P., especially in the south, and many of our group will no doubt be wondering what is the best course for us to pursue.

It is yet to be seen who will be the standard bearer for the Democratic party, although the general belief is that Governor Franklin Roosevelt will easily win the nomination, and if he does it is going to be no easy job to hold the large number of our voters in the ranks of the party of our fathers. Mr. Garner of Texas, has proclaimed his intention to fight for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and it is probable that the combined opposition to the New York Governor may muster enough strength to either nominate the Texas man or at least give him second place. If he is on the ticket it is obvious that Negroes would much prefer Hoover and Curtis, and the lines will be clearly drawn. It is to our advantage to scatter our votes regardless of who the nominees of the Democratic Party may be, but when we analyze the situation and study the history of both political organizations and the character and policies of the men controlling them we must admit that when all is said and done we can better risk our chances for equal rights and broader opportunities with the party of Lincoln Roosevelt and Cooledge. This, after all, seems to be our safest bet, and the majority of colored voters will most likely reach this conclusion.

Convention Picks Party Committee

Atlanta Daily World

CHICAGO STADIUM, June 16.—(AP)—The new republican national committee approved today by the convention follows: 6-17-32

Alabama, O. D. Street, Mrs. C. B. Kennamer; Arizona, Frank Hitchcock, Mrs. Wilma D. Royal; Arkansas, Wallace Townsend, Mrs. A. C. Remmel; California, Mark L. Requa, Mrs. Edith W. Vandewater; Colorado, Lawrence Phillps, Lucy E. Hillman; Connecticut, J. Henry Roraback, Mrs. Katherine Byrne; Delaware, C. Douglas Buck, Julia T. Tallman; Florida, John E. Harris, Mrs. Sidney C. Brown; Georgia, James Arnold, Mrs. Bertha M. Field; Idaho, Ezra Whitlaw, Emma Chouchach; Illinois, Mrs. Bertah Baur (other not yet named); Indiana, George A. Ball, Miss Dorothy Cunningham; Iowa, H. E. Spangler, Miss Martha McClure; Kansas, David W. Mulvane, Mrs. R. R. Bittman; Kentucky, J. Matt Chilton, Mrs. A. T. Hert; Louisiana, Ernest Lee Jahncke, Mrs. Roberta Grimmet; Maine, John W. Simpson, Mrs. Anne Gannett; Maryland, Phillips Lee Goldsborough, Mrs. Calvin Gabriel; Massachusetts, John Richardson, Mabel C. Batchelder (Mrs. Frank Roe); Michigan, James Davidson, Mrs. Frances W. Steketee; Minnesota, Cloud H. MacKenzie, Mrs. Stanley Fosseen; Mississippi, Perry Howard, Mrs. Mary C. Booze; Missouri, Dr. [illegible] Clements, Mrs. Grance Semple Burlingham; Montana, Joseph D. Scanlon, Mrs. L. O. Evans; Nebraska, C. N. McCloud, Mrs. Viola J. Cameron; Nevada, George Wingfield, Mrs. Mary Franzman; New Hampshire, Robert P. Burroughs, Nellie Day Parker; New Jersey, Daniel E. Pomery, Mrs. Edna Conklin; New Mexico, Bronson Cutting, Mrs. Margaret Midler; New York, Charles D. Hilles, Ruth Baker Pratt; North Carolina, Charles A. Jones, Mrs. W. E. Kennen; North Dakota, William Stern, Mrs. Selma Stenerson; Ohio, Walter F. Brown, Mrs. Katherine K. Rown; Oklahoma, W. B. Skell, Mrs. Horace H. Sayr; Oregon, Ralph E. Williams, Mrs. Pat Allen; Pennsylvania, Jay Cooke, Mrs. Marion Margery Scranton; Rhode Island, Frederick S. Peck, Mrs. Paul Fitzsimons; South Carolina, J. C. Hambright, Miss Clara Harrigal; South Dakota, S. X. Way, Mrs. Mabel Newman; Tennessee, J. Will Taylor, Mrs. A. B. McLane; Texas, R. B. Creager, Mrs. Lena Gay Moro; Utah, Ernest Bamberger, Mrs. Jeanette Morrell; Vermont, Earl S. Kinsley, Mrs. Margaret S. Tucker; Virginia, Joseph L. Crupper, Mrs. Murray Boocock; Washington, Mark E. Reed, Mrs. E. C. Young; West Virginia, W. S. Hallanan, Clara L. Ebert; Wisconsin, George Vits, Mrs. Harry Thomas; Wyoming, Patrick Sullivan, Mrs. Bryant B. Brooks; Alaska, E. A. Rasmusson, Mrs. Frank I. Reed; District of Columbia, Edward F. Colladay, Mrs. Virginia Wythe Speel; Hawaii, James P. Winne, Princess David Kawananakoa; Philippines, C. M. Cotterman, Miss Margaret Wilson; Porto Rico, Dr. Germanico S. Belavel and Martha Robert De Romeu.

DELTA
VISALIA, CALIF.
JUN 20 1932

Negro Republicans To Hold Conclave

TULARE, June 20.—A Central California conference of colored Republicans will be held in Tulare at the county fair grounds Saturday by Raymond Scott and Thomas W. Myles, Jr., who are making the necessary arrangements here.

A number of speakers are already scheduled to address the meeting, which will be attended by about fifty delegates from various parts of the valley from Bakersfield to Sacramento, and by several hundred other interested people, according to Myles.

Starting at 10:30 a. m., the caucus is to be held in three sessions. At the morning session Mayor W. M. Hahesy is to give an address of welcome; nomination and election of a permanent chairman will be held, after which he will address the gathering, and appointment of committees and announcements are to be made. Rev. L. S. Goolsby of Tulare will open the meeting with an invocation.

In the afternoon session, which starts at 3 o'clock, A. J. Elliott, president of the chamber of commerce, will speak, and Congressman Joe Crail will give the principal address. This will be followed by a report of committees. In this session Rev. Haynes of the Shiloh Baptist church in Fresno will deliver the invocation.

Following a 6:30 o'clock banquet, at which Myles, a member of the Republican state central committee, will be toastmaster, Roland Curran of Bakersfield, who delivered the Memorial Day talk here, will be the principal speaker. Prominent citizens present will be introduced, announcements will be made and the meeting will adjourn, after which a dance in the fairgrounds will be held.

TRENTON, N. J.
GAZETTE
JUL 4 1932

Negroes Organize for Fall G. O. P. Campaign

Plans for active participation in the Fall campaign were formulated at an organization meeting of the Thirteenth Ward Republican Club, composed of Negroes, held Saturday night at Congo Hall, 37 North Willow Street. Attorney Robert Queen was elected chairman; Philip Logan, secretary, and Edward Williams, treasurer.

County Chairman Charles H. Mitchell addressed the members. More than 150 persons were in attendance.

MILLER BOLTS G.O.P. AND HOOVER

Afro-American

PHILADELPHIA—The usual complacency of the staid and rockribbed members of the Citizens' Republican Club, whose record for "falling in line" is untarnished, received a severe jolting at their regular monthly meeting, Monday, when ex-Congressman Thomas Miller, of Chester, denounced Hoover and declared in favor of Roosevelt.

The club is well known for its rigid adherence to party candidates and customarily endorses the various candidates following their nomination. So divided was the opinion caused by the startling remarks made by Miller, that the group adjourned without endorsing Hoover or his opponent.

W. K. Hagan, president of the club, and a Pinchot appointee, is being taken to task by the standpatters of the group for Mr. Miller's denunciation. They feel that he knew just what Mr. Miller proposed to say and is therefore guilty of a "double-cross."

Magistrate Edward W. Henry, who is reported to have accused Communists of paying white girls $10 a day to lure colored youth in the Red fold, denied authorship of the accusation. He declared himself opposed to the Communists because of their disregard for religion.

Republican.

Political - 1932

Party Affiliation.

DISSENSION ARISES IN MISSISSIPPI G. O. P

Commercial Appeal

Howard-Redmond Faction to Protest Races.

7-13-32

PETITION WALKER WOOD

Memphis

"Lily White" Faction Declared to Have No Legal Right to Have Anyone on Ticket in State.

Special to The Commercial Appeal.

JACKSON, Miss., July 12.—Dissension has arisen among Mississippi Republicans as the Howard-Redmond faction prepared a formal protest here today to be filed with Secretary of State Walker Wood, setting out that the "lily white" faction controlled by Lamont Rowlands has no legal right to have its presidential electors placed on the official ballot of the general election in November.

The group headed by Perry Howard and S. D. Redmond, negroes, generally known as the "black and tan" faction, is contending that their organization is the Republican party in Mississippi. No other group has the right to use the name of Republican nor would they be entitled to a place on the ballot under this guise, the protest sets out.

It is further charged that the "lily white" nominees for Congress, whose names are already filed, do not even pretend to be Republicans, since they participated in the Democratic primaries last August. It would be illegal to place their names on the Republican ticket, according to the "black and tans."

The list of electors filed with the secretary of state by the Howard-Redmond faction follows:

State at large, Mrs. Ruth L. Waller, Hattiesburg, and J. H. Oldham, West Point; first district, H. D. Holly, Baldwyn; second, F. W. Womack, Pontotoc; third, Dr. J. T. Spence, Greenwood; fourth, Calvin V. Taylor, French Camp; fifth, R. W. Puckett, Newton; sixth, E. E. Robertson, Collins, and seventh, F. S. Swalm, Brookhaven.

Secretary Wood said tonight that he had received the lists presented by both factions, but had not decided just what action he would take. He signified his intention of receiving an opinion from the attorney general before reaching a final decision.

"REGULARS" PROTEST "LILY WHITE" TICKET.

CLARKSDALE, Miss., July 12.—Approximately 100 persons, two-thirds of whom were negroes, gathered at Mound Bayou this morning to attend a meeting of the Republican party of the Third Congressional District and to pass resolutions protesting against the lily white faction placing their names on the Republican ticket at the November election.

S. S. Holland of Moorhead, Third District chairman, stated a group of Republican lawyers in the state have been engaged to take this matter before the chancery judges of Mississippi.

The grounds for the enjoining proceedings are that the majority of the lily white candidates voted a Democratic ticket in the state elections last August, and that the lilly whites were ignored at the Chicago convention.

Eugene P. Booze, negro, and resident of Mound Bayou, indicated that the Mississippi Republicans would bolt the Republican party unless patronage was restored to the black and tans.

President Hoover replaced Perry Howard, negro patronage leader, in 1928, and gave the place to Lamont Rowlands of Picayune.

In his address Booze said: "If our president does not give back to us the patronage in this state to the regular Republican party, which was recognized at Chicago by Nov. 1, we will know what to do. If the president sees fit to be irregular with us, we can be just as irregular."

The convention unanimously approved the action of Mary Booze, wife of Eugene, state committeewoman, in fighting the nomination of B. B. Montgomery of Clarksdale, who was a candidate for United States marshal. C. R. Login, incumbent, and who has been marshal since 1926, was indorsed for the position.

Speakers on the program were S. S. Holland, Moorhead; Mrs. Celia Cook Davis, United States deputy clerk at Clarksdale; Dr. J. T. Spence, Greenwood; Fred H. Miller, Mary and Eugene Booze and A. G. Thurman of Mound Bayou, and C. R. Ligon and B. J. Smith, Clarksdale.

TALLY NOT NOTIFIED OF NAME ON TICKET.

JACKSON, Miss., July 12.—Further complications within the Mississippi Republican party arose tonight when John R. Tally, erstwhile Democrat, "Hoovercrat" and "lily white" Republican, announced from his home in Hattiesburg that his name was placed on the "lily white" congressional ticket before he was notified.

"I am considering entering the congressional race, but my name was placed on the ticket without my knowledge," he said.

"I am not in accord with the platform of either party and I am against any repeal or modification of the prohibition law."

Tally was an unsuccessful candidate for governor on the Democratic ticket against former Governor Bilbo and Marion Riley in 1915. He is a former Forrest County district attorney, elected in a Democratic primary.

Bolting the Democratic party in 1928, he became a "Hoovercrat" and stumped the state against Alfred E. Smith, the Democratic candidate for president, at which time he was read out of the party of his original choice. Since this time, he has been more or less connected with the Lamont Rowlands—headed "lily white" faction.

DELTA
VISALIA, CALIF.

JUL 1 1932

Negro Republicans Plan Conference

TULARE, July 1.—The executive committee, in charge of arrangement for the Central California Conference of Colored Republicans announced today through its secretary, R. E. Scott of Tulare, that additional credentials of delegates from various parts of the coast and valley are continuing to arrive and the indications are that a number quit in excess of those originally planned for will be on hand at the Tulare county fair grounds July 16.

The announcement was made by Scott was that the committee had agreed upon Theodore Crawford of Tulare as temporary chairman.

Following his selection as temporary chairman Crawford issued the following statement: "The Negro political conference to be held in Tulare July 16, 1932, is for the purpose of discussion of the political and economic issues of the day and for the purpose of discussion of the political and economic issues of the day and for the purpose of adopting a political platform that will serve for the best interest of the Negro race This conference is the precursor for a series of political rallies to be held in every town of importance in the San Joaquin valley

The sponsors of this program feel that in order to gain political equality, the Negro must make his political presence felt.

In order to accomplish this aim, he must make an undivided and concentrated effort in regards to his political decision."

G. O. P. TO CARRY FIGHT INTO SOUTH

Tickets Planned for Democratic Strongholds, Including Georgia.

Constitution Atlanta Ga.

BY W. F. CALDWELL,
Associated Press Staff Writer.

Organizing for an intensive campaign in the south this year, the republicans plan to carry their fight into the hitherto rock-ribbed democratic states of Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina.

These states have been democratic since reconstruction days and the general elections in November have merely ratified democratic nominees for office. Even four years ago, when Hoover broke the solid south for the first time in many years, Georgia South Carolina and Mississippi followed their traditional democratic tendencies. Mississippi and South Carolina increased their democratic majorities.

7/17/32

Democrats say that the entire south and the border states will give big majorities for Roosevelt and Garner in November but the republicans dispute this and say they not only expect to hold the four states of Florida, North Carolina, Virginia and Texas, which they captured in 1928, but they hope to add others to the Hoover and Curtis column.

The campaign for the republican national ticket will be backed by fights for senatorial and congressional seats throughout the south and in many instances for county and state offices.

G. O. P. Candidates.

Mississippi and South Carolina will have republican candidates for congress in each district to oppose the democratic nominees. This will be the first time in nearly a half century that the republican party in Mississippi will enter a candidate in each district. The candidates of the party in that state have signified their intention of running as "drys," basing their support of prohibition on the plank adopted by their state convention. This opposed repeal of the eighteenth amendment and modification of the Volstead act. They declared their allegiance to the national party.

South Carolina, where the republican vote has fallen to a mere handful in recent years, will have candidates in each congressional district and a candidate for the United States senate. In addition, they expect to nominate candidates for county offices in some of the counties.

The republican organization in Richland county, South Carolina, invited the democrats to stay out of the primary and go with the G. O. P. in the general election.

Ticket in Georgia.

In South Carolina a new leadership, headed by J. G. Hambright, national committeeman, is in charge of the republican party. They ousted the old regime headed by Joe Tolbert and this course was upheld by the recent republican national convention. In the contest before the credentials committee at Chicago, Hambright pledged his organization to work for the upbuilding of the party in South Carolina, and Robert Taft, of Ohio, made one of the speeches which influenced the committee in seating the Hambright delegation.

Georgia will have candidates from the republican party for congress in at least half of the districts, a candidate for United States senator and a candidate for governor. James W. Arnold, national committeeman, is the party's candidate for senator against Senator Walter F. George, democrat. He has said that he expects to make a county-to-county canvass of the state.

The republicans have not yet named their candidate for governor in Georgia but the state organization expects to do so in the near future.

The development of the battle plans will attract interest as the time for the election approaches. So far, the republicans have been mapping campaign plans and democrats are watching and waiting for them to take the field.

REPUBLICANS OFFER MISSISSIPPI TICKET

Commercial Appeal

Candidates Put Up for Congressional Posts.

7-11-32

RUN ON "DRY" PLATFORM

Memphis

Aspirants in Field for the First Time in 50 Years in the State—Tally Is a Candidate.

Special to The Commercial Appeal.

JACKSON, Miss., July 10.—Taking advantage of Mississippi's "dry" sentiment, "lilly white" Republicans have adopted a prohibition plank for use in the coming congressional races and for the first time in 50 years will place a full ticket in the field in a desperate effort to obtain Republican congressional representation of Mississippi.

One woman lawyer is included in the seven prominent "lily whites" who will carry the banner of the group headed by Lamont Rowlands, Picayune, distributor of federal patronage in Mississippi during the

Hoover administration, despite the fact that negro Republicans have obtained recognition as delegates to the party's last two national conventions.

Candidates.

Candidates of the Rowlands-controlled faction are:

First District—John R. Duberry, Baldwyn.

Second—Judge L. E. Oldham, Oxford.

Third—Rice Hungerford, Jr., Tunica.

Fourth—D. F. Elliott, Okolona.

Fifth—Mrs. Anna W. Matthews, Meridian.

Sixth—John R. Tally, Hattiesburg.

Seventh—George W. Forbes, Jackson.

An active campaign was forecast by party leaders following a meeting of the Republican state executive committee here over the week-end.

Allegiance to the policies of the national organization was pledged by the candidates through the committee, but staunch support of the prohibition plank adopted at the state convention here several weeks ago was also announced. The plank opposes repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, or modification of the Volstead Act, and declares that the party "stands steadfastly for its maintenance."

The party will also offer a ticket from the state at large if the Mississippi congressional reapportionment act can be ruled invalid, it was stated by Chairman Earnest McCall Hawkins of the executive commitee.

Chairman Hawkins said that the at-large ticket would be similar to that offered from districts with the probability that "one or two changes" would be made.

Names of the seven candidates who are described as being "leaders in their section of the state," have been filed with Secretary J. C. Tyler, Jackson, of the Republican state executive committee.

Gordon Named.

Chairman Hawkins also reported that Charles U. Gordon, Jackson, was named presidential elector to succeed W. F. Swan, Gulfport.

Three of the candidates, Mrs. Matthews, Tally and Oldham, are attorneys. Duberry is a cotton merchant; Hungerford a lumberman; Elliott a department store merchant, and Forbes a broker.

The last Republican to represent Mississippi in Congress was Representative E. Jeffords of Mayersville, many years ago.

Tally was candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor against former Governor Bilbo and Marion Riley in 1915. He bolted the Democratic party and became a "Hoovercrat" during the Smith-Hoover presidential campaign, since which time he has remained under the Republican banner.

LILY WHITES' DRAW MISSISSIPPI PROTEST

JACKSON, Miss., July 12.—(AP)—Leaders of the "lily-white" faction of the Mississippi republican party tonight were confronted with a two-fold problem as the direct result of the voting last week-end presidential electors and a full congressional ticket.

The "lily-whites," headed by Lamont Rowlands, who has had charge of the patronage in this state for the past four years, were informed today that the "black and tan" wing of the party, led by Perry Howard, national committeeman, and Dr. Redmond, were preparing a formal protest against placing of the "lily-white" electors and congressional candidates on the November election ballots.

GREEN BOLTS HOOVER.

S. W. Green, Supreme Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and a life-long Republican, has publicily announced his opposition to the re-election of Herbert Hoover as President of the United States. His bolting of the G. O. P. standard-bearer is not to be dismissed lightly. He is one of the nation's most influential and best-known Negro citizens and his opinion carries weight in practically every state in the Union. He is no office-seeker and has given of his means to promote party success.

Supreme Chancellor Green is known for his taciturn and retiring manners. He never approves of grand-stand methods. What he says he means. His denouncement of Mr. Hoover, therefore, must have been born of conviction that the administration at Washington is unfriendly to the Negro. Hence his declaration:

> "No colored man or woman can vote for the re-election of President Hoover without sacrificing his or her pride and self-respect. I am still a Republican, but not a Hoover Republican."

Ten reasons are given by Supreme Chancellor Green for his desertion of Hoover. They may be summed in a nutshell as failure to give Negro recognition due him in outstanding appointments; refusal to accord Negro Republican National Committeemen and Committeewomen respect and consideration to which their positions entitled them; the White House's sanctioning of the "Lily White" movement in the South, and the administration's discrimination against the Negro Gold Star Mothers.

Whether President Hoover and his advisers consider it of enough consequence to give their views on "Lily Whiteism," their unfriendliness toward Mrs. George S. Williams as Republican National Committeewoman for Georgia, and other controversial questions agitating Negro voters is conjectural. All along they have turned a deaf ear to entreaties from well-wishers of the Republican Party that their policy be one of winning race voters instead of alienating them.

Toward the close of the 1928 Presidential campaign a close adviser of Mr Hoover is reported to have heatedly told representatives of the Colored Division during a spirited discussion in Washington that if Negroes wanted to vote the Democratic ticket they could do so. Indifference was frankly expressed as to whether the race supported the Republican nominees or not. Such has been the apathetic attitude of the administration since March 4, 1929 with regard to giving loyal Negro Republican voters a square deal, the protests of race newspapers, organizations and individuals notwithstanding.

The opinion is quite general that but little importance is put on the Negro vote in the doubtful states by Mr. Hoover and Postmaster General Brown. But when we recall that at the Republican National Convention recently held in Chicago the Credentials Committee seated all the "Lily White" delegations except from Mississippi, and in this particular instance recognized the group headed by Perry Howard and Mrs. Mary C. Booze, Negroes, there is good reason to inquire if the race vote really figures so insignificantly in the calculations of astute politicians within the party.

JUST ANOTHER PROMISE

The Republican convention which met in Kansas City in 1928 solemnly declared in its platform that, as usual, it stood for law and order and that in the event of Mr. Hoover's election legislation would be enacted making lynching a federal offense.

Leaders of the Race accepted the promise and carried the information to the people throughout the country; as a result of this and other promises Mr. Hoover was elected. The platform upon which he was elected, however, was soon discarded for one of fewer promises and less responsibilities.

Mr. Hoover's attitude to his promises and to the Race became one of silent indifference. Soon, however, there was organized in Washington what has become known as "The Rescue Mission," composed of a few members of the Race whose apparent duty is to tell the president: "Leave the Colored people to us; we will take care of them."

These gentlemen assume that they are the paid servants of our liberty and that they will preserve us from all harm. From these paid "patriots" the president receives his advice on national conditions as they affect the Negro and from them he charts his course; when these political weather prophets tell him all is calm, he has but to turn his ship toward the sea and sail on "with upward keel."

But intelligent voters of the country realize what it means to be constantly sold on the block of perfidy and deceit, and that at most they have nothing to lose but the political chains which have bound them to the traditions of the past. We must, in truth, fight not only the unsympathetic indifference of the white leaders of the party, but must struggle to dislodge the political parasites of our own Race who prevent us from obtaining full recognition.

The Colored citizens of this country will refuse to follow the leadership of men who are not Race conscious and who lack both character and vision. There can be no other answer to those who assume to select our leaders for us—who choose men that make politics their only business and are not qualified to pass on the needs and requirements of their Race.

Under such leadership the promise of 1932 will be typical of that of 1928 and will go down in history as "just another promise."

Political - 1932

Party Affiliation.

Five Members of Race to Dine With Hoover

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12.—At least five Race people were invited to attend a buffet luncheon as guests of President and Mrs. Hoover at the White House Thursday afternoon preceding the ceremonies incident to the notification of President Hoover of his renomination.

Invitations went out from the White House to members of the notification committee, Republican national committee, cabinet officers and their wives and Republican senators and representatives.

DePriest Present

Included among them were Charles H. Isaacs, member of the notification committee from Mississippi, Natchez, Miss.; Dr. William H. Harris, member of the notification committee from Georgia, Athens, Ga.; Perry W. Howard and Mrs. Mary C. Booze, Republican national committeeman and committeewoman respectively for Mississippi, and Representative Oscar DePriest of Illinois. About 500 persons attended the luncheon.

The notification ceremonies were held in Constitution hall Thursday night, which was the anniversary date of the notification of Mr. Hoover of his nomination in 1928, when ceremonies were held at at Staford university Stadium, near his California home.

Broadcast Ceremonies

Everett Sanders, chairman of the Republican national committee, was to preside and present Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York, chairman of the notification committee named at the Chicago convention. Mr. Snell was to deliver a short address, after which the president was to speak.

The ceremonies were to be broadcast to every section of the country by hook-ups of the two broadcasting companies, and also to the insular possessions of the United States as well as around the world through a short-wave broadcast.

Invitations were also sent out from the Republican national committee to a large number of Race persons to attend the ceremonies. Only 4,000 seats were available and admission to Constitution hall was by card only.

Among those who were to attend the ceremonies were members of the notification committee representing each of the states, the District of Columbia and the insular possessions; the officers and members of the Republican national committee, officials who are assisting to conduct the Republican presidential campaign, the chairmen and vice chairmen of the Republican state committees; the members of the Republican senatorial and congressional campaign committees, Republican senators and representatives, the diplomatic corps, the supreme court, members of the cabinet, undersecretaries and other administration officials.

RACE MAN ON COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY CURTIS

Defender

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12.—One Race person is on the committee which will formally notify Vice President Charles Curtis of his renomination by the Republican national convention in Chicago last June. He is Fred H. Miller of Mound Bayou, Miss.

The notification of the vice president will take place at Topeka, Kan., next Thursday, Secretary George deB. Keim of the Republican national committee announced Tuesday.

The ceremonies will be held at 8 p. m., central standard time, on the state house grounds where Mr. Curtis was notified four years ago of his selection as the Republican candidate for vice president on the ticket with Herbert Hoover.

Everett Sanders, chairman of the Republican national committee, will preside and present Senator L. J. Dickinson of Iowa, the temporary chairman of the Republican national convention last June, who will deliver the notification speech. The vice president will respond and both addresses will be broadcast over the two national systems.

HOOVER GREATLY PLEASED BY RECEPTION OF SPEECH

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—(AP)—Relaxing into customary routine after his notification ceremony, President Hoover today read with interest the comments upon his declarations for replacing the eighteenth amendment and speeding economic recovery.

Whether for political or governmental reasons, he decided against spending his usual week-end in the mountains.

The telegrams came from every section of the country. Visitors by the score also reported they had given full oral approbation of Mr. Hoover's principles.

Saying he had received "the greatest flood of telegrams ever to come into the White House" on his acceptance speech, the president late today told newspapermen it would be impossible to answer each message and asked them to make a general acknowledgement.

The chief executive was patently pleased and happy as he spoke on the hundreds of messages that poured into the White House last night and today, congratulating him upon the principles he enunciated.

He termed the great number of messages, some of which rested upon his desk as he talked, an "extraordinary support" of the policies he outlined in accepting renomination.

Henry Ford informed the president "every one whom I have seen is greatly heartened by the evidence you have given of a strong grasp of affairs and of courage and energy in dealing with these times."

He added the speech should help in "stabilizing the thought of the people."

Messages also were received from Walter P. Chrysler, the automobile manufacturer; Clarence M. Woolley, president of the American Radiator Company; Max C. Fleischmann, yeast manufacturer, and Senator Capper, of Kansas.

R. R. Moton, negro educator, president of Tuskegee Institute, wired: "There has been no address or state paper since Abraham Lincoln's second inaugural address that compares with it."

White House Bid Goes To Mississippi Negro

NATCHEZ, Miss., Aug. 7.—(AP)—Charlie Isaacs, negro delegate to the republican national convention, said he had received an invitation Saturday to attend a luncheon at the White House on August 11, at 1 o'clock.

Isaacs is a member of the "black and tan" republican state executive committee. He was appointed at the convention to represent Mississippi at the notification ceremonies for President Herbert C. Hoover.

The ceremonies will be held on August 11. Isaacs said he would likely accept the invitation.

Republican.

Leader

8/15/32

Constitution

Chicago

PRESIDENT HOOVER ACCEPTS

Kansas City Star

Back in June the Republican National Convention meeting in Chicago nominated Herbert Hoover to succeed himself as President of this great nation. The formal notice of that nomination was given in a big meeting at Washington, Thursday of last week. At that time President Hoover formally accepted the opportunity and obligations which the overwhelming vote at the June Convention brought to him. There was, of course, never any doubt about his acceptance

8-19-32

There has been considerable speculation as to just how and in what manner of speech it should be done. That is all now a matter of history. The acceptance speech was a carefully and skillfully prepared document. In it the President gave evidence of a great mind grappling with problem stern, varied and complex—problems tied up with the interests of many and varied people. They are problems that differ in their impact upon different groups and different sections— problems in the solution of which multiplied approaches are possible. Mr. Hoover showed himself a statesman by his comprehensive grasp of those problems as well as his personal convictions regarding them and methods of approach in attempting to solve them. That his interpretation of the National and International problems which baffle the world—should be identical with the thought of all other great minds could hardly be expected, nor should it be so amazing that his convictions on some of the problems as expressed in his acceptance speech should evidence fuller study and therefore a slight shift from former convictions. That his proposed methods in meeting some of the problems should at once challenge unanimous approval was too much to expect.

At the same time Hoover has done as good a job of analyzing the problems and gathering up and expressing the attitudes, aspirations and hopes of the American people in respect to them as any one man could do. In drafting that document the President kept in mind one fact too often overlooked by men essay to do things as a public official; and that is that whatever his convictions and methods are regarding National problems he will not have opportunity to do anything about them the next four years as President unless he be re-elected by the people in November. He knows the peopl are for the moment thinking variously and curiously about some of these problems. And they have votes. And while he knows the place of a leader with respect to the people, he cannot be oblivious to the psychology of the people to be led nor the close proximity a leader must sometimes sustain to the people if he is to have their support.

All of this and more can be saidby the Plaindealer in commendation of Hoover's speech of acceptance as a whole without definite committal to each and every detailed utterance. For instance, his views on the prohibition question would need a more careful examination beore even tasting—to say nothing of swallowing—even the hint that the statement on that issue evidenced courage. The Plaindealer may come back to that later and at length. But the conclusion is that President Herbert Hoover is the man for the White House for the next four years. Not only is there nothing to be gained, but the Nation cannot hold its own by changing Hoover at this time for Roosevelt. After hearing and reading the acceptance speech many hesitant leaders over the country have decided that Hoover is the man for President. And it is confidently predicted that such a decision will be followed by action that will arouse the people and convince them that the best thing to be done in the present situation is to re-elect Herbert Hoover for President.

Lily-Whitism---Its Future As a Power in the South

By KELLY MILLER

THE ultimate fate of lily-whitism will be determined in 1936. If President Hoover is re-elected and throws the influence of his administration behind the choice of his successor the lily-white policy will prevail in all of the Southern states. The Mississippi delegation which luckily stemmed the tide at Chicago cannot reasonably hope to further resist the administrative impact.

Kelly Miller.

If, on the other hand, Mr. Hoover fails of re-election the Republican party will probably be out of luck for the next eight years, if not forever. This great organization, in the estimation of many political thinkers, has just about rendered its best service to the American people. The time has about arrived for it to give way to some more progressive agency in closer harmony with the economic and industrial trend of the times.

But be this as it may, four or eight years' vacation will thoroughly disorganize the G. O. P. and leave its reconstruction to new hands in closer touch with the spirit of the new age. There will be rival candidates galore. Each will seek for delegates wherever they may be found. The South, as hitherto, will be the hunting ground.

Candidates for the Presidency never have been nice about the selection of delegates committed to their fortune. Herein lies the chief trading point for Southern politicians.

The entire lily-white fabric which has been built up from McKinley to Hoover would be brushed aside with a wave of the hand, if political exigency demanded it to be so. The Negroes' only hope of ever again functioning importantly in party organizations in the South rests upon the defeat of Herbert Hoover.

But indeed the game may not be worth the gamble. The lily-white policy as modified by Mr. Hoover admits the Negro to minor race recognition in the most dense Negro states. If he will still further modify this policy so as to make it apply to such states as Virginia, North Carolina and Texas, which now rigorously exclude the black man, then it remains for Negro practical statesmanship to determine if this is not the best attainable method of representation under existing circumstances.

There is little hope that the Negro will be allowed to function in proportion to his numerical strength in any organization where his numbers are large. Both Negroes and women must wait further development of political capacity before they may reasonably hope for pro rata representation.

Has Mr. Hoover or Mr. Walter Brown, his first lieutenant, the courage of the new policy? Have they or have they not the political courage of Theodore Roosevelt to give the Negro a place in the new scheme, if not numercially proportional, nevertheless proportional to relative political weight and worth?

President Taft announced the lily-white policy of the Republican party in the South so far as office holding is concerned. No one of his three Republican successors, except in a single instance, has departed from this lily-white policy. Office holding in the South is limited to white men, although the Negro may control the organization and have the titular right to name condidates for office.

We have seen Lincoln Johnson Ben Davis and Perry Howard chosen as national committeemen from their respective states. According to the customary function of the national committeemen, they recommended the Federal officers for their several states. In every instance they have played the game according to the rule and recommended white candidates only.

In several instances the administration has grown dissatisfied with this arrangement, and has designated some independent spokesman through whom to manipulate Federal appointments. But it all worked the same way—"all for the white man and none for the nigger."

The Democratic party, under decision of the Supreme Court, is reluctantly admitting the Negro to participation in the Democratic primaries. On the other hand, the Republican party, which at first insisted on full equality in nominating conventions, has been experimenting with different methods of elimination.

Is Mr. Hoover willing to come out in the open and modify his policy so as to make it apply to all of the Southern states? Will our Negro statesmen accept the policy of partial recognition first sanctioned by Theodore Roosevelt and belately adopted by Herbert Hoover? Or will they wildly and hysterically fight for the immediate restoration of the doctrine of political equality advocated by Charles Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens? What practical steps will they take in the meantime to bring about this consummation devoutly to be wished?

Rome, Ga., News
Monday, August 15, 1932

COLORFUL WHITE HOUSE PARTY

WASHINGTON dispatches referring to the garden party given by Mr. and Mrs. Hoover last Thursday as "a colorful affair" may easily be subject to false interpretation. Therefore, it might be explained that the term "colorful" referred to the general spectacle, the bright costumes and gay flowers, and not to the presence of various representatives of the colored race.

True, the guests included a half dozen negroes, but there was no effort to emphasize the point. Indeed, recalling some of the comments following the entertainment at the White House of the wife of the negro congressman DePriest, one may imagine that the executive would have preferred that press associations have made no references whatever to color in writing of the event. But, unlike some national conventions, press associations are not controlled from the White House.

Oddly enough, only six negroes were present on this momentous occasion, which shows either that the White House was limited in the number of invitations available, or that the affair was not in any sense a watermelon-cutting.

Chattanooga News
Thursday, August 11, 1932

GETTING USED TO IT

Charles Isaacs, a negro politician of Mississippi, has been included in the number of distinguished citizens invited to lunch with Mr. Hoover at the White House Thursday.

Officials about the presidential mansion evidently expect to hear something more about the matter, since somebody about the White House took occasion to explain yesterday that the invitation was purely routine, Isaacs having been included along with other members of the notification committee.

This is the committee which will break the news to Mr. Hoover that he was nominated some time ago at the republican convention. And to this committee he will make his address of acceptance and tell the country what he thinks of things in general.

If this invitation was extended without the knowledge or wish of the President it is a pity. He probably has not yet forgotten the noise made in July 1929 when Mrs. Hoover extended such a routine invitation to the wife of the negro congressman, DePriest. Perhaps Isaacs will, being a southern negro, have more consideration about the matter and not go to blabbing about it as DePriest did.

Anyway, negroes as guests at the White House is now an old story and of very little consequence. A republican president feels called upon to accept them as a matter of "routine" if not of choice. What is of more consequence just now is the news from some sections of the north that there is a suggestion if not a movement, to send some of the negroes who rushed up there during the flush times back south. High wages, the limitation of foreign immigration and the generally inviting situation carried tens of thousands of negroes north. Now they are without jobs and find no great amount of love or eats up there.

Back then the call to the negroes to go up "North" was irresistable. Whole sections of the south were denuded of labor. And now the easy money is gone and many of them have come back or would like to do so.

WHEELING, W. VA.
INTELLIGENCER

AUG 10 1932

T. G. Nutter To Address Colored Voters Tonight

Hon. T. G. Nutter, director of the Negro division of the Republican party in West Virginia, will be the principal speaker at a mass meeting to be held this evening. The meeting will be held at the Pythian temple, starting at 10 o'clock.

All colored voters are urged to be present at the meeting. A number of Republican nominees are expected to appear before the voters.

RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER

AUG 11 1932

HOOVER NOTIFYING BRINGS TROUBLES

Racial Difficulties Will Not Down; Social Rules Threaten Embarrassment

By H. E. C. BRYANT.

Washington, Aug. 10.—President Hoover and his political associates are having trouble over the notification program. The field spokesman for the White House, Senator L. J. Dickinson, of Iowa, charges Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt with trying to steal the show tomorrow by naming that day for the Mayor Walker hearing. There is danger of a big Walker spread on the front pages of the newspapers, and fear of that is said to have been born at Rapidan last Sunday. Several of the Rapidan special writers carried the story.

Negro Leaders Critical.

Negro leaders have been critical of the President and Postmaster General Brown. Now, there is apprehension lest the Republicans lose that important vote in Northern, Eastern and Middlewestern states. An effort is being made to get them back in line. This is being attempted through a Garner scare, and invitations to the notification. About 35 Negro educators north of the Mason and Dixon line have been invited to be on hand at Constitution Hall tomorrow night. These invitations went out from Chicago Republican headquarters.

Just one Negro has been asked to the buffet luncheon, Charles H. Isaacs, of Mississippi, who is a member of the notification committee. Negro politicians of the South were slighted, just a few, Perry W. Howard, national committeeman, and Mary C. Booze, national committee woman, of Mississippi, received invitations to the notification ceremony.

Coolidge Cool to Invitation.

Then there is the invitation to former President Coolidge. Mr. Coolidge let it be known he could not attend; he has hay fever. People of the home town of the canny ex-President say that is the first they had heard of such an attack. Close friends of the Coolidges think that the Hoover supporters are glad he sent his regrets. They hold that this is their party, and Mr. Coolidge should stay away. There is another problem: if Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge, now private citizens, should show up the problem of seating them would become important. Under social official rules that prevail here they could not be placed ahead of the Vice-President and his sister, Mrs. Edward E. Gann, or members of Congress and their wives. The situation might become embarrassing. Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, widow of the late President Roosevelt, is coming. She will be a house guest of the President and Mrs. Hoover, but there is a question as to her position. An old Coolidge supporter said: "What a favor he (Mr. Coolidge) has conferred upon the President! My, he should be glad that he has hay fever!"

North Carolina Represented.

North Carolina will be represented at the buffet luncheon, the first of the functions of the day, by Stuart W. Cramer, of Cramerton, a member of the notification committee. These others are expected: Charles Jonas, national committeeman; James S. Duncan, state chairman; W. H. Foster, state secretary, and George M. Pritchard, former Representative of Asheville. There has been some speculation here as to what would happen if by chance the two Negro Congressmen from Illinois, Three ing next to DePriest but he refused it, causing a stir in G. O. P. circles ...ve Oscar DePriest, Ne- ...r. Pritchard was assigned ...d place Mr. Pritchard by ...n the House office build- ushers should place ...

Political—1932

Party Affiliation.

Republican.

WICHITA, KANS.
BEACON

SEP 4 1932

COLORED G. O. P. SPONSORS PICNIC

The Sedgwick County Colored Republican Club will sponsor a picnic and free barbecue at McKinley Park Monday from 3 to 10 p. m.

John Crawford, representing Alfred Landon, Republican candidate for governor, will speak, and Captain S. W. Jones will give the key note address. B. F. Johnson will preside as master of ceremonies.

Musical entertainment will be given, and there will be baseball, swimming and other amusements for visitors. All Republican candidates are invited to be present, according to sponsors.

NEW LONDON, CONN
DAY

SEP 2 1932

100 Attend Rally of Negro G. O. P. Club

Attorney Max Sokarl delivered a stirring political address to about 100 members of the United Negro Republican club at a meeting in the club's quarters at 66 Hempstead street last night. The speaker confined his remarks to state affairs and described the enviable position to which Connecticut has arisen under the "Pay as you go" policy that the Republican party has followed.

Other speakers were: Mrs. Emily C. Speirs, candidate for the city council; and Mrs. Mattie Bell. Luther Eccleston, president of the club, introduced the speakers.

YAKIMA, WASH.
DAILY REPUBLIC

SEP 2 1932

Colored Citizens Favor Republicans With Heavy Vote Given Adam Beeler

Club Group Gives Hartley Bigger Vote Than Gellatly With Tennent Poor Third and Martin Not Getting Any

Members of the Yakima Colored Citizens club ran true to tradition at their meeting last night when they gave substantial majorities to the Republican candidates listed on the Republic straw ballot. It is only fair to say, however, that there were present a large number of guests who have Democratic tendencies and who cast their ballots along with the club members.

Wet Sentiment Shown

The group voted for the return of President Hoover 15 to 10. For Gov. Roland H. Hartley the members cast 14 votes. John A. Gellatly received nine.

In the senatorial race the wet, though Republican, sentiment showed up. Although Senator W. L. Jones maintained a lead with 14, Supreme Judge Adam Beeler, wringing wet, received 10.

The ballots were passed out to the club members before the meeting program started and many of them were marked and returned before the meeting really got under way.

Boose Wins Support

During the program, however, Oscar Boose, Sunnyside candidate for congress, appeared unexpectedly and was called upon to speak. His address was received with marked enthusiasm.

When the ballots were counted however, John W. Summers led him for the congressional seat by three votes. Club members declared that if the ballots had been passed after Boose's speech he would have won out over Summers.

The tally for the club vote follows:

For President	
Hoover	15
Roosevelt	10
For Governor	
Hartley	14
Gellatly	9
Tennent	2
Corkery	0
Martin	0
Pemberton	1
Total Republican	26
Total Democratic	1
For Senator	
Jones	14
Beeler	10
Chadwick	1
Black	0
Brown	-
Bone	1
Total Republican	0
Total Democratic	24
	2
For Congressman	
Summers	13
Boose	10
Maxey	1
Mitchell	2
Hill	0
Total Republican	24
Total Democratic	2

HOOVER'S BLUNDER.

Of all the blunders Herbert Hoover has made since he became President of these United States the pulled the biggest one Monday, when he released Attorney General Mitchell's gang of misstatements and juggled facts regarding the Bonus Marchers, which he dignified by calling it a report.

The President was not satisfied with killing two bona-fide veterans and sending his armed force to drive the men women and children out of Washington, but on the morning of the veterans' convention opening in Portland, Ore., he endeavors to take away their good name by labelling a third of the Bonus men in Washington as "criminals."

We cannot imagine how President Hoover who has risen so high could stoop so low in trying to defend his blunder of July 28, when he drove American citizens out of their Capital City.

Washington, D. C.

The Mitchell report is the greatest mass of misstatements ever released by a Cabinet officer. He says that soldiers did not burn the veterans' shacks on lower Pennsylvania avenue. The daily papers carried photographic evidence of American soldiers in the uniform of the American army setting fire to the shacks.

Every fair minded person in Washington who made a trip to the bonus camps here or came in contact with those men were impressed with their good deportment. Yet, Mitchell says it was the greatest aggregation of criminals ever assembled in Washington at one time. Knowing this and failing to apprehend these criminals, Attorney General Mitchell should resign for failure to discharge his duty.

Speaking of criminals in Washington, President Hoover sat in President Harding's cabinet with a larger percentage of criminals than was with the bonus marchers and he did not throw up his hands in holy horror then. Why? Yet he would brand these poor, harmless, hungry, homeless American veterans "criminals" to try and find a reason for driving these men from Washington last July. The less the President says about that infamous act the better for him. He added fuel to the fire Monday in releasing the Mitchell report and the vets along with their sympathizers and wets with their hordes, Hoover and his administration are in for considerable panning and an overwhelming defeat at the polls in November.

PHILADELPHIA, PA
NEWS

SEP 13 1932

Mackey Quits As Candidate For Legislature

Former Mayor Harry A. Mackey has filed withdrawal papers in the state bureau of elections at Harrisburg as a candidate for the house from the 22d district of Philadelphia.

Defeated for the Republican nomination, Mackey procured enough votes on the Prohibition and Liberal tickets to have his name on the ballot.

William Fuller, Negro member of the house from the 7th Philadelphia district, also has withdrawn as a Republican candidate for re-election because of his appointment as an assistant district attorney.

PATERSON, N. J
NEWS

AUG 31 1932

Colored League Backs Republican Candidates

In her address before the members of the Passaic County Colored league, Mrs. Mary Petty, president of the Bob Worsley auxiliary, urged the members to support the entire Republican ticket. After the inspiring talk by Mrs. Petty the league went on record to endorse Mrs. Elsa H. Flower, candidate for assembly; C. Walter Lotte, candidate for freeholder, and Freeholder Robert Worsley, candidate for re-election.

The meeting was presided over by President David Hockutt, and the speakers of the evening were introduced by Joseph Feenan, standard bearer. A report on the block dance to be held Thursday, September 8, on Tyler street, was given by Mrs. Viola Adams, chairman. Mrs. Anna Randolph also spoke at the meeting.

Long Island City, N. Y.
DAILY STAR
SEP 17 1932

NEGRO IS NAMED VICE-CHAIRMAN OF SPEAKERS' BUREAU

First of Race to Win Post on Queens G. O. P. Staff.

The first Negro in the history of Queens politics to hold the vice-chairmanship of the county speakers' bureau of the Republican Party, Hugh B. Shipley, president of the Progressive Republican Club, was today organizing a group of Negro orators to take their places as campaign speakers at meetings throughout the borough.

Announcement of Mr. Shipley's appointment, which was confirmed in a letter from Lillian A. Garing, county co-leader, was made Thursday night at a meeting of the Progressive Club in Community Hall, 33-14 107th street, Corona.

William Groat is chairman of the county speakers' bureau. The naming of a colored vice-chairman and the placing of several Negroes on the speakers' lists confirm reports, first published in The Star, that the Republican Party would make an intensive effort to corral the fast-growing Negro vote in Queens at this year's election.

Further recognition of the strength of the colored vote will be made by the county Republican powers in the near future, it is predicted.

The Progressive club also discussed plans at its meeting for a Hallowe'en dance to be held in the League of Good Citizenship Building, Flushing.

The club's committee to draft resolutions calling upon the borough authorities to take action towards remedying the rent discrimination against Negroes, which was exposed by The Star, will meet Monday night. William B. Carter of 132-56 Forty-first avenue, Flushing, is chairman of the committee.

NEW YORK TIMES
SEP 11 1932

NEGROES ASK HOOVER'S AID

Group Here Urges They Get Just Share of Jobs on Public Works.

Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in a telegram yesterday to President Hoover suggested that the government pass "definite word to contractors on public work that a just proportion of the employment thus provided must be given to colored workers."

"Records on file at the United States Department of Labor show that Negro Americans are unemployed out of all proportion to their numbers," the telegram said. "In some cities Negroes are only 5 per cent of the population but are as high as 40 per cent of the unemployed. To date contractors on Federal projects have shown an unmistakable tendency to ignore Negro artisans who apply for work.

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People respectfully urges the Chief Executive of the nation personally to see that word is passed from the government to the contractors that no discrimination on account of color shall be exercised in the granting of employment on Federal projects."

QUOTES HOOVER AS WANTING NO. 1928 SET-UP

Conversation with Senator Jim Watson Being Repeated in West.

$170,000 SPENT 4 YEARS AGO

So - Called "Novices" Riled Regulars.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—A story to the effect that President Hoover was so displeased with the results obtained by the colored division last election that a similar organization is not likely, is current here.

Senator "Jim" Watson who has been, if not a little apprehensive, at least a bit uncertain about the ticket's chances, as well as his own in Indiana this fall, has been trying to heed the call of his colored constituents, particularly as they relate to the national campaign.

Recently according to one of his colored adherents, he called upon President Hoover and in the course of their conversation brought up the matter of colored participation in the campaign. The President is said to have told Senator Watson that four years ago the colored division, under the leadership of Hawkins, Scott and Holsey, spent $170,000 and they did about seventy cents worth of work. He is reported to have expressed an opinion that no repetition of the spectacle of four years ago was desired.

Novices in Charge

Certainly, last campaign was a whiz as compared to this one. Really, there never had been a campaign in which such ornate offices and travel allowances and generally munificent set-ups had been in evidence.

The worst of it was that it was in the hands of novices—John R. Hawkins, chairman; Albon L. Holsey, secretary, with Emmett J. Scott chief advisor, and Judge James Cobb in charge of the secret service. Those fellows actually worked for nothing, didn't charge any salary. They really spent the money entrusted to them and kept accounts like a corporation or bank.

Whoever heard of politicians doing that? They did not even hold out a travel book. How the old line politicians writher as they stood by and watched it all. Here was the chance of a millenium and a bunch of amateurs in charge. Well, the regular boys are in the saddle this time, but what is there to grab?

DePriest and Simmons

How did Messrs Simmons and DePriest manage to get control? The story goes that Col. Simmons by virtue of his brilliant seconding speech and the fine comment which it brought from all sections of the party was entitled to consideration.

Again the Colonel is a past master at handling two things, white men and ordinary colored folk. He has studied them and knows them by heart. He camped at the Palmer House with evidence of his fealty until they took him on. Congressman DePriest has been a thorn in the flesh of the party.

What with making speeches, criticising the administration and urging Negroes to vote Democratic, talking out of turn and organizing non-partisan conferences, he was taken into the fold, not because they love him, but because they were glad to have a rein on him.

The Congressman, on the other hand, hoped, it is said, to provide jobs for a few of his faithful in Chicago where jobs are scarce and to add to his prestige on the platform for future lecture engagements.

Jackson Challenges Booze's Methods in Defeating B. B. Montgomery

Keeping Montgomery Out of Office Not Drastic Enough Punishment for One who Insults Women

BROOKHAVEN, Miss.—Declaring that the part played by E. P. Booze in having President Hoover withdraw the name of B. B. Montgomery, white, as U.S. marshal of northern Mississippi, was not to be praised as a method, Beo Jackson stated that the action should have been more direct.

Mr. Jackson, in his statement to the AFRO, said that Mr. Booze should have gone to Mr. Montgomery himself to ask if he made the statement that Mrs. Booze there was not a decent and virtuous woman in the race. He said he had learned that Montgomery emphatically denied any such statement, saying that he had never said anything like that in his life.

Attacking the statement of Mr. Booze that he and his wife were so interested in having Montgomery removed from the position, because there were 500,000 litigants in the courts, Mr. Jackson pointed out that the entire Negro population of the state is 1,009,718 of which he says, two-thirds are children under 12 years of age. Raising the age of children to 18 years, Mr. Jackson deducts that there would be 673,145 children and 336,573 adults in the state.

In order to have 500,000 litigants in the state, Mr. Jackson shows that it would be necessary to have aid of the adults and 163,427 children before the courts, which he says is ridiculous, and would mean that there would be 500,000 criminals. He claims that such a statement and exaggerated figure from Mr. Booze is a stigma upon colored persons in the state and he says, "a downright lie."

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Thousands of Massachusetts citizens marched to the polls on Tuesday for the Primary Election. A formidable Republican State ticket was elected and Republican leaders are forecasting the election of their slate. At Democratic headquarters the leaders are sanguine that with a their party now in power it will be easy to retain control, and push back the Republicans.

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Long Island City, N. Y
DAILY STAR
SEP 17 1932

NEGRO IS NAMED VICE-CHAIRMAN OF SPEAKERS' BUREAU

First of Race to Win Post on Queens G. O. P. Staff.

The first Negro in the history of Queens politics to hold the vice-chairmanship of the county speakers' bureau of the Republican Party. Hugh B. Shipley, president of the Progressive Republican Club, was today organizing a group of Negro orators to take their places as campaign speakers at meetings throughout the borough.

Announcement of Mr. Shipley's appointment, which was confirmed in a letter from Lillian A. Garing, county co-leader, was made Thursday night at a meeting of the Progressive Club in Community Hall, 33-14 107th street, Corona.

William Groat is chairman of the county speakers' bureau. The naming of a colored vice-chairman and the placing of several Negroes on the speakers' lists confirm reports, first published in The Star, that the Republican Party would make an intensive effort to corral the fast-growing Negro vote in Queens at this year's election.

Further recognition of the strength of the colored vote will be made by the county Republican powers in the near future, it is predicted.

The Progressive club also discussed plans at its meeting for a Hallowe'en dance to be held in the League of Good Citizenship Building, Flushing.

The club's committee to draft resolutions calling upon the borough authorities to take action towards remedying the rent discrimination against Negroes, which was exposed by The Star, will meet Monday night. William B. Carter of 132-56 Forty-first avenue, Flushing, is chairman of the committee.

NEW YORK TIMES
SEP 11 1932

NEGROES ASK HOOVER'S AID

Group Here Urges They Get Just Share of Jobs on Public Works.

Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in a telegram yesterday to President Hoover suggested that the government past "definite word to contractors on public work that a just proportion of the employment thus provided must be given to colored workers."

"Records on file at the United States Department of Labor show that Negro Americans are unemployed out of all proportion to their numbers," the telegram said. "In some cities Negroes are only 5 per cent of the population but are as high as 40 per cent of the unemployed. To date contractors on Federal projects have shown an unmistakable tendency to ignore Negro artisans who apply for work.

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People respectfully urges the Chief Executive of the nation personally to see that word is passed from the government to the contractors that no discrimination on account of color shall be exercised in the granting of employment on Federal projects."

QUOTES HOOVER AS WANTING NO. 1928 SET-UP

Conversation with Senator Jim Watson Being Repeated in West.

$170,000 SPENT 4 YEARS AGO

So - Called "Novices" Riled Regulars.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—A story to the effect that President Hoover was so displeased with the results obtained by the colored division last election that a similar organization is not likely, is current here.

Senator "Jim" Watson who has been, if not a little apprehensive, at least a bit uncertain about the ticket's chances, as well as his own in Indiana this fall, has been trying to heed the call of his colored constituents, particularly as they relate to the national campaign.

Recently according to one of his colored adherents, he called upon President Hoover and in the course of their conversation brought up the matter of colored participation in the campaign. The President is said to have told Senator Watson that four years ago the colored division, under the leadership of Hawkins, Scott and Holsey, spent $170,000 and they did about seventy cents worth of work. He is reported to have expressed an opinion that no repetition of the spectacle of four years ago was desired.

Novices in Charge

Certainly, last campaign was a whiz as compared to this one. Really, there never had been a campaign in which such ornate offices and travel allowances and generally munificent set-ups had been in evidence.

The worst of it was that it was in the hands of novices—John R. Hawkins, chairman; Albon L. Holsey, secretary, with Emmett J. Scott chief advisor, and Judge James Cobb in charge of the secret service. Those fellows actually worked for nothing, didn't charge any salary. They really spent the money entrusted to them and kept accounts like a corporation or bank.

Whoever heard of politicians doing that? They did not even hold out a travel book. How the old line politicians writher as they stood by and watched it all. Here was the chance of a millenium and a bunch of amateurs in charge. Well, the regular boys are in the saddle this time, but what is there to grab?

DePriest and Simmons

How did Messrs Simmons and DePriest manage to get control? The story goes that Col. Simmons by virtue of his brilliant seconding speech and the fine comment which it brought from all sections of the party was entitled to consideration.

Again the Colonel is a past master at handling two things, white men and ordinary colored folk. He has studied them and knows them by heart. He camped at the Palmer House with evidence of his fealty until they took him on. Congressman DePriest has been a thorn in the flesh of the party.

What with making speeches, criticising the administration and urging Negroes to vote Democratic talking out of turn and organizing non-partisan conferences, he was taken into the fold, not because they love him, but because they were glad to have a rein on him.

The Congressman, on the other hand, hoped, it is said, to provide jobs for a few of his faithful in Chicago where jobs are scarce and to add to his prestige on the platform for future lecture engagements.

Jackson Challenges Booze's Methods in Defeating B. B. Montgomery

Keeping Montgomery Out of Office Not Drastic Enough Punishment for One who Insults Womanhood.

BROOKHAVEN, Miss.—Declaring that the part played by E. P. Booze in having President Hoover withdraw the name of B. B. Montgomery, white, as U.S. marshal of northern Mississippi, was not to be praised as to method, Beo Jackson stated that the action should have been more direct.

Mrs. Booze

Mr. Jackson, in his statement to the AFRO, said that Mr. Booze should have gone to Mr. Montgomery himself to ask if he made the statement that there was not a decent and virtuous woman in the race. He said he had learned that Montgomery emphatically denied any such statement, saying that he had never said anything like that in his life.

Attacking the statement of Mr. Booze that he and his wife were so interested in having Montgomery removed from the position, because there were 500,000 litigants in the courts, Mr. Jackson pointed out that the entire Negro population of the state is 1,009,718 of which he says, two-thirds are children under 12 years of age. Raising the age of children to 18 years, Mr Jackson deducts that there would be 673,145 children and 336,573 adults in the state.

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COMMONWEALTH

JUL 13 1932

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While the odor surrounding the appointments in Mississippi before President Hoover placed the patronage in the hands of the White Republicans is sickening, Booze's threat calls for a good laugh.

There is no Republican party worth the name in Mississippi and never will be so long as the black shadow rests across the suffrage in the state. The Black and Tan allegiance to the Republican standard means nothing to that party except the delivery of votes in a national convention, and the threatened bolt if it materialized could not harm the party in Mississippi.

Booze and his crowd could only make good their threat of bolting by refraining from voting, for there is no other party in Mississippi which would number them among its membership.

A bolt by the Black and Tan group would probably be welcomed by the Repulican leaders as an easy way to get rid of a liability.

Inconsistent

Amsterdam News

WHILE PRESIDENT HOOVER was addressing an annual commencement audience at Howard University last Friday, telling his listeners that "nothing that the Federal Government has done reflects more credit upon it" than the support given that institution, and congratulating the Negro upon his efforts to prepare himself for leadership, Postmaster General Walter Brown in Chicago, acting under orders from the White House, was attempting to strip the last vestige of power from the hands of Negro leaders and delegates to the Republican National Convention. 6-15-32

LONG BEFORE MR. HOOVER took office in 1929 and all during his administration, he has sought to build up the Republican party in the South by supporting the "Lily Whites," or political factions bent on driving the Negro political leader out of power. Ben Davis of Georgia was ousted from the national committee and a fight was started on Perry Howard, national committeeman for Mississippi, Robert R. Church of Tennessee, and upon white committeemen and leaders who pretended to deal with the Negro Republican on a basis of equality. Only two weeks ago Mrs. George S. Williams, national committeewoman for Georgia, asserted that Postmaster Brown told her that "there will be no Negroes in positions of influence in the Republican party after this convention."

IN HIS ADDRESS President Hoover also stated that, by education, "the colored people are being integrated fully into the broad stream of the national life, sharing in the obligation and opportunity for political service, for economic advancement, for educational development of the individual, and for the enjoyment of all the benefits of science and art and general culture." But why does President Hoover make all of these more difficult to attain by supporting a faction in the South which is bent on denying over four million Negroes in that section the right to vote? Why rebuff the Negro politician in his own party simply because he is a Negro? If he is interested in stimulating a two-party system in the South, why not begin by seeking to bring about the enfranchisement of all citizens living in that section who are eligible to vote?

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MORNING PUBLIC LEDGER

SEP 4 1932

REPUBLICAN PARTY WINNING NEGROES

Leaders Insist "Democrats' Propaganda Isn't Standing Test of Time"

RACE DOING OWN THINKING

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

Things political, as far as Philadelphia's 219,000 Negroes are concerned, are turning again gradually, toward the Republican ticket, if the opinions of the group's political leaders may be taken as an index. This is good news for Old Guard Republicans, for never within the sixty-nine years since Negroes received their freedom at the hands of the Republican Party has their allegiance been so severely tested.

The optimism in which the political leaders indulged is in no wise all enveloping, for the Roosevelt-Garner forces are doing their best to inoculate every barber shop, every pool room and every corner in the Negro sections with the "elect Hoover and starve" propaganda.

If the Democrats had been able to hold their election immediately after their verbal carnival at Chicago, there is no doubt that hordes of Negro ballots would have fallen into their nets—but that show of many words is not standing the test of time in which Negro voters have had a chance to think.

Turning to Old Guard

Negro newspapers throughout the country reserved whatever editorial opinions they had until after the President's acceptance speech, after which, one by one, they are turning toward the barracks of the Old Guard cautiously.

This cautious trend toward Republicanism is indexed clearly in the opinion of so stalwart an independent as Addie W. Dickerson, of the Thirtieth Ward, who believes that for the first time, "Negroes are going to give a deal of thought to the matter of voting." This rugged politician, whose sheer independent spirit has made her a stormy petrel for years, made no sweeping predicdictions about what Negroes are going to do in November, but underneath her observations was that growing feeling that, all things being equal, the mass of Negro cross marks will be behind Hoover.

That even in the midst of their optimism they are leaving nothing undone, was evidenced by the conclusions of E. Washington Rhodes, Assistant United States District Attorney, and editor of the conservative Tribune.

"Larger numbers of Negroes than ever are going to vote the Democratic ticket this year," Mr. Rhodes said, "but the larger and more substantial majority of them are not going to be led away on the wave of any wild-eyed fanaticism. Even in the face of paralyzing difficulties, the economic conditions of Negroes have greatly improved in America, and most of this has been under Republican Administrations."

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Dr. John M. Marquess, head of the Quaker City Lodge of Elks, an organization numbering 6000 voting men, joins the others in sensing this turn in Philadelphia toward the Hoover-Curtis camp. "The Republicans are already winning," was his comment.

This observation on the part of Dr. Marquess is significant. It is significant because, of all of Philadelphia's Negro politicians he is most careful; most certain of his ground before he commits himself. Indeed, before he seconded President Hoover's nomination at Chicago, he was one of Philadelphia's most outstanding political enigmas. Despite his Republican record, it would have surprised few people in the know, if he had come forth eloquently blazing for the Governor of New York and the saddleman from Texas.

Republicans who know the importance, in this election, of the rather uncertain street vote should be much pleased with this balanced, cautious, good-sense attitude of Philadelphia's Negro leadership. It has long been needed.

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Gary Herald

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Also Chicago Defender

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ture, I am especially interested in Federal aid to agriculture. When the Egyptians start shipping long staple cotton over here for sale, I favor a high tariff so that Negro farmers raising long staple cotton can make a living wage.

I know that the higher taxes become the higher becomes the cost of living. Negroes don't receive high wages -and therefore when living costs increase, they are injured. For this reason I am opposed to "pork barrel measures" which raise taxes. I don't want to see the government undertake the construction of a lot fo post office buildings, which will bring in no added revenue and yet cost Negro citizens millions of dollars in added taxes.

I am interested the government do its best to encourage better housing for Negroes, better educational facilities, better living conditions for Negro children. In matters of relief I expect even handed justice to all who need aid. I want to have an equal chance before the law, free from mob violence and intimidation. I want the right to take part in the primary elections so that I can help select the candidates whom I would support. I don't believe the things I expect will solve all my problems, but, given them, I will be a happier, healthier citizen, more able to be a credit to my country and to my race.

And when I think of my chances of getting the things I want, it is then that I am dead sure that my vote will go to Hoover in the fall.

don't expect the Republican Party to be perfect, but I have confidence in its record. Hoover has made more appointments requiring Senatorial confirmation than Wilson did. And there have been others equally important which have done honor to the race. He sent Mitchell to Liberia as Minster; he appointed Cobb to a judgeship in the District of Columbia; he named John W. Davis to his Organization on Unemployment Relief; he sent Charles S. Johnson to represent the United States on the League of Nations Commission investigating Liberian affairs; and, he named Coage, Recorder of Deeds. When he entertained at the White House in his official capacity as President he did not welch on those Negro citizens entitled by their offical position to a place on his guest list. No special credit is due him for this. It simply shows he has he courage to see his duty as President and not to fall down on the job.

The Republican high tariff protects the black farmer as well as the white. The Democratic low tariff destroys both. The Republican immigration restriction helps the Negro marginal worker. Appointments of Negroes to Federal commissions on housing, child welfare, education, are things which make Hoover's record commendable. Sane, careful planning of the nation's tax burden under his leadership has prevented Democratic raids on the Treasury by Garner and other wild-eyed Democrats. Republican primaries are open to all citizens. Democratic primaries are closed to Negroes in Southern States in open defiance of the Supreme Court of the United States. I hate Garner as he hates me. I think Franklin Roosevelt is as weak as "Teddy" Roosevelt was strong. I think the Democratic Party is corrupt in the North and depraved in the South And if I have a leg to stand on in November my vote will go to Herber Hoover.

Race no good for his defeat to be brought about by an contribution through negligence or disinterest upon their part.

Men who have made good records as public officials cannot allow their record to be tarnished through selfishness. We are seeking no favors from DePriest, but are asking for a square deal for him.

THOUSANDS CHEER DEPRIEST AT BIG REPUBLICAN PICNIC

By HARRY KEENE

Congressman Oscar DePriest pulled a political picnic Monday that demonstrated—that is if numbers count for anything—that his popularity has not diminished one iota. At least a hundred thousand people assembled at the forest preserve on Labor day, devout in their intentions to carry on for the success of the Republican ticket.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.
EAGLE
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PATERSON, N. J.
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ERIE, PA.
TIMES
SEP 7 1932

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The Negro minister to Liberia, Charles E. Mitchell, already is back in America and is active among fellow voters of his race. He called at the White House a few days ago and offered his services. The administration regards him highly.

All of these diplomats, while foreswearing their canes, white spats and broad "a's" for the plainer habilments of American politicians on the stump, have come home at their own expense, unlike their subordinates in the foreign service they are free to engage in political activity at election time.

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ture, I am especially interested in Federal aid to agriculture. When the Egyptians start shipping long staple cotton over here for sale, I favor a high tariff so that Negro farmers raising long staple cotton can make a living wage.

I know that the higher taxes become the higher becomes the cost of living. Negroes don't receive high wages and therefore when living costs increase, they are injured. For this reason I am opposed to "pork barrel measures" which raise taxes. I don't want to see the government undertake the construction of a lot fo post office buildings, which will bring in no added revenue and yet cost Negro citizens millions of dollars in added taxes.

I am interested the government do its best to encourage better housing for Negroes, better educational facilities, better living conditions for Negro children. In matters of relief I expect even handed justice to all who need aid. I want to have an equal chance before the law, free from mob violence and intimidation. I want the right to take part in the primary elections so that I can help select the candidates whom I would support. I don't believe the things I expect will solve all my problems, but, given them, I will be a happier, healthier citizen, more able to be a credit to my country and to my **race.**

And when I think of my chances of getting the things I want, it is then that I am dead sure that my vote will go to Hoover in the fall.

don't expect the Republican Party to be perfect, but I have confidence in its record. Hoover has made more appointments requiring Senatorial confirmation than Wilson did. And there have been others equally important which have done honor to the race. He sent Mitchell to Liberia as Minster; he appointed Cobb to a judgeship in the District of Columbia; he named John W. Davis to his Organization on Unemployment Relief; he sent Charles S. Johnson to represent the United States on the League of Nations Commission investigating Liberan affairs; and, he named Coage, Recorder of Deeds. When he entertained at the White House in his official capacity as President he did not welch on those Negro citizens entitled by their offical position to a place on his guest list. No special credit is due him for this. It simply shows he has he courage to see his duty as President and not to fall down on the job.

The Republican high tariff protects the black farmer as well as the white. The Democratic low tariff destroys both. The Republican immigration restriction helps the Negro marginal worker. Appointments of Negroes to Federal commissions on housing, child welfare, education, are things which make Hoover's record commendable. Sane, careful planning of the nation's tax burden under his leadership has prevented Democratic raids on the Treasury by Garner and other wild-eyed Democrats. Republican primaries are open to all citizens. Democratic primaries are closed to Negroes in Southern States in open defiance of the Supreme Court of the United States. I hate Garner as he hates me. I think Franklin Roosevelt is as weak as "Teddy" Roosevelt was strong. I think the Democratic Party is corrupt in the North and depraved in the South And if I have a leg to stand on in November my vote will go to Herber Hoover.

Race no good for his defeat to be brought about by an contribution through negligence or disinterest upon their part.

Men who have made good records as public officials cannot allow their record to be tarnished through selfishness. We are seeking no favors from DePriest, but are asking for a square deal for him.

THOUSANDS CHEER DEPRIEST AT BIG REPUBLICAN PICNIC

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Chicago Defender 9-10-32

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Political - 1932

Republican

Party Affiliation.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
GLOBE DEMOCRAT

SEP 18 1932

Republicans Plan Heavy Registration of Negro Voters

To Offset Losses of G. O. P., Adherents Turning to Roosevelt.

Plans for a heavy registration of Negroes to offset expected losses in votes from Republicans who threaten to vote for Franklin D. Roosevelt for President, have been laid by the Republican City Committee.

Precinct workers who have been conducting the canvass preliminary to registration have reported the names of many known Republicans who indicated their intention of voting for the Democratic national ticket.

Richard E. Gruner, chairman of the Republican City Committee, who is a member of the committee from the Twenty-fifth Ward, said the preliminary canvass of that ward shows about 15,000 Republicans and comparatively little disaffection. This number, he said, constitutes a majority of the voters in the ward which frequently goes Democratic in elections.

"The ward canvasses which have been completed are satisfactory," said Gruner. "Everything points to a very complete Republican registration September 26 to 29.

"We are making efforts to increase the number of Negro registrants and our canvassers reported most of them well satisfied with the Republican national, state and local tickets."

Negro Registration.

The Negro registration in 1928 was 35,124, a slight increase over 1924 when 34,075 were registered.

Republican workers believe there are from 50,000 to 60,000 Negroes in St. Louis eligible to vote if they can be registered. Special efforts, Gruner said, are being made by canvassers in the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-third and other wards in which there is any considerable number of Negroes to get them on the books.

There are reports of heavy disaffection among Negroes in some of the wards, but it is the theory of Republicans that they will vote for Hoover, because of their fear of John N. Garner, a Texan, who is running upon the ticket with Roosevelt. While Garner is without any record on the Negro franchise question in the South, the fact he is a Southern Democrat may militate against their support of the Democratic national ticket, the G. O. P. leaders believe.

The Republican City Committee will expend about $8000 in the canvass and registration, while the Democratic city organization, which has only $2000, will have little or nothing to expend for either a preliminary canvass or the registration. Democrats would have had some money to expend for registration except for the fact that the old committee checked out $5600 to pay the filing fees of Wilson committee candidates. However, the Democratic organization heads believe dissatisfaction with Hoover, the wet platform of the Democratic party and the unemployment situation will insure a heavy registration.

The total registration in 1928 was 361,865 and in 1924 302,729. Miss Emma Bobb, chairman of the Election Board, predicts that the registration will reach 400,000 this election.

TIMES
Weirton, W. Va.

SEP 17 1932

COLORED G. O. P. VOTERS ACTIVE

"Flying Squadron" of Speakers Touring State

72,393 NEGRO VOTES

CHARLESTON, Sept. 17. — (Special)—The State Bureau Headquarters' personnel, tagged throughout the state as the "Republican Flying Squadron," is making successful tours through every section of West Virginia, awakening the 72,393 Negro voters of the state to an organized activity for the triumph of the Republican ticket at the polls in November. The "squadron" embraces the entire headquarters' lineup. Lawyer T. G. Nutter, director-in-charge; Mrs. Memphis T. Garrison chairman of the Women's division Dr. Eugene L. Youngue, chairman of the Speaker's bureau; Dr. William D. Morris, chairman of the Young Voter's division, and S. R. Anderson, Director of Publicity and Literature.

Captain G. E. Ferguson, Director of the Negro Bureau of Welfare and Statistics, and Professor Wm. W. Sanders, State Supervisor of Negro Schools, are frequent associates in the squadron's itineraries.

A recent invasion of the northern panhandle, particularly in Hancock, Brooke, Marion and Harrison counties, gave gratifying evidence that the Negro voters of those sections are thoroughly alive to the interest of the Republican party. At Weirton, Colliers, Wellsburg, Fairmont and Clarksburg great crowds gathered to hear the issues of the campaign discussed by the able state representatives.

County organizations are being perfected under the direction of state leader, T. G. Nutter. Voters crowded into the courthouse at Logan Monday night; at Williamson Tuesday night; at Fayetteville Wednesday night; at London Thursday night, and at Tams Friday night to be moved by the zeal and enthusiasm of the "Flying Squadron."

Professor E. L. Morton of Beckley, who has been added to the staff as organizer of men's work, is spending the week in the eastern panhandle. Mrs. Jane A. Matney of Bluefield has been designated to supervise women's work in the counties of Summers, Fayette, Raleigh, Wyoming, Mercer, McDowell and Logan.

WICHITA, KANS.
EVE. EAGLE

SEP 15 1932

LANDON CLUB MEETS

The Colored Landon-for-Governor club will hold a Republican rally Friday evening at 1237 Mathewson. All Republican candidates are invited to attend and will be given an opportunity to speak. Mrs. C. A. Graves is in charge of the program. Refreshments will be served at the conclusion of the rally. The committee in charge of the meeting includes Capt. Sam Jones, R. C. Mounts, C. A. Graves and B. F. Johnson.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

SEP 16 1932

Colored G. O. P. Club Forms Auxiliary

Fourth Ward Group Also Plan Dance at Interesting Meeting.

The Fourth Ward Colored Republican club formed a ladies' auxiliary at its regular meeting held at 96 Governor street on Wednesday evening. Mrs. Pauline Bonds was selected as temporary chairman for the auxiliary. A meeting of the newly-formed division will be held next Wednesday evening and all women are invited to attend.

Plans were made last night to stage a dance in the headquarters of the United Republican club at 181 Van Houten street, corner Paterson street, in the near future. Howard Kline was chosen as the chairman in charge of a committee to make arrangements.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

SEP 14 1932

Colored Republicans Hear Candidates

League Also Endorses Mrs. Adams as Welfare Worker.

A regular meeting was held at club headquarters Monday night of the Passaic County Colored Republican league, and Mrs. Viola Adams was given the hearty backing of every member present for the position of welfare worker among the colored folks. Mrs. Adams is in a better position than any other person for this type of work. She has been around quite a bit and has done all in her power to help those in need. Through the efforts of Mrs. Adams and Joseph J. Feenan there is under way at present plans for a home for Negro unfortunates. Mrs. Adams is also gathering around her a group of ladies to aid her in maintaining a day nursery. Before passing on to new business, Mrs. Adams was given a rising vote of thanks by the members and was promised all the aid in their power to help her keep up the good work.

Joseph J. Feenan, the standard bearer of the Passaic County Republican club, endorsed the entire Republican ticket amid the applause of the members.

Mrs. Mary Petty was the first speaker of the evening. She was introduced by Mrs. Tobias, who was chairman.

Mrs. Elsa H. Flower spoke concerning the meaning of Republicanism and made quite a few of those present see a new light on the meaning and standards of the Republican organization. A very interesting speaker was Gaston Hinton, the former secretary of the club.

The applause that greeted Robert Worsley brought a smile on his face and a twinkle in his eye, and surely made him feel quite certain of the backing of the colored Republicans in Passaic county.

C. Walter Lotte spoke on the subject of the racial differences, and summed up his speech by emphatically stating that there were none.

Marinus Tamboer reviewed the past events of the Republican organization and brought forth facts to enlighten members of the past and present doings and what the future holds.

Mrs. Viola Adams assured those candidates present that they could depend on the colored folks for their support.

There was a very large attendance and all present showed that they were straight Republicans right through.

Next Monday night will be assemblymen's night and a large attendance is expected.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
EAGLE

SEP 19 1932

Negro G.O.P. Club Will Give Support To Senator Love

State Senator William L. Love will have the support of the Flatbush Colored Republican Club of the 21st A. D., according to an announcement made today by Herman Johnson, executive member.

Senator Love, who is opposing the nomination of Assemblyman Joseph A. Esquirol to the Senatorial post,

from which he was ousted by the Democratic organization, was formally indorsed by the colored Republicans at a recent meeting in their headquarters at 2521 Snyder Ave.

Johnson, in urging the members of the club to stand by Senator Love, pointed to the Senator's record while in Albany as evidence of his fearless and honest representation of the people of his district while in office.

Plan Hoover Drive

The members of the club also planned for redoubled efforts in behalf of the re-election of President Hoover on the Republican national ticket.

Johnson declared that it was unthinkable that the colored Republicans should ever vote for a Democratic President ,although the candidates of the opposite party may hold out attractions in the way of promises to aid the colored voters.

The issues of the Republican national platform, according to Johnson, are far superior to those of the Democratic party and in his estimation hold forth greater possibilities for the voters.

ST. CHARLES, MO.
BANNER NEWS
SEP 15 1932

NEGRO REPUBLICANS HEAR MRS. CALLOWAY TALK ON COOPERATION

The St. Charles, and St. Charles county Negro Republican Club met at the court house last night. Quite a large crowd was present. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Glaspia. The membership committee reported about 15 new members. The first speaker of the evening was introduced by Mrs. Madge Woods, who assured the voters that the speaker was well versed on the issues of the day. She then presented Mrs. Mabel Calloway, who delivered a wonderful address, touching on cooperation, as the method to use in facing the issue. Mrs. Calloway swayed the audence with her oratorical ability and we are indeed proud to have such an able speaker in our midst. Mrs. Calloway has been slated for several speeches throughout the state. The house was loud with applause throughout her speech. She urged the Negro voters to go to the ballot box and cast an intelligent vote, in order to put the Republican programme over. A female trio was rendered by Mrs. Frankie Davis, Mrs. Esther Jenkins and Mrs. Belle Dryden. The trio chose as their number "Steal Away," and the harmony trio brought the house to attention. The melodious strains echoed through the building. They received a loud applause. The next speaker of the evening was our good pastor and townsman, Rev. Wm. H. Cochrell, who is noted for his oratorical ability and his barrage was very effective. His line of attack being "Defense of a Nation: Cooperation and Registration." The speaker also stressed the need of casting an intelligent vote and that let no one's vote be bought. The speaker laid down a very effective barrage and was loudly applauded. Rev. Cochrell is indeed an ex-temporaneous speaker of ability.

CLEVELAND, O.
PLAIN DEALER
SEP 17 1932

JEFFERSON HAILS OHIO G. O. P. TODAY

Expects Thousands to Visit Cradle of Party for Campaign's Opening.

JEFFERSON, O., Sept. 16.—(AP)—Republicans of northern Ohio will assemble tomorrow in this Ashtabula County village, where their party's first national platform was written, to sound a call for victory in November.

Several thousand persons are expected to attend the ten-hour rally officially opening the state campaign.

Heads of the state ticket and two national speakers will deliver addresses, asking a Republican majority in the coming election.

The afternoon will be devoted to the dedication of ten bronze tablets commemorating historical events of Jefferson, many of which were directly connected with the formation and activities of the Republican party.

Wrote First Platform.

One of the tablets will be dedicated to Joshua Reed Giddings at the one-room building where, in 1856, he wrote the first draft of the first Republican platform.

Another will be dedicated to the first woman's suffrage convention, held here in 1844.

In the same Congregational Church where the suffrage convention was held, Republican women will hold a separate rally. They will be addressed by Katherine Kennedy Brown of Dayton, national committeewoman, and Mrs. Elsie Bennett Wilson, president of the Ohio Council of Republican Women.

Another tablet will be erected in honor of Senator B. F. Wade, who, as acting vice president, came within one vote of becoming president of the country when impeachment of President Andrew Johnson was attempted.

Still other plaques will be put up to mark the birthplace of the late Senator Theodore E. Burton; to honor Harpers Ferry refugees, who came here for protection; for station Anno Mundi of the "underground railway," the elm under which President McKinley once spoke, Senator Wade's old law office, the 29th Regiment and Camp Giddings, and Jefferson Village, which has sent five residents to Congress.

The chief speaker of the dedication ceremonies will be Roscoe Conklin Simmons of Chicago, who seconded President Hoover's nomination at the Chicago convention.

Other speakers will include Robert M. Carver of Cleveland, president of the National Colored Voters Association.

Speakers on the night program will be David S. Ingalls of Cleveland, candidate for governor; Attorney General Gilbert Bettman, candidate for senator; Congressman John G. Cooper of Youngstown, candidate for re-election; John W. Bricker of Columbus, candidate for attorney general, and former Gov. Edwin P. Morrow of Kentucky.

ST. LOUIS MO
POST DISPATCH
SEP 13 1932

REPUBLICANS PLAN STATE CAMPAIGN ELECT OFFICERS

A. M. Curtis Re-Chosen Committee Chairman — Others Also Named Without Contests.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 13.—The Republican State Committee reorganized here today for the 1932 general election campaign, without any contests in the election of the four principal committee officers, and approved arrangements for financing the campaign in Missouri.

The committee officers, all elected by acclamation, are: Arthur M. Curtis of Springfield, Seventh District, re-elected as chairman; Mrs. Celeste T. Blesse, St. Louis, elected vice-chairman, succeeding Mrs. John Wyeth of St. Joseph; Mrs. Helen Lang Rogers of Carthage, re-elected secretary; Samuel C. McCluney of St. Louis, not a member of the committee, re-elected treasurer.

System of Financing.

The committee authorized Curtis and McCluney to raise and expend the necessary funds for campaign expenses, and approved a schedule of assessments to be levied upon the committee members and the Republican nominees for campaign expenses.

Each of the 64 members of the State committee were assessed $100, each of the two candidates for Senator and Governor, $1000; each of the candidates for elective State offices, Supreme Judgeships, Judges of the Courts of Appeals and for Representatives in Congress, $500 each.

These assessments of candidates will produce $20,400. In addition the usual campaign collections will be made from all Republican employes in Republican controlled State departments, boards, bureaus, and institutions. These assessments upon the rank and file usually are based on a graduated percentage of the annual salary received from the State, ranging from 1 per cent up. Figures on these collections have not been made available in the past but the amounts collected in this manner from State employes for the Republican campaign chest have been estimated at $20,000 to $25,000.

Caulfield's Voluntary Policy.

Gov. Caulfield has stated payment of these assessments—called "contributions" by the collectors—would be on a voluntary basis, so far as employes in the departments whose heads are appointed by him are concerned, and that the Republican levy was not to be required of any Democratic employes in the departments.

In the past it has been the custom in some of the departments headed by bi-partisan commissions or boards, to collect the campaign "tax" from both the Republican and Democratic employes.

Chairman Curtis said that some of the 64 members of the State Committee might not be able to pay the $100 assessment required of them, and suggested that in such instances they might ask their friends and co-workers to aid them in raising the $100.

Protection of Voters.

A suggestion that Negro voters in some of the counties in Southeastern Missouri were being intimidated and might be kept away from the polls was made by G. W. Dalton of Poplar Bluff, a committee member. He made a motion that the State committee arrange to have Deputy United States Marshals sent to the polls in these counties, in the November election, to protect the voters.

On the suggestion of Dr. W. H. Breuer of St. James, the motion was amended to provide that the Executive Committee of the State committee take steps, if nedded, and arrange with proper authorities, for protection of voters in all sections of the State. The committee adopted the motion in that form, after Curtis had suggested Dalton's motion presented a matter in which the State committee had no power.

Ernest Patillo of St. Louis, Negro member of the committee from the Twelfth District, urged the State Committee to back up the Negroes in "resisting intimidation of Negroes by Democrats."

The committee authorized Curtis to appoint an executive committee, of which Curtis will be chairman, and directed the opening of State Republican headquarters in St. Louis.

The selection of Judge Albert D. Nortoni of St. Louis for Judge of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, which was made last Saturday by a judicial convention, was ratified by the State Committee. This action was taken because of some uncertainty as to whether the nomination should be made by a judicial convention in the district or by the State Committee.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS
SEP 14 1932

Colored Republicans Have League Meeting

Plans for a home for Negro unfortunates and the possibility of a day nursery for colored children are two projects which may soon become realities in the hands of Mrs. Viola Adams, endorsed for the position of welfare worker among the colored folks by the Passaic County Colored Republican league last night, and Joseph Feenan, the standard bearer of the Passaic County Republican club.

Mrs. Tobias, chairman, introduced various speakers to the organization, the first being Mrs. Mary Petty.

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A large attendance is expected next Monday night, which will be assemblymen's night.

Negro G. O. P. Meeting.

The Eleventh Ward Negro Women's Republican Club will meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Mayetta Wilkerson, 2330 Park avenue. C. H. Franklin will speak.

KANSAS CITY, MO.
TIMES
SEP 12 1932

Political-1932

Republican

Party Affiliation.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUN 1 4 1932

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Negro Leader's Threat to Bring Up Race Issue Ends Opposition to Two Delegations.

SNELL BACKS UP TOLBERT

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From a Staff Correspondent.
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE

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New York Wall Street Eve. Journal

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It appears that President Hoover had promised the "Drys" that he would stand by his 1928 attitude. Not many days ago "Dry" leaders were quoted as saying, "that the President would remain dry." 6-18-32

Just a few days ago our newspapers began to say something about the new attitude of President Hoover. He was quoted as having deserted the "Drys" for a plank to be known as "resubmission." Pittsburgh Pa.

It is also known that many of the so-called dry States have declared wet in no uncertain terms. Pennsylvania held an election, in which the Wet and Dry question was put squarely up to the people and the wet candidate won by an unusual majority.

Mr. Rockefeller announced himself as favoring repeal of the Eighteenth amendment, and the average "wet" thinks in terms of repeal and not in terms of "resubmission."

The word "resubmission" is nothing but a catch phrase. It is the phraseology of a straddler. It offers a loophole of deception and is designed to offer an opportunity for endless debate in the future.

It is as plain as plain can be that the word "resubmission" means to submit again. And herein lies the trick of the term. There is nothing to resubmit to the people. The question now confronting this Nation in the form of a Wet and Dry issue has never been submitted to the people, therefore it cannot be resubmitted. Things that have never been submitted cannot be resubmitted.

One of the strongest arguments offered by Mr. Samuel Harding Church and President Nicholas Murray Butler is the fact that the people of the United States have never had the opportunity to pass on the liquor question. If the people have never had an opportunity to pass on the question, it simply means that the question has never been submitted to the people; and if the question has never been submitted, how can we now logically speak of resubmitting the question to the people?

There is but one attitude to take. The Eighteenth amendment must be repealed. There is nothing about the question which even warrants the employment of the term "resubmission."

If the Republican party wants to be defeated, let it make use of the term "resubmission" and it will be accused, and properly so, of straddling the question.

The Democrats, in spite of all that may be said about them, are facing this liquor question courageously and correctly. They are favoring repeal, and there can be no straddling on the term "repeal."

And to repeal the amendment does not mean that the people desire to launch upon drunkenness, debauchery and immorality. It simply means that they are dissatisfied with the present administration of the Eighteenth amendment. Whatever machinery the States may set up in the future to govern the sale of liquor is to be left to the good conscience and calm judgment of the peoples of the several States.

Surely they are as competent of self-government on the question of liquor as they are on other questions having to do with State sovereignty. It is nonsense to say that the States cannot be entrusted with their own welfare. The Democrats favor the sensible course of leaving the States to deal with the liquor question as they see fit. The Republicans are making the mistake of trying to talk about "resubmission" when the States well know that it is a question of repeal.

This question must be settled. If it is a political issue, this is the year to settle it. One thing is certain: the country cannot longer thrive under present conditions. Regardless of partisan politics, the welfare of this country comes first, and our social and economic house is in disorder, and the intelligent people of the country believe that the Eighteenth amendment is largely responsible for that disorder. It is not a question of "resubmission." It is a question of repeal

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NEW YORK
EVENING WORLD —
Telegram
JUN 11 1932

G.O.P. Dry Leaders Debate Hoover Bolt

Secret Meeting of Organization Chiefs Tonight Will Decide Whether to Desert President if They Conclude He Is Weakening.

BULLETIN.

(Copyright 1932 by the United Press.)

CHICAGO, June 11.—A secret meeting of leaders of dry organizations at which they will decide whether to bolt President Hoover if they conclude he is weakening in his dry stand is scheduled for tonight.

By RAYMOND CLAPPER,
United Press Staff Correspondent.

(Copyright, 1932, by the United Press.)

CHICAGO, June 11.—Organized dry leaders were given to understand today that they probably will obtain no support from President Hoover in any fight to resist the rising tide sweeping the Republican party toward adopting a resubmission platform at its National Convention next week.

Two of the most prominent professional dry leaders, Dr. E. C. Dinwiddie, head of the allied dry forces, and Dr. E. H. Cherrington, head of the World League Against Alcoholism, alarmed by reports that the Republican Convention was in danger of being stampeded for direct repeal, anxiously sought counsel from their chief ally within the Republican organization, Simeon D. Fess, Chaiman of the Republican National Committee. They received news discouraging to their projects.

Mr. Fess told them he personally was as loyal to prohibition as ever but as chairman of the Republican National Committee he would take no part in attempting to influence the convention.

Then the two leaders asked if Senator William E. Borah was coming to the convention.

Senator Fess explained he did not think so because Senator Borah had attempted recently to obtain President Hoover's backing for a dry fight on the convention floor and had been unsuccessful.

Senator Borah had intended to undertake to turn the entire tide of the convention with the backing of the President, whose election he championed as a dry in 1928.

When the two dry leaders left Senator Fess they were still uncompromisingly opposed to resubmission, but were frankly uncertain as to where they could turn for a champion in the Republican convention.

"Of course, we are still against resubmission," said Mr. Cherrington. "No dry should aid in bringing about resubmission. Why should we? Let the enemies of prohibition do that. Let them be the ones to try to put prohibition on the skids and then if there is a referendum we will be in the fight to the last ditch."

Seek a Spokesman.

They left to confer further with their associates in the hope of finding some spokesman to carry their battle to the floor. However, practically every administration leader of consequence has committed himself to resubmission.

"The exact form is still uncertain," Chairman Fess said today. "President Hoover has not told me what he wants and there is no official draft ready to be dropped upon the convention. James R. Garfield, who probably will be chairman of the committee, has about 100 proposed planks. These will be gone over by the Resolutions Committee in the convention."

Draft Economic Plank.

Senator Fess said also that the economic relief plank in the platform probably would be confined to indorsement of a proposal to loan money to States for strictly self-liquidating projects.

"Such loans," he continued," would bear interest which could be either paid directly by the States or be deducted from federal aid contributions which are made annually for good roads and other purposes.

"I do not believe the administration would care to go further than this in any relief plank."

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, June 11.—The Mississippi delegation to the Republican National Convention headed by Lamont Rowlands, of Picayune, today filed notice of appeal from the decision of the National Committee temporarily seating the delegation headed by Perry Howard, Negro National Committeeman. The appeal will be heard by the convention credentials committee.

Seating of the Howard delegates was approved by the committee over the protest of Postmaster General Walter F. Brown, spokesman for President Hoover.

New York American
JUN 11 1932

WAR ON 'SPOILS SYSTEM' LOST

By EDWARD L. RODDAN,
Universal Service Correspondent.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Another of President Hoover's noble experiments was derailed today when the Republican National Committee declined to go down the line in eliminating the "spoils system" from Southern politics.

Despite vigorous opposition from rival "Lily White" factions, the committee decided to seat the convention delegations headed by "Tieless Joe" Tolbert, of South Carolina, and Perry Howard, negro, former National Committeeman from Mississippi.

When he took office in 1929, Hoover set up a patronage board under Postmaster General Brown designed to rob Tolbert, Howard and other Southern leaders of the same school of their influence in Republican politics.

The National Committee seated the factions recognized by Brown's committee in Louisiana and Georgia. When it came to South Carolina and Mississippi, however, the committee members thought otherwise.

A powerful factor was the fear of reprisals by negro voters in New York, Illinois, Ohio and Indiana. Both Tolbert and Howard headed delegations largely composed of negro delegates and if they were eliminated, the negroes threatened vengeance at the polls in Northern States.

COLUMBUS, O.
CITIZEN
JUN 7 1932

Both Parties Criticized By Negro Leaders in Nation

Efforts Being Made to Organize Colored Voters as Independent Force to Aid Race.

By RODNEY DUTCHER
NEA Service Writer.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Sometime along toward the middle of the summer the politicians will start worrying about the Negro vote.

They usually do in any contest that looks as if it might be close, and the friends and leaders of the Negro race have been prophesying that there will be more than the usual reason for concern in 1932 because the Negro is becoming increasingly independent and articulate in those states where he is permitted to use the ballot.

Dutcher

Any time they begin voting as a group the Negroes will theoretically hold a balance of power between the majority parties in several states—13 states, according to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which lists them as Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Massachusetts, New York, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia and New Jersey—with a total of 187 electoral votes.

The Republican party has generally considered the Negro vote as its own. Democratic Chairman John J. Raskob made some attempt to organize it for his party in 1928, but the results were inconclusive.

Now the N. A. A. C. P. is trying to get it out of the Republican camp and use it as an independent force which can be wielded for the benefit of the race.

* * *

IT is contended that the Negroes, since they are normally employed in greater proportion than whites and nearly all dependent on wages, have been suffering disproportionately during the depression.

They are being urged to vote with especial reference to social or economic measures such as unemployment relief, old age insurance, enfranchisement and abolition of lynching.

The most convincing demonstration of any stirring of Negro political consequences thus far observed came with the rejection of President Hoover's nomination of Judge John J. Parker to the Supreme Court.

Walter White, secretary of the association, startled a lot of people here in the demonstration of pressure politics which he exerted on northern senators from states with large colored populations during the preliminary lobbying against Parker. White apparently caused several senatorial votes to switch.

The N. A. A. C. P. cites the defeat of ex-Senator Baird of New Jersey when he ran for governor, claiming evidence of an overwhelming Negro vote against him because of his vote for Parker in the Senate.

* * *

WHITE says Negroes are no longer succumbing to "blandishments and lies of professional politicians, white or black," and predicts that they will "come into their own in this year of depression." He says neither party appears to be going to present a candidate who stirs Negro enthusiasm.

Hoover, according to Negro leaders at the recent N. A. A. C. P. convention here who might or might not be able to swerve the race from its traditional Republican path, has caused resentment by dealing with lily-white southern Republicans, by refusing to consider appointing Negroes to office, by the Parker nomination, through the War Department's "jim crowing" of Gold Star mothers and the suffering of Negroes from unemployment and depression.

In the south, where the situation differs from that in the north in various ways, there is a considerable belief that such states as Indiana, Illinois and Ohio will eventually become Democratic if Negroes undertake to exercise independent political power.

Political - 1932 Republican.

Party Affiliation.

'Lily White' Row Perils Harmony In G. O. P. Ranks

Sunday American 6-12-32

Disregard of Brown First Setback of Administration

Atlanta, Ga.

FIGHT FORECAST

Postmaster General to Put Issue Up to Convention

CHICAGO, June 11.—(INS) The "harmony convention" for which Republican leaders had been fondly hoping in Chicago seemed in a fair way to be shattered today.

As if the prohibition controversy was not bad enough, the convention found itself facing today a fight over the issue of party regularity in the seating of delegates from Southern States.

Administration leaders were distinctly nettled over the action of the national committee denying seats to Postmaster General Walter F. Brown's delegations from South Carolina and Mississippi and seating the old-time regular Republican leaders from those states.

Brown served notice today that he plans to carry the fight for his delegates to the credentials committee and, if turned down there to the convention itself.

Only in Georgia and Louisiana contests were the "lily-whites" recognized.

At stake is the whole new set-up in the South which the Postmaster General and other cabinet officers have labored so hard to perfect during the last three years. They took patronage away from the "old-timer" such as "Tieless Joe" Tolbert, of South Carolina, and Perry Howard, the negro ex-committeeman from Mississippi—and reposed it in the new organization of federal appointees formed in the various states.

SEAT CONTESTANTS

But the "old-timers" refused to take their defeat without a fight. They brought contesting delegations to Chicago, and in two instances last night, South Carolina and Mississippi, the national committee kicked over the administration's set-up by voting to seat the contestants, who include numerous black-and-tan faces of other years, dating clear back to 1912.

To make the turn-down more pointed, the national committee voted in the face of Postmaster General Brown's earnest plea to "support the administration."

The Postmaster General, who is President Hoover's chief spokesman in the convention, made it plain that it was "an administration matter." He explained how

Administration Plank Favored By Georgia G. O. P. Delegation

Constitution

BY W. F. CALDWELL.

CHICAGO, June 16.—(Thursday.) (AP)—Garnett Andrews Jr., of Rossville, in the seventh district, and Ben J. Davis, negro editor of Atlanta, were the only members of the Georgia delegation to vote for straight repeal of the prohibition law as the republican convention passed its platform.

Andrews and Davis supported the repeal proposal offered by Senator Bingham, while 14 other delegates stood by the administration proposal.

Previously the delegation had decided to vote 9 for prohibition resubmission and 7 against.

6-16-32

Josiah T. Rose, chairman of the delegation, who served on the resolutions committee, said the plank represented a compromise and retained the accomplishments of prohibition and made more livable conditions of large northern cities.

Clint W. Hager, of Atlanta, said the plan of protecting laws of states had been tried before the prohibition amendment was adopted.

Atlanta

Rose, Wilson Williams, secretary of the delegation; H. H. Nichols, second district; J. Eugene Peterson, third district; W. Terrell Kitchens, sixth district; Albert M. Tumlin and Garnett Andrews Jr., seventh district; R. L. Farr, eighth district, and J. Pink Wood, tenth district, favored the resubmission plank.

Those opposing the resubmission plank were: Ben J. Davis, Atlanta negro editor and delegate-at-large; Dr. W. H. Harris, Athens, negro and delegate-at-large; G. Fred Sanders, first district; Henry C. Bowvorn, fourth district; Clint W. Hager, fifth district; Tom W. Moss and T. A. Chastain, ninth district.

Atlanta, Ga.

Williams took James W. Arnold's place on the delegation when the convention opened tonight, as Arnold was devoting his time to his national committeeman's duties.

Ben Davis said the reason he voted against the resubmission plank was because he wanted "a wetter plank."

NEW YORK EVENING WORLD — Telegram

JUN 10 1932

NEGROES STRIKE AT 'UNCLE NEDS' TO PURIFY G. O. P.

Republican Delegations Contest Reformists Who Support President Hoover.

TOLBERT HOLDING OWN

Old-Line South Carolina Leader Expected to Survive Hard Onslaughts.

By the United Press.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Republican Convention preliminaries revolved today about a test of President Hoover's attempted "purifying" of the "rotten borough" system, so-called, in the South, where white political bosses have gained power through combinations with the Negroes.

In a series of contests aired before the Republican National Committee the Hoover-supported "lily-white" factions are seeking to oust the old-time "black and tan" coalitions, so that the "better element" could rule.

Fight "Uncle Neds."

Negro leaders who are opposing the "Hoover" groups charge the administration leaders with putting a few "Uncle Neds" in their slates to give the appearance of Negro recognition. An "Uncle Ned," it develops, is the type of old-fashioned ante-Bellum Negro.

Except possibly in one case—that of South Carolina, led by 'Tieless Joe' Tolbert—defeat appeared certain for the old group.

In the Georgia administration delegation, headed by James W. Arnold, Athens, national committeeman, is Benjamin J. Davis, Atlanta Negro. The Arnold delegation is one headed by T. N. Hendricks, which includes the Negro national committeewoman, Mrs. George S. Williams, Savannah.

Jahncke Has Slate.

Three slates are seeking recognition from Louisiana. The Hoover list is headed by Assistant Secretary of Navy Ernest Lee Jahncke, New Orleans. M. J. Cousins, New Orleans, heads another, which was recognized in the Kansas City 1928 convention, and Frank C. Labit, New Orleans, the third.

Perry W. Howard, Negro national committeeman from Mississippi and formerly an employe of the Justice Department in Washington, is fought by a Hoover slate headed by Lamont Rowlands. Picayune.

Negro Delegate Acclaimed for Hoover Tribute

Convention, Moved by His Oratory, Extends Time for Roscoe C. Simmons

Feels He Has Message

Tells of Impression Gained at the Tomb of Lincoln

N.Y. Herald-Tribune 6-17-32

By a Staff Correspondent

CHICAGO, June 16.—Roscoe Conkling Simmons, Negro orator and delegate from the Michigan Boulevard and Loop district of Chicago, in seconding the nomination of President Hoover in behalf of the Illinois delegation told the convention that recently in standing before the tomb of Abraham Lincoln he felt that he had received a message for the President.

His fervor and oratory evoked such approval from the convention that a popular demand from the floor induced Chairman Bertrand H. Snell to extend the time allotted to him. The text of his address follows in part:

"In this city, the Republican party entered upon its matchless career. Here it anointed deathless Lincoln and accepted the infamous challenge of disunion.

"We are met here again. We have come to reanoint the present chief of our cause and to accept the challenge of despair.

"The father of our faith was said by Ingersoll, renowned in the story of gifted speech, to be as patient as destiny. Time will again write upon the brightest page of fame. She will dip her pen in the dews of truth, and beneath the story of Lincoln's patience, which gave us a new nation, she will write of the endurance of Herbert Hoover, which offers us the new spirit of inward conquest.

"Not long ago I stood before the tomb of Lincoln. I sought a word from him for times of trouble and for the struggle that often almost overcomes me. As I stood there I was heavy no longer. I saw Lincoln everywhere, in all the brightness of his immortal state. It was evening and the beauty of the twilight fell upon the grandest sarcophagus among the tombs of the great.

"He seemed to speak. He seemed to say: 'I died that you might be fleet of foot. Go and speak to those who still gather in my name. Say that I dwell about the stout and burdened heart that bears the nation on it. And if you see him, speak to Hoover for me and say that his road is the one I traveled. Say that it is the path cleared by time for those who can walk alone toward these immortal fields where you sought and found me."

Hoover Will Stand by Curtis

NEW YORK SUN

JUN 11 1932

President Expects Convention to Nominate Him Again for His Running Mate.

CHICAGO, June 11 (U. P.).—President Hoover is loyal to Vice-President Curtis, and the administration expects that he will be renominated, the United Press was told today on good authority.

This information disposes of reports that President Hoover was acquiescent in alleged attempts to displace his 1928 teammate with a younger and wetter candidate.

The White House apparently regards talk of drafting Calvin Coolidge, former Vice-President Charles G. Dawes or any one else for Vice-President as idle gossip, according to the United Press information today.

The talk of upsetting the ticket has been traced to a prominent national committeeman long known to be hostile to President Hoover, the United Press was informed.

WASHINGTON, June 11 (A. P.).—President Hoover today turned his active attention to the affairs of the Republican National Convention talking with Chicago by telephone and conferring with Secretaries Mills and Hurley, two of his close political advisers, who will leave shortly for the convention.

Intimations were given at the White House that the President was giving attention to the prohibition question among other problems to be dealt with at the convention.

The President's advisers, on the basis of reports from Chicago this morning, held the opinion that the wet and dry problem would not be fought out on the convention floor.

In one highly authoritative quarter it was said the expectation was that the question could be kept from the floor if the plank was phrased clearly by the resolutions committee and no subterfuge of wording employed.

Secretary Mills, who has been an almost constant conferee of the President on bot political and economic affairs, is slated to be a member of the resolutions committee.

He told newspaper men today, after a lengthy conference with Mr. Hoover, that the New York delegation apparently wished him to take this post and that he would not like to decline any invitation. Mr. Mills planned to leave this afternoon for Chicago.

Secretary Hurley, likewise active politically in the Chief Executive's behalf, said he probably could not leave until tomorrow or Monday.

The President decided against spending the week end as usual in his Rapidan camp in the Blue Ridge Mountains. He will remain close to his desk over the week end and throughout the convention.

Mississippi Appeal Noted.

CHICAGO, June 11 (A. P.).—The Mississippi delegation to the Republican National Convention, headed by Lamont Rowlands of Picayune, today filed notice of appeal from the decision of the national committee temporarily seating the delegation headed by Perry Howard, Negro national committeeman.

The appeal will be heard by the convention credentials committee. Rowlands, whose faction has been handling Federal patronage in Mississippi in the last three years, said he felt sure "when the full facts are laid before the committee our delegation will be seated."

"We represent the Republican party in Mississippi," Rowlands said, "because we got the largest Republican vote ever cast in Mississippi four years ago.

"All the activities of the Republican party in Mississippi will be carried on by us regardless of the credentials committee action.

"The Howard faction will not function because everything regarding patronage will be handled by our organization."

HOUSTON, TEX

PRESS

JUN 15 1932

NEGRO VOTING PLEA WILL BE HEARD MONDAY

Harris County Executive Body Expected to Back Up State Committee

The Harris County democratic executive committee will hear a plea at its meeting Monday to set aside the resolution of the state convention barring negroes from the party's primaries.

The convention's resolution has been certified to the various county committees by the state committee for guidance in conducting the primary elections in July and August.

J. A. Atkins, a negro lawyer, has been given permission to appear before the committee and plead the negro case.

Follows Court Ruling

The resolution of the state convention, held in Houston May 24, was adopted as an aftermath of the Supreme Court decision in the Nixon voting case in which the court held the state committee under the statutes was acting as an agent of the state in barring negroes and such action was invalid.

The court pointed out that the state convention never had adopted a resolution barring negroes. This the convention did, and its action has been certified to the county committees.

The committee, which will meet at 10 a.m. in Judge Allen Hannay's courtroom, is expected to affirm the convention's action.

The committee will determine the order in which the names of candidates will go on the ballot, estimate the cost of the July 23 primary and apportion the cost among the candidates.

To Name Committee

A primary subcommittee of five, to be named at the meeting, will meet June 27 to see that no names have been left off the ballot.

Secretary Charles Kamp of the committee said Wednesday the committee probably would not receive in time for the meeting the list of state candidates as certified by the state committee.

As was done two years ago, newspaper men probably will make the drawings for Mr. Kamp to determine the order in which these candidates will appear on the ballot.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

TIMES PICAYUNE

JUN 16 1932

LOUISIANA ENVOYS IN CHICAGO HAPPY OVER DISTINCTION

Only Contested Delegation Seated by Unanimous Vote

By Paul Wooton

(The Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

Chicago, June 15.—Half an hour before the time for the opening of the Republican national convention this morning the seats assigned to Louisiana were filled with smiling delegates. This was due in part to the fact that it was the only delegation that had a contest that was seated by the unanimous vote of the credentials committee.

Commodore Ernest Lee Jahncke, the national committeeman for Louisiana, explained that the outcome of the contest, which is so pleasing to him, is the result of Long and careful preliminary preparation. Early in this administration Commodore Jahncke obtained from the general counsel of the national committee a detailed plan from which the activities of the party in Louisiana have been chared so as to avoid any pitfalls that might have given ground for a contest.

The wisdom of this course has been demonstrated, Commodore Jahncke said today, as the contest made against his delegates never was taken seriously. Offers of compromise from the opposing faction were scorned, it was said, the Jahncke-Jackson delegation insisting on being voted up or voted down without commitment or promise to the protesting faction.

Smile at Long's Predicament

Another evident cause for the smiles is the predicament in which Senator Huey P. Long finds himself with respect to the nomination of Ernest Burguieres for the immigration commissionership at New Orleans. If Senator Long returns to Washington to fight the nomination on the floor of the Senate it is thought that it would give rise to the impression that he has been frightened by some of the threats made against him in Louisiana.

The thought also is expressed that he would hesitate to go to Washington for what is likely to be a losing fight. To lose would affect his influence in Louisiana at ta critical time. It is expected that he will stay in Louisiana rather than take that chance, this practically would insure Mr. Burguieres confirmation.

Another cause of satisfaction to the members of the Louisiana delegation is the recognition which has been given Commodore Jahncke by the party leaders in calling him in to take part in various important conferences and by the place of honor given to him at last night's banquet to all delegates. Likewise the delegates are pleased with the assignments given John E. Jackson, in connection with the work of the resolutions committee. In addition Judson M. Grimmett was made secretary of the credentials committee.

In the parade of states up and down the aisles of the stadium following the first mention of President Herbert C. Hoover's name today, Tom W. Dutton, the United States marshal for the Eastern District of Louisiana, was able, by virtue of his stature to hold the Louisiana banner higher than that of any other state.

Warren Kearny, collector of the port at New Orleans, states that he is much impressed with the attitude toward Mr. Hoover of all members of the convention with whom he has talked. There is a very general feeling of confidence in his leadership, says Mr. Kearny.

Lamon Rowlands did not carry his fight against the Perry Howard Mississippi delegation to the floor of the convention today. Charges are being made that some of the Republican leaders had entered into a compact with Oscar DePriest under which they agreed to abandon their fight for the Rowlands delegation if DePriest would withdraw his support from the South Carolina faction which the leaders did not want to recognize. The Rowlands delegatiotn, however, flooded the conventiotn with printed circulars stating that the seating of the Howard delegation is a repudiation of the president.

Charges Against Howard

The circulars carried extracts from the report of a Senate committee intended to show that the Howard faction had been guilty of the sale of public offices. The circular also carries quotations from another report alleging that Mississippi Democrats have financed the Howard factiotn, so as to prevent the rise of a lily-white Republican party in Mississippi which might make more headway than has the Republican party, under negro domination. The circular also charges that Howard sold out his own race in the Pullman porter case and that he was discharged from the department of justice.

Attention is called in the circulars to the action of President Hoover in refusing to recognize the Howard factiotn and in placing all matters of federal patronage in the hands of Mr. Rowlands.

In actual attendance at the convention are the following members of the oLuisiana delegation and those who are working closely with them: Ernest Lee Jahncke, Mrs. Judson Grimmett, Mrs. W. K. Henderson, John E. Jackson, Judson M. Grimmett, Philip H. Mecom, Tom W. Dutton, A. C. Lavergne, Warren Kearny, Mrs. H. A. Carleton, W. L. S. Gordon, Dr. Virgil T. Jackson, John Ford, A. G. Harvey, O. D. Jackson, Thomas Walsh, J. C. Barry, Ernest Burguieres, D. M. Foster and F. Dill.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

UNION

MAY 26 1932

Negro Republican League Convention

The annual convention of The Westchester County Negro Republican League will be held Monday, May 30, in the Headquarters of The Republican County Committee, at No. 203 Main street, White Plains, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Reports of progress in the re-organization program, which has been carried on since last September, under the leadership of its president, Paul H. Bray, of Yonkers. Election of officers and the transaction of other important business affecting the economic welfare of the negro group of Westchester county, will command attention.

Several hundred delegates, representing Peekskill, Ossining, Croton, Tarrytown, N. Tarrytown, Elmsford, Manhattan Park, White Plains, Maroneck, Rye, Portchester, New Rochelle, Mr. Vernon, Tuckahoe, and Yonkers, are expected to attend.

The delegates from Peekskill are: John Hutchinson, and Mrs. Geor Louis Hankins, Charles Hicks, Mrs. Jackson.

Political — 1932

Republican.

Party Affiliation.

Bates Warns G.O.P. Of Negro Press

Courier 10-1-32

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 29—The Hon. George E. Bates chairman of the Essex County Republican Association, and former grand secretary of the Colored Elks of the World, was the keynote speaker when the State Republican Committee met in Trenton last Friday to formulate plans for launching the 1932 state campaign for the entire Republican ticket.

Mr. Bates said, "When I came to New Jersey some 40 years ago, it was a rare thing to find a colored Democrat, now the woods are full of them. Our colored Republicans are jumping the fence and going with the Democrats because nothing is being done to hold them in the Republican party. Many of them are leaving the party on account of what President Hoover has done to the race. Even the leading colored newspapers of the country have gone against Hoover, and they are advocating the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt and John Garner. The New York Age, Pittsburgh Courier and other nationally-known Negro newspapers with wide circulation have turned on the Republican Party. And something must be done by our party if we wish to win the election in November, since the Negro votes will be the balance of power both in the State of New Jersey and in the nation this fall."

Pittsburgh

Savannah Journal

9-29-32

POLITICAL PARAGRAPHS

NEGRO REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN ORGANIZATION ANNOUNCED

Washington, Sept. 26 (CNS)—Chairman Everett Sanders of the Republican National Committee announced last week that a meeting of colored Republican leaders will be held here October 1. The announcement was made at a meeting held at Republican headquarters at the Palmer House in Chicago, September 20-23. At that meeting nationally known political leaders were organized into a body to be known as the National Planning Board for Colored Voters. Vigorous and concerted action among colored voters were pledged by Republican leaders.

Savannah Ga.

The meeting on October 1 will convene at 10 a. m. in the morning and will adjourn for a luncheon at which some 300 persons will be present. At night a banquet will be given the group by the Republican National Committee. Members of the National Planning Board, the National Advisory Committee and other members of the campaign force among colored voters will be present at the conference. A conference with President Hoover is a possible part of the agenda for the meeting.

The National Planning Board for Colored Voters as officially announced by Chairman Sanders consisted of 29 persons, six of whom are women. The full list is as follows: Hon. Oscar DePriest, Illinois; Hon. David E. Henderson, Kansas; Hon. William C. Hueston, Indiana; Mrs Georgia Douglas Johnson, District of Columbia; Bishop R E Jones, Louisiana; Assemblyman Fred Roberts, California; Hon. Perry W. Howard, Mississippi; Hon. J. Finley Wilson, District of Columbia; Hon Roscoe Conkling Simmons, Illinois; Dr. Emmett J. Scott, District of Columbia; Dr. J. R. A. Crosslands, Missouri; Major Walter J. Loving, California; Mrs. Irene M. Gaines, Illinois; Rev. L. K. Williams, Illinois; Mr. Clarence R. Vena, Ohio; Attorney Clayborne George, Ohio; Attorney Cornelius B. Richardson, Indiana; Wilbur H. Grant, Indiana; Hon. John M. Wright, Kansas; Hon. L. Amasa Knox, Missouri; Lieutenant George Lee, Tennessee; Dr. E. E. Underwood, Kentucky; Dr John R. Howkins, District of Columbia; Dr. J. L. Leach, Michigan; and, Hon. William E. King, Illinois.

Members of the Planning Board present at the Chicago meeting were: Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Hon. J. Finley Wilson, Congressman Oscar DePriest, Dr. L. K. Williams, Mrs. Irene Gaines, Hon. William E. King, Hon. L. Amasa Knox, Hon. Perry W. Howard, Attorey David E. Henderson, Hon. John M. Wright, Attorney Claybourne George, Mr. Clarence Vena, Lieutenant George Lee, Attorney Cornelius Richardson, and Attorney Wilbur H. Grant.

Dr. J. R. A. Crosslands, Dr John R Hawkins, Miss Nannie Burroughs, Mrs. Georgia Douglas Johnson, Attorney W. C. Heuston, Mrs. Eugene P. Booze, Miss Hallie Q Brown, Mrs George S. Williams, Bishop R. E. Jones, Assemblyman Fred Roberts, Dr. E E. Underwood, and Dr. J. L. Leach, all pledged their support by wire

Officers selected at the meeting were as follows Everett Sanders, Chairman; Dr. L. K. Williams, first vice chairman; Dr. John R Hawkins, second vice chairman; Attorney Cornelics Richardson, third vice chairman; Miss Hallie Q. Brown, fourth vice chairman; and Hon. L. Amasa Knox, secretary. During the remaining six weeks of the campaign the vice chairmen are to take turns in charge of headquarters with two weeks allotted to each.

Previous appointments of Robert A. Pelham and I. Roland as assistant directors of pulicity were ratified at the meeting as well as the earlier appointments of Col. Roscoe Conkling Simmons as assistant director of the Western Speakers Bureau, Hon. Charles E. Mitchell as assistant director of the Eastern Speakers Bureau, and Attorney Francis E. Rivers as Eastern Adviser for Colored Voters.

The work of the Eastern division as already set-up is planned to be coordinated under the general plans of the National Planning Board for Colored Voters.

The meeting was addressed by Chairman Sanders, Mrs. Alvin T. Hart, vice chairman of the National Committee, and Mr. Raymond Benjamin, liason officer of the national committee. Mrs. Hert urged colored women to carry on a vigorous campaign.

Opening the first session of the meeting Chairman Sanders spoke as follows:

"After consultation with our National Committee members and State leaders, you have been selected as representative citizens of your States, equipped by experience, knowledge of conditions and the problems we must deal with in your respective States to encourage the voters of your group to support the Republican ticket this year.

"Of necessity, in any campaign the issue must be presented to every group of voters. To present the issues most effectively requires the intimate knowledge and advice of members of each group who are able to advise us how the issue may be properly and understandingly presented.

"This is your task. Our cause is just—and 'thrice armed is he whose cause is just.'

"The Negro voter must be given the same thoughtful consideration and intelligent presentation of our right to his support as ay other voter.

"Our Negro citizens have progressed far in education, in the arts and sciences, in professional and business life, too far to be appealed to by slogans or party labels. We must satisfy the demand of his intelligence.

"The fact that the Negro has in the past been a loyal supporter of the Republican Party is gratefully acknowledged and appreciated. But we want to go further—we want to prove to him by a plain and truthful discussion and presentation of facts that we are entitled to a continuance of that loyalty; that our Party is not only his traditional friedn but his continuing and present friend, and that his best interest and the best interests of his country will be served by voting the Republican ticket and electing Herbert Hoover President of the United gert Hoover President of the United States.

"In addition to this Planning Board, a National and State Advisory Committee is being created, the members of which will be available for advice or consultation in the States having such committee members.

"I will appreciate your efforts and hope you will be able to place the results of your consideraton of the campaign problems before me as soon as possible, so that we may have your conclusions and carry out your recommendations."

HOOVER APPEALS FOR NEGRO VOTE

Advocate

Delegation Waits On President And Hears His Views On Liberty And Justice

10-2-32

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—(AP)—Upon White House steps, a delegation of more than 150 negro voters today asked of President Hoover and received from him a declaration that "the right of liberty, justice and equal opportunity is yours."

Standing with head uncovered under a warm sun, the President, from the elevation of a curving stairway leading down from the south portico, told the negro delegates gathered in [illegible] below him that he desired to carry on the Republican traditions of Abraham Lin-

coin.

"You may rest assured," he said, "that our party will not abandon or depart from its traditional duty toward the American negro. I shall sustain this pledge given in the first instance by the immortal Lincoln and transmitted by him to those who followed as a sacred trust."

The Chief Executive's statement was in reply to three addresses by negro spokesmen who said they came as a joint national planning committee gathered from more than 20 States to get out the presidential vote of their race. One after another they stepped into a cleared circle to speak.

Roscoe Conklin Simmons, of Chicago, negro orator, who seconded the renomination of the President at the Chicago convention, spoke first and longest. He gestured frequently toward the President, who stood silent but intent a few feet above him.

"We have been told, Mr. President," Simmons said, "that our party has deserted the old faith. We are tongue cursed by a thoughtless few because we hold that although Abraham Lincoln is dead he still lives. Some few have gone so far as to say that you do not believe in human equality. We protested and arose to seek you. We are here to repledge our fealty.

"Distress has overtaken us. We come to you in our heaviest hour. It has been charged that the party has deserted the principles that sustained it. And yet, Mr. President, we are here to bespeak you to remain strong, to acquit yourself as our leader. We ask no higher honor than to be permitted to help save the nation and again go forward under your leadership.

"Speak, Mr. President, speak and say that there is no higher faith than eternal liberty. Dispatch us back to our people, Mr. President, with words and solemn phrases that will stir them.".

After two others had spoken, the Chief Executive replied:

"I wish to thank you for your coming," Mr. Hoover began, "and for the presentation to me of so touching a statement.

"The platform of the Republican party speaks with justifiable pride of the friendship of our party for the American negro that has endured unchanged for 70 years. It pledges itself to the continued insistence upon his rights."

Postmaster Gen. Brown, two of the President's secretaries, and the squad of secret service men who accompany him on every public appearance stood behind President Hoover during the ceremony. Upon its conclusion, he formed a receiving line and shook hands with each of the delegates.

Cleveland G. O. P. in Ultimatum to "Jim Crow" Voters

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30.—Race voters here, accustomed from time immemorial to throw their full support at election time to the Republican candidates, have thrown down the gauntlet and threatened the loss of 50,000 or 60,000 Race votes at future elections if certain sections of Cuyahoga county refuse to support Race candidates for office.

It is charged that the county Republican organization is dependent for its strength on the Race vote in both city and county, but that the suburbs always cut the Race candidates. It is said that two Democratic candidates for the state legislature were elected in 1920, during the Harding landslide, because Race candidates were not supported in the suburbs.

At a conference held last Wednesday and called by the Western Reserve Republican club 12 white Republican candidates for the legislature were told that if the suburbs and outlying wards cut Chester Gillespie, candidate for state representative, this year the Race voters, who customarily vote the straight Republican ticket, would withhold their support from some of the white candidates at future elections.

Gillespie Airs Views

Gillespie, who called the conference declared:

"When Harry E. Davis was running for the legislature he always ran well in the primary. Then at the election he would be away down the list and be just barely elected. Two years ago Perry Jackson ran well in the primary, but was defeated in November. He wasn't defeated because his own people fell down on the job; he was defeated because somebody else fell down.

"We don't propose to have that happen this year. There are from 50,000 to 60,000 Negro votes in the county. They probably vote more straight ballots here than anywhere else. All the candidates will leave this district with the same strength I leave it with. If anybody is cut outside this district he will be defeated the same as Jackson was. We are seeking greater co-operation this year. If our candidate is defeated this fall and other Republicans are elected, it will be a very serious matter in the future."

"We Need a Watchdog"

Selmo C. Glenn, former assistant county prosecutor, said:

"If we are to give you our support it is no more than fair that you give us your support for Chester Gillespie.

"In the past many candidates have come out here and said, 'I am going to do everything I can for your candidate,' and yet when the time comes, nothing is done. Some sections have cut our candidates, and the election returns show where.

"If this keeps up you will find in time that the people of this section will do the same thing to candidates from other sections.

"There are Negro rights to be protected in all branches of the government. We need a watchdog down in the general assembly to aid the Republican party and protect our rights.

"We hope you don't play the Citizens league game of placing particular emphasis on the nationality of a candidate. They don't say a candidate is a Jew, an Irishman or a German, but when a Colored man is running they lay particular emphasis on it. They may praise the man, but they lay particular emphasis on his color, and that is done for one purpose."

Whites Pledge Support

The candidates invited to the meeting were called upon, and all said they advised audiences at all their meetings to vote the straight Republican ticket. This included Gillespie, they pointed out. Among the legislative candidates who spoke were Paul Marshall, William R. Pringle, Joseph H. Silbert, John Evans, James C. Foster, Allen Corlett, R. W. Patterson, Gilbert Morgan, Kingsley A. Taft, Martin Blum and Herbert Miller. State Senator L. L. Marshall was also present.

G.O.P. DOWN ON LEADERS WHO CAN'T GET VOTES

By RIENZI B. LEMUS

NEW YORK—With the Republican party down on leaders who failed to produce votes in 1928, the Democrats are making a bid for their services by setting up an annex to the National Democratic Committee similar to that provided by the G.O.P. four years ago.

The attitude of the Republican party to colored voters is alleged to be attributed to two pert discoveries made in the tail end of the first Hoover and Curtis campaign four years ago.

No Influence

The discoveries were—1, that aside from R. R. Church of Tennessee there is not a single colored Republican leader (save possibly Congressman DePriest) on the national scene who could actually muster a thousand votes for any candidate on election day and, 2, the one and one-half million Negro voters of the states that throw no statutory impedimenta in their voting way are too scattered to effect a balance of power under our elecoral college system, except in a rare and close election. Whether this is true or not it is not denied that it accounted for the abolishment of the expensive jim crow layout at Republican national headquarters in Washington just two weeks to election day of 1928.

State Election

It is in the Senatorial and Congressional elections, wholly within the states, that the colored voters may be effective, the story goes, and that is why—'tis said—the present American Minister to Liberia and his staff were allowed to remain on duty at Congressional headquarters right up to election day four years ago, despite Chairman Hubert Work's summary ousting of the Hawkins organization at Washington headquarters.

Several So-Called

National leaders not only have been without actual vote followings but they have been usually expensive, and forever threatening the presidential candidate with the BOGEY MAN of "the Negro vote" in retaliation for failure to grant demands. They have contributed nothing themselves nor brought any shekels to the campaign chest. And it took money to run presidential campaigns. Cost around six millions to elect Hoover and Curtis last time.

In all the presidential years, at least from 1900 onwards, Dr. John R. Hawkins was about the only chairman of a segregated layout that didn't draw salary from the national committee treasury. Even Charles E. Mitchell, who was eastern manager under Matthews in 1924—serving without pay—looked for and got that $84 expense money every week, at the rate of $12 per diem. The common people seem to have served merely as the foil for so-called political leaders to make a "quadrennial hawg-killin'" on the Republican party's treasury ever since the time of Mark Hanna and his bags of gold in the first McKinley campaign of 1896.

G.O.P. BIDS FOR COLORED VOTE IN PENNA.

ALLENTOWN, Pa.—While Hoover, their national standard bearer, is being vigorously berated for his attiture toward the colored voter, Pennsylvania Republicans made a bid for this support just before Vice-President Curtis opened the campaign in Fogelsville, Saturday, by requesting a colored man to address the state committee, for the first time in its history.

The honor of addressing the state committee has previously been confined to Senators, Congressmen, Governors, and prominent national politicians. Apparently realizing the importance of trying to hold the Pennsylvania colored vote in line, the honor was extended a member of the group, who was the only speaker aside from the general chairman.

John Marquess, exalted ruler of the Quaker City Elks lodge, who stepped into the national political limelight when he seconded the nomination of President Hoover at the Chicago convention, was the man selected. Mr. Marquess was enthusiastically received, and after speaking rapidly for eight minutes received a tremendous ovation.

The committee meeting, held in the Americus Hotel, was well attended, the dry forces having marshaled full strength in anticipation of a dry fight.

Pinchot Demand Ignored

Hoover and Curtis were endorsed, and repeal of the 18th Amendment advocated. The committee also endorsed candidates on the state ticket headed by Senator James J. Davis, ignoring the demand of Gov. Pinchot that he be retired or supplanted in face of the lottery charges.

Mayor Moore was appointed by Chairman Martin as one of the state Republican Presidential electors. There are seven other electors in Philadelphia, including Mr. Marquess. The selections were certified by Vice-President Curtis.

Pennsylvania now has 36 votes in the electoral college, one for each Congressional district, and two at large.

Political - 1932

Republican.

Party Affiliation

REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP

Coast Dispatch

Close advisers of President Hoover have very likely, ere this, acquainted him with the sentiment of a vast majority of the Negro group as concerns his attitude toward the race following the so-called conference of "leaders" at Washington several days ago. It should be clear that little confidence is placed in those individuals who pose as leaders and failure of the mass group to accord them any worthwhile recognition is due to their insatiable desire to further their personal interests at the expense of the race in general.

10-15-32

Knoxville, Tenn.

Never before, within the knowledge of those who have observed the attitude of the serious-minded element of the Negro race during the past half century, has there been a more concerted resentment of such selfish tactics on the part of these leaders, than has been exhibited since Perry Howard, Roscoe Simmons and a few of their ilk assembled around the President with such a fallacious presentation of the grievances of the Negro racial group.

The Negro is not so much concerned over the failure of Rev. Williams and Roscoe to present their grievances, but they are directing criticism due to the failure of these self-appointed spokesmen of the race not urging the President to declare himself as concerns more definite recognition of Negroes in matters of employment, legislation and representation in the affairs of our government.

A more honest, earnest and vigorous type of leadership must come to the fore than those who rushed over each other to have their photograph taken with the President if the leaders of the Republican Party are desirous of having the ear and support of the mass Negro group.

MEMORIALIZING THE PRESIDENT

Opinions vary on the Roscoe Simmons-L. K. Williams-DePriest monkey shines on the White House lawn on that eventful day of memorializing the President.

Reporter 10-15-32

The effect of it on the voting public is, perhaps, all that is looked for but just whether it is positive or negative there is an important question. The personnel of the group looks very much like the same blow-hot and blow-cold tribe that inhabits political areas near campaign time. It seems that among them may be recognized the links between the G. O. P. treasury and the Negro wing of the Republican Party and this revamped side organization is attacking in new formation to disguise the identity of some of its members and get itself a new accreditment with both the public and the party leaders.

Birmingham, Ala.

Mr. Hoover is about as certain of the Negro vote this year as in any preceding campaign year and he knows both the moment to call this assemblage, the means of getting it herded and the price at which to bid for it.

At campaign times, a candidate never wishes to take any default risks, and, for this reason, they have an open and sympathetic ear and mostly a fervent expression in answer to anything that looks like a favorable push.

But the funny thing is going on in the sleeve of both the candidate and the tribe. They think they are fooling each other. The tribe cares beyond their personal receipts not enough about the outcome of the election to give a "happy" after they are paid off, and the party cares just enough about the influence of the tribe to bid it in at the lowest figure and forget the price of it.

We have read the reports on Mr. Simmons' speech in an effort to discover what he really said or what impression they were trying to make on the public or the Party, or, what, besides making the impression that the Negro vote was waiting on a silver waiter, was the motivating objective.

The pity of it is that the agencies of contact between the people and the representatives of their government are so flippy flappy that they can barely escape the undignified position of being a joke.

NEGROES AND POLITICS

Palmetto Leader

The Negro who gazes upon the political scene from the side lines during presidential elections years must experience a number of conflicting emotions—as it were paradoxes. He surely must feel amused if he have a sense of humor. He cannot help being nauseated, if his sense of decency and candor has not been warped and distorted. He might well feel happy because so many of his group declare that they are going to break away from the heavy tradition of Republicanism and join forces with the Democrats, Socialists or Communists. Grave concern could enshroud him because of the working at cross purposes on the part of several of our recognized national leaders.

10-17-32

Columbia, S. C.

Doctor Herbert Clark Hoover, President of the United States of America must have made a special study of Negro psychology, or had the advice of a specialist in Negro psychology; for after braving all the importunities and beseechings on the part of Negro groups, and what have you, to have his handsome physiognomy photographed with them for well nigh four years he has finally succumbed to the idea at what is more than likely to prove a strategic moment. The Republican board of strategy saw to it that several Negro politicians were invited to the Capital where the prehident crooned sweet nothings to them in his most dulcet tones and honored himhelf by permitting Scurlock, Negro photographer of Washington to make a picture of him and the group. It's dollars to doughnuts that no other colored photographer has ever caught the presidential visage while he was aware of it. If Hoover's trick works—and it will—it will simply prove that the Negro's political mentality is at imbecilic levels.

The **Roosevelt** cohorts are but little better off. They may be given some credit for seeking a change of administration but that is cancelled by their failing to take cognizance of the fact that as they are concerned that only difference between the Democratic Party and the Republican Party is the label. As yet there are but few Negroes who have sense enough and are brave enough to ally themselves with what are termed radical parties. As education increases and a better knowledge of political economy is acquired these conditions will gradually be changed, but until then—it's sad!

Grand Old Party Vests Faith In Race Leaders To Capture Negro Vote

Negro World 10-14-32

St. Louis, Mo.

HUSTLE AT HEADQUARTERS OF G. O. P. CAMPAIGN BODY

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—(ANP)—The campaign has begun to assume mid-season proportions in and about Republican headquarters here. After a season of quietude utterly unlike the ordinary national campaign, the enthusiasm engendered by the gathering of the planning board at Washington and the stimulus gathered from President Hoover's address to the colored people of the country, seems to have permeated the ranks of the workers here and there is a hustle and bustle around the offices occupied by Dr. L. K. Williams, first vice-chairman of the Planning Board and Roscoe Conkling Simmons, assistant to the chairman of the speaker's bureau, which is reminiscent of the olden days. Speakers are being assigned hither and yon by Mr. Simmons, with Mr. Simmons himself, Perry W. Howard, Dr. L. K. Williams, J. Finley Wilson, Miss Nannie Burough being among the most sought after orators for the larger meetings. Numerous campaigners of less stellar proportions are also taking up the speaking burden of the G. O. P. campaign which is being confined this year to speakers and publicity without the accompaniment of organizers.

Congressman Oscar DePriest has just returned from a trip to the coast and the northwest and reports that he was greeted by capacity crowds everywhere.

In the New York headquarters of the republicans at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York, Charles E. Mitchell, minister to Liberia and Francis E. Rivers, eastern advisor report great progress in activity.

HANNIBAL, MO.
COURIER-POST & JOURNAL
SEP 30 1932

REPUBLICANS TO ORGANIZE

START PLANS TO CARRY ON ACTIVE CAMPAIGN IN MARION COUNTY.

Foundation work for the organization of voters in Hannibal and Marion county interested in the success of the republican ticket at the November election was started at a mass meeting of party leaders, members of the county committee and party workers, at republican headquarters, 223 Broadway last night. The meeting was presided over by John H. Abrams, chairman of the Marion county republican committee.

The question of registration in the city of Hannibal was discussed. An organization will be perfected to get out a full registration of voters interested in the republican cause. Attention was stressed that every voter who expects to vote in the November election must register, regardless of the fact whether or not the voter has his name on the registration books at the present time.

Further details in the arrangement for a mass meeting to be held

in city central park at 7:30 o'clock Tuesday evening, Oct. 4, were discussed. The mass meeting will be addressed by Henry W. Kiel, republican candidate for United States senator from Missouri, George H. Hackmann, republican candidate for state auditor, and Dr. James Stewart, republican candidate for congressman. A sound wagon will be brought to Hannibal for the meeting.

Austin to Be Here

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Mrs. Charles Lambert of the republican women's club, told of the work that was being carried on by that organization. She announced that a meeting of the club would be held at headquarters this afternoon.

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Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
Wednesday, October 5, 1932

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G.O.P.'s 'Play Politics' At White House Meeting

Contributing News

By KELLY MILLER

10-12-32

New York Times

POLITICS is a game and politicians are the players. The personae dramatis are different in character and quality from the roles which they engage to play. I was never more impressed with this thought than while witnessing the performance of the Negro auxiliary Republican Committee at its recent meeting in Washington and its reception by the President at the White House.

Kelly Miller.

The delegates were made up of individuals who, for the most part, were of good qualities and high character in their personal capacities. But when they accepted to play their assigned parts in the political farce they hid these fine qualities behind a masque.

The proceedings were conducted in the under tone and minor key. As Mr. Hoover and his official staff looked on, I wondered what they really thought of the boasted Negro manhood. Men and women, who, to my knowledge, had condemned and denounced the President for his manifold sins of commission and omission, were then engaged to sell him to the colored people and they consented to become henchmen and sycophants. If after fifty years of freedom and opportunity this is the dominant type of leadership, I can only say—God help the Negro race!

So far as any suggestive or constructive thought is concerned, the conference might as well been held in 1882. The intervening fifty years gained nothing in thought but lost amazingly in courage. The conference was a veritable Golgotha—a place of skulls. The nearest approach to present day issues was hinted in the opposition to the Democrats because Roosevelt wrote the Haitian constitution and Garner voted against the Dyer anti-lynching bill.

Not a word was said about such living issues as farm relief, bonus, unemployment, taxation or any other constructive political issue. There are undoubtedly many strong and convincing reasons why American citizens, white and black, might be urged to vote for President Hoover, but this Negro auxiliary committee seemed to be wholly unconscious of them. The only constructive suggestion to the conference was presented by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, the white understudy of Secretary Mills.

It was reserved to the women to save the race from utter humiliation and chagrin. By far the most manly speech was made by Mrs. Wilda Townsend of New Jersey, when she addressed the President in such terms of uncompromising demand as might have become a Douglass or a Langston. Mrs. Grace Evans of Indiana came near breaking up the meeting by frankly telling the delegates that they were either deceiving themselves or trying to deceive the race.

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BALTIMORE, MD
EVE. SUN

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Arnold says that Hoover hasn't done anything for the Negro in the South. That's true, but has he done anything for the Negro anywhere in the whole U. S. A.? I'll say he hasn't!

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Baltimore, Oct. 4 Louis F. Stahl.

GASTONIA, N. C.
GAZETTE

OCT 4 - 1932

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Political - 1932

Party Affiliation.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
STAR
SEP 29 1932

G. O. P. EXPANDS STATE ACTIVITIES

2 New Department Heads Named, Advisory Committee Appointed.

Further expansion of the Republican state committee activities was announced yesterday by Ivan C. Morgan, state chairman, when heads of two new departments were named and an advisory committtee appointed.

Ben P. Coburn of Indianapolis was appointed state chairman of the Young Voters' League of the state organization.

Thomas C. Sims of Elkhart will head the Negro activities of the state committee, Morgan announced. The chairman said about fifty Negro leaders from all parts of the state will be his guests at a luncheon in Indianapolis at 10 o'clock Tuesday.

Hays to Aid in Campaign.

It was announced that Will H. Hays, head of Motion Picture Producers and Distributors, and former state and national G. O. P. chairman, is expected in Indianapolis next Monday to remain at state headquarters the duration of the campaign. He is to assist in co-ordinating the activities of the state organization.

Earl Coble of Redkey, editor and former securities investigator in the office of the secretary of state during the administration of Frederick E. Schortemeier, has been added to the publicity department of the state committee.

On Advisory Committee.

The four members of the advisory committee to serve with Elza O. Rogers of Lebanon, former state chairman and chairman of the committee, are Henry W. Marshall of Lafayette, Will G. Irwin of Columbus, M. Bert Thurman of Indianapolis and Mrs. Robert A. Dennis of Indianapolis.

Appointments to perfect the business women's department of the G. O. P. organization were announced at a dinner of the district chairmen of the department at the Claypool hotel last night. The speakers were Mrs. Ellen Cochran Curtis, state chairman of the department; Mrs. J. E. P. Holland, Republican state vice chairman, and Miss Dorothy Cunningham, national committee woman.

Mrs. Elma Walters of Bedford was named assistant to Mrs. Curtis for the southern part of the state, and Miss Leona White of South Bend, assistant in the northern part. The advisory committee of the department consists of Miss Gertrude Barrett of Muncie, Miss Eleanor Shields of Bloomington and Miss Elizabeth Rainey, Miss Louise Ford and Miss Mayme Blades all of Indianapolis. Miss Florence Hermann of South Bend, has been named Third District chairman.

The first meeting of the business women's department will be in Indianapolis Oct. 11 when Miss Margaret Fort of New York, an active business women and sister of Franklin N. Fort, president of the Home Loan bank board, will speak. Miss Fort also will speak at noon at Richmond, Oct. 10, that night in Indianapolis; at Franklin at 1:30 o'clock Oct. 11 and at Washington that night.

NEW YORK TIMES
OCT 2 1932

HOOVER REPLEDGES 'DUTY TO NEGROES'

Republicans Will Not Abandon Lincoln's Sacred Trust, He Assures Delegation.

PLANK ON RIGHTS IS CITED

President Recalls Platform in Reply to Expressed Fear That Party Has Deserted Principles.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—A group of 110 Negro voters called upon President Hoover today to ask from him a declaration that the Republican party still stood for their "rights to liberty and justice and equal opportunity." Mr. Hoover assured them that the party would not abandon its "traditional duty toward the American Negro" and that, as the party's standard-bearer, he would "sustain this pledge given in the first instance by the immortal Lincoln and transmitted by him to those who followed as a sacred trust."

The President, meeting the delegation on the south lawn of the White House, heard Roscoe Conklin Simmons, who seconded his nomination at Chicago, say that the Negroes had been told that "our party has deserted the old faith."

"Speak, Mr. President. Speak and say that there is no higher faith than liberty," he pleaded.

In reply Mr. Hoover said:

"I wish to thank you for your coming and for the presentation to me of so touching a statement.

"The platform of the Republican party speaks with justifiable pride of the friendship of our party for the American Negro that has endured unchanged for seventy years. It pledges itself to the continued insistence upon his rights. That the friendship and consideration of the party for the American Negro has borne fruit is in the advancement of the race.

Recalls Olympic Victories.

"That is evident in business, in the arts and sciences, in the professions, and recently we have seen a great achievement of two splendid youths—Tolan and Metcalfe—in world supremacy in the Olympics.

"It has been gratifying to me to have participated in many measures for advancement of education and welfare among the Negroes of our nation. I have received the cooperation and counsel of a distinguished leader of the Negroes themselves in these institutions and movements.

"No better example of this leadership than the contributions made by Negro representatives, who participated in the recent White House conference on child health and protection and upon home building and home ownership.

"I recall also with great pleasure this cooperation and the evidence of fine leadership in the relief of the Mississippi floods, and more recently in relief of drought, and in the sound advice and assistance I have had in formulating relief from the present distress and unemployment.

"You may be assured that our party will not abandon or depart from its traditional duty toward the American Negro.

Holds It a Sacred Trust.

"I shall sustain this pledge given in the first instance by the immortal Lincoln and transmitted by him to those who followed as a sacred trust.

"The right of liberty, justice and equal opportunity is yours. The President of the United States is ever obligated to the maintenance of this sacred trust to the full extent of his authority.

"I appreciate your presence here today as an evidence of your friendship."

"Mr. President," Mr. Simmons had said in his plea, "before you are Republicans for whose fathers and their cause the Republican party was created. You know our story. It is as old as the land.

"We have been told, Mr. President, that our party has deserted the old faith. We are tongue-cursed by a thoughtless few, but we before you hold that while Abraham Lincoln is dead, he still lives."

"And we see in you, Mr. President, the savior and soldier of our country. Some few have gone so far as to say that you do not believe in human equality. We protested and rose to seek you. We are here to repledge our fealty."

Emotions of some in the group were unrestrained as they murmured, "That's right, Mr. President, that's right."

Support to Hoover Pledged.

The speaker continued:

"Distress has overtaken us, Mr. President. We come to you in our heaviest hour. It has been charged that the party has deserted the principle that sustained it, and yet, Mr. President, we are here to bespeak you to remain strong, to acquit yourself as our leader.

"We ask no higher honor than to be permitted to help save the nation and again go forward under your leadership."

"We are particularly anxious for your re-election, so you may continue the work of reconstruction you have begun," Francis E. Rivers of New York told the President.

Wilda Townsend, Negro welfare worker of Camden, N. J., spoke for the colored women, praising Mr. Hoover's efforts for child welfare and peace.

"A storm is approaching; yea, it is here," she said. "And the charmed name, 'Roosevelt' is being used, to mislead us and to have us cast overboard; but we will not be led astray."

DAYTON, O.
NEWS
OCT 2 1932

HEARD INGALLS MAY BE HANDED DOUBLE CROSS

Candidates Told Switch of G. O. P. Machine to Nominee Not Sincere.

BY GLENN WHITESELL

An echo of what transpired at Columbus two weeks ago, when David S. Ingalls, Republican nominee for governor of Ohio, moved out of the state party headquarters after allegedly suspecting that the old double-cross was being worked upon him, may be heard in Dayton before the end of the current campaign.

Ingalls, as all political observers will remember, was not of the old-line elect in Montgomery co. in the May primary campaign and election, when he ran against both Secretary of State Clarence J. Brown and Myers Y. Cooper.

Brown was the fair-haired boy who had the support of the G. O. P. machine in this county and carried it substantially over his two rivals.

Ingalls, it will be recalled, was not even mentioned in the fight which D. C. Brower and his group made for Brown, who is one of the old-liners by instinct and training. The successful nominee's campaign was handled by a group of Dayton men and women who treked along with him on the liquor question, headed by Albert H. Scharrer, who all along insisted that he had undertaken the task of handling the Ingalls campaign for no other reason than that he was interested in the very things for which Ingalls stands, whatever they are.

Then came that never-to-be-forgotten day when the caravan of Republican state nominees pulled into Dayton, with Ingalls at its head. Did Scharrer have a place in the spotlight which was thrown upon the stage of a local hotel during the luncheon-meeting, and which was a part of the nominees' visit here?

He most certainly did not. Instead, Brower, who had fought Ingalls tooth and nail, was the headmaster of the occasion and on that particular day the management of the campaign passed from the original independent Ingalls group to that of the Brower machine. It was Brower who held the center of activities on that event, insofar as local personages were concerned.

The attitude of Ingalls on that occasion in his treatment of Scharrer also has not been forgotten and it lies directly back of the rumor that everything is not quite right between the local Republican organization and Ingalls. The latter not even so much as made a public expression of his gratitude to Scharrer and his group for what they had done for him in the primary campaign, but instead went over bag and baggage, at least on the surface, to the old-line organization which had sponsored the candidacy of Brown.

Since that occasion there have been rumors repeatedly heard that Ingalls is about to receive the same treatment that he accorded to Scharrer and his other primary campaign supporters. The G. O. P. organization, it is known, is not even now overly friendly to Ingalls and it has been openly accused of deliberately seeking the overthrow of the nominee in order that he be removed for Brown two years hence.

In- astatement . .Insc- 1 .D County Republican nominees have not been hesitant in discussing before all and sundry the report that they probably stand to suffer because of the situation, a fact which admittedly has not helped the organization in its solicitation among them for campaign funds.

Why pay and then be tossed overboard, some of them inquire.

Upshaw gave his first address in congress. Saturday night at the West Side Church of Christ, with meetings scheduled for Sunday at the Baptist church at 10:30 a. m. and at 3 and 7 p. m. Ohmer voted for him in the United States presidency. Of his campaign he said that it would be just as intensive as are the party's ideas on the liquor question and just as extensive as the party funds permit. He declared that the liquor laws during the days he was waging a would permit.

Dayton had the second candidate for president of the United States visit it on Saturday when at the First U. B. and William D. Upshaw, Atlanta, Ga., Park Methodist churches, respectively. The other former member of congress and presidential nominee this year's prohibition nominee, Norman Thomas, head of the Socialist came here for a series of ad-ticket. dresses.

predicting his election in the United States if all of the criminal gangs. While would mean the breaking up of strict enforcement of the law can be enforced and that the cause he represents.

At a voters' forum to be held at the Y. M. C. A. within the next five weeks, three representatives of the major political parties will

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G. O. P. EXPANDS STATE ACTIVITIES

2 New Department Heads Named, Advisory Committee Appointed.

Further expansion of the Republican state committee activities was announced yesterday by Ivan C. Morgan, state chairman, when heads of two new departments were named and an advisory committtee appointed.

Ben P. Coburn of Indianapolis was appointed state chairman of the Young Voters' League of the state organization.

Thomas C. Sims of Elkhart will head the Negro activities of the state committee, Morgan announced. The chairman said about fifty Negro leaders from all parts of the state will be his guests at a luncheon in Indianapolis at 10 o'clock Tuesday.

Hays to Aid in Campaign.

It was announced that Will H. Hays, head of Motion Picture Producers and Distributors, and former state and national G. O. P. chairman, is expected in Indianapolis next Monday to remain at state headquarters the duration of the campaign. He is to assist in co-ordinating the activities of the state organization.

Earl Coble of Redkey, editor and former securities investigator in the office of the secretary of state during the administration of Frederick E. Schortemeier, has been added to the publicity department of the state committee.

On Advisory Committee.

The four members of the advisory committee to serve with Elza O. Rogers of Lebanon, former state chairman and chairman of the committee, are Henry W. Marshall of Lafayette, Will G. Irwin of Columbus, M. Bert Thurman of Indianapolis and Mrs. Robert A. Dennis of Indianapolis.

Appointments to perfect the business women's department of the G. O. P. organization were announced at a dinner of the district chairmen of the department at the Claypool hotel last night. The speakers were Mrs. Ellen Cochran Curtis, state chairman of the department; Mrs. J. E. P. Holland, Republican state vice chairman, and Miss Dorothy Cunningham, national committee woman.

Mrs. Elma Walters of Bedford was named assistant to Mrs. Curtis for the southern part of the state, and Miss Leona White of South Bend, assistant in the northern part. The advisory committee of the department consists of Miss Gertrude Barrett of Muncie, Miss Eleanor Shields of Bloomington and Miss Elizabeth Rainey, Miss Louise Ford and Miss Mayme Blades all of Indianapolis. Miss Florence Hermann of South Bend, has been named Third district chairman.

The first meeting of the business women's department will be in Indianapolis Oct. 11 when Miss Margaret Fort of New York, an active business women and sister of Franklin N. Fort, president of the Home Loan bank board, will speak. Miss Fort also will speak at noon at Richmond, Oct. 10, that night in Indianapolis; at Franklin at 1:30 o'clock Oct. 11 and at Washington that night.

NEW YORK TIMES
OCT 2 1932

HOOVER REPLEDGES 'DUTY TO NEGROES'

Republicans Will Not Abandon Lincoln's Sacred Trust, He Assures Delegation.

PLANK ON RIGHTS IS CITED

President Recalls Platform in Reply to Expressed Fear That Party Has Deserted Principles.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—A group of 110 Negro voters called upon President Hoover today to ask from him a declaration that the Republican party still stood for their "rights to liberty and justice and equal opportunity." Mr. Hoover assured them that the party would not abandon its "traditional duty toward the American Negro" and that, as the party's standard-bearer, he would "sustain this pledge given in the first instance by the immortal Lincoln and transmitted by him to those who followed as a sacred trust."

The President, meeting the delegation on the south lawn of the White House, heard Roscoe Conklin Simmons, who seconded his nomination at Chicago, say that the Negroes had been told that "our party has deserted the old faith."

"Speak, Mr. President. Speak and say that there is no higher faith than liberty," he pleaded.

In reply Mr. Hoover said:

"I wish to thank you for your coming and for the presentation to me of so touching a statement.

"The platform of the Republican party speaks with justifiable pride of the friendship of our party for the American Negro that has endured unchanged for seventy years. It pledges itself to the continued insistence upon his rights. That the friendship and consideration of the party for the American Negro has borne fruit is in the advancement of the race.

Recalls Olympic Victories.

"That is evident in business, in the arts and sciences, in the professions, and recently we have seen a great achievement of two splendid youths—Tolan and Metcalfe—in world supremacy in the Olympics.

"It has been gratifying to me to have participated in many measures for advancement of education and welfare among the Negroes of our nation. I have received the cooperation and counsel of a distinguished leader of the Negroes themselves in these institutions and movements.

"No better example of this leadership than the contributions made by Negro representatives, who participated in the recent White House conference on child health and protection and upon home building and home ownership.

"I recall also with great pleasure this cooperation and the evidence of fine leadership in the relief of the Mississippi floods, and more recently in relief of drought, and in the sound advice and assistance I have had in formulating relief from the present distress and unemployment.

"You may be assured that our party will not abandon or depart from its traditional duty toward the American Negro.

Holds It a Sacred Trust.

"I shall sustain this pledge given in the first instance by the immortal Lincoln and transmitted by him to those who followed as a sacred trust.

"The right of liberty, justice and equal opportunity is yours. The President of the United States is ever obligated to the maintenance of this sacred trust to the full extent of his authority.

"I appreciate your presence here today as an evidence of your friendship."

"Mr. President," Mr. Simmons had said in his plea, "before you are Republicans for whose fathers and their cause the Republican party was created. You know our story. It is as old as the land.

"We have been told, Mr. President, that our party has deserted the old faith. We are tongue-cursed by a thoughtless few, but we before you hold that while Abraham Lincoln is dead, he still lives."

"And we see in you, Mr. President, the savior and soldier of our country. Some few have gone so far as to say that you do not believe in human equality. We protested and rose to seek you. We are here to repledge our fealty."

Emotions of some in the group were unrestrained as they murmured, "That's right, Mr. President, that's right."

Support to Hoover Pledged.

The speaker continued:

"Distress has overtaken us, Mr. President. We come to you in our heaviest hour. It has been charged that the party has deserted the principle that sustained it, and yet, Mr. President, we are here to bespeak you to remain strong, to acquit yourself as our leader.

"We ask no higher honor than to be permitted to help save the nation and again go forward under your leadership."

"We are particularly anxious for your re-election, so you may continue the work of reconstruction you have begun," Francis E. Rivers of New York told the President.

Wilda Townsend, Negro welfare worker of Camden, N. J., spoke for the colored women, praising Mr. Hoover's efforts for child welfare and peace.

"A storm is approaching; yea, it is here," she said. "And the charmed name, 'Roosevelt' is being used, to mislead us and to have us cast overboard; but we will not be lead astray."

DAYTON, O.
NEWS
OCT 2 1932

HEARD INGALLS MAY BE HANDED DOUBLE CROSS

Candidates Told Switch of G. O. P. Machine to Nominee Not Sincere.

BY GLENN WHITESELL

An echo of what transpired at Columbus two weeks ago, when David S. Ingalls, Republican nominee for governor of Ohio, moved out of the state party headquarters after allegedly suspecting that the old double-cross was being worked upon him, may be heard in Dayton before the end of the current campaign.

Ingalls, as all political observers will remember, was not of the old-line elect in Montgomery co. In the May primary campaign and election, when he ran against both Secretary of State Clarence J. Brown and Myers Y. Cooper.

Brown was the fair-haired boy who had the support of the G. O. P. machine in this county and carried substantially over his two rivals. Ingalls, it will be recalled, was not even mentioned in the fight which D. C. Brower and his group made for Brown, who is one of the old-liners by instinct and training. The successful nominee's campaign was handled by a group of Dayton men and women who treked along with him on the liquor question, headed by Albert H. Scharrer, who all along insisted that he had undertaken the task of handling the Ingalls campaign for no other reason than that he was interested in the very things for which Ingalls stands, whatever they are.

Then came that never-to-be-forgotten day when the caravan of Republican state nominees pulled into Dayton, with Ingalls at its head. Did Scharrer have a place in the spotlight which was thrown upon the stage of a local hotel during the luncheon-meeting, and which was a part of the nominees' visit here?

He most certainly did not. Instead, Brower, who had fought Ingalls tooth and nail, was the headmaster of the occasion and on that particular day the management of the campaign passed from the original independent Ingalls group to that of the Brower machine. It was Brower who held the center of activities on that event, insofar as local personages were concerned.

The attitude of Ingalls on that occasion in his treatment of Scharrer also has not been forgotten and it lies directly back of the rumor that everything is not quite right between the local Republican organization and Ingalls. The latter not even so much as made a public expression of his gratitude to Scharrer and his group for what they had done for him in the primary campaign, but instead went over bag and baggage, at least on the surface, to the old-line organization which had sponsored the candidacy of Brown.

Since that occasion there have been rumors repeatedly heard that Ingalls is about to receive the same treatment that he accorded to Scharrer and his other primary campaign supporters. The G. O. P. organization, it is known, is not even now overly friendly to Ingalls and it has been openly accused of deliberately seeking the overthrow of the nominee in order that he be removed for Brown two years hence.

In- astatement . .Insc- 1 .D County Republican nominees have not been hesitant in discussing before all and sundry the report that they probably stand to suffer because of the situation, a fact which admittedly has not helped the organization in its solicitation among them for campaign funds.

Why pay and then be tossed overboard, some of them inquire.

Dayton had the second candidate for president of the United States visit it on Saturday when William D. Upshaw, Atlanta, Ga., former member of congress and this year's prohibition nominee, came here for a series of addresses.

Upshaw gave his first address Saturday night at the West Side Church of Christ, with meetings scheduled for Sunday at the Baptist church at 10:30 a. m. and at 3 and 7 p. m. Ohmer Linden Avenue church, respectively.

The prohibition candidate is as he was waging a extensive campaign on the liquor laws during the days he would permit. He declared that the liquor laws of the major political parties will not even mean the breaking up of the law enforcement of the city was said that law can be enforced and strict enforcement of the Socialist ticket.

At a voters' forum to be held at the Y. M. C. A. within the next five weeks, three representatives

Republican

discuss their platform, and a fourth speaker will discuss "Marking Your Ballot." Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Joseph W. Sharts, Socialist candidate for governor of Ohio, will present that party's case. Two weeks later, at the same hour, Congressman Byron B. Harlan will speak for the Democrats. R. G. Fitzgerald will argue the Republican cause a week later and the final address, Nov. 1, will be by Rev. Charles L. Seasholes, pastor of the First Baptist church.

A number of interesting meetings, largely attended and featured by a fine display of enthusiasm occurred in Democratic circles during the past week. On Friday night at its headquarters on Troy st. the North Dayton Democratic Men's club held a joint gathering with the Women's Ward group of that section which was one of the most successful ever staged. Judge William Wiseman of probate court was the speaker.

Gene Bacher, assistant prosecuting attorney was the main speaker at the meeting of the Drexel and Crown Point Democratic club held last Tuesday night at the club's new headquarters at 5212 W. Third st. Delbert Wolf, president, presided. Announcement was made that this organization will hold a meeting each Tuesday night. A general invitation has been issued to the public to attend.

Col. Joseph Dowling addressed an assembly of Democratic First Ward women and men Monday night at party headquarters, while Calvin Crawford, county prosecutor, spoke before the Ninth Ward members, of whom approximately 100 were present. Bert Badgley, county recorder, and Albert H. Wetecamp also gave brief talks.

Byron Harlan, congressman Third Ohio district, addressed a meeting of the Clay Township Democratic club Thursday night. Harlan discussed national issues and his talk was enthusiastically received by his audience of approximately 100 persons.

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Judge William C. Wiseman will be the principal speaker at the Tuesday meeting of the Drexel and Crown Point Democratic club, 5212 W. Third st. Large crowds have been attending the various meetings of this group and a capacity attendance is anticipated.

The Second Ward Democratic Women's club has arranged a meeting for Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. at party headquarters in the Ludlow building. All members are asked to be in attendance.

A card party is to be given next Friday night, Oct. 7, under the auspices of the Democratic Women's First Ward club at the Gibbons hotel. Friends are invited to be present. The committee in charge is making plans to take care of a large crowd.

A meeting to be conducted under the auspices of the Jackson Democratic club is to be staged Sunday afternoon, Oct. 2, at the old children's home on Summit st. A number of Democratic candidates will speak. The public is extended an invitation to attend.

Judge Null Hodapp has been invited to be principal speaker at the meeting of the East Dayton Democratic club of Negro voters next Friday night at their headquarters on Springfield st. R. William Patterson and Ralph Skilken, assistant prosecutor, are also to speak.

A number of meetings have been arranged by the Jefferson Democratic club for the current week. Tuesday night there will be a gathering at the club's quarters at Washington and Hawthorn sts. Wednesday will find another meeting at the old children's home on Summit st., while Thursday the organization will hold forth at 626 W. Fifth st. Good speakers are to be on the program and the general public is invited to attend.

Democratic Women's Fourth Ward club is to hold its regular meeting Monday night at party headquarters in the Ludlow building. Prosecutor Calvin Crawford will be the guest speaker. Arrangements will be completed at this gathering for the dinner, rally and card party on Monday evening, Oct. 10, in the fountain room of the Industries building. A number of special features will mark the occasion and members are looking forward to one of the best events ever staged by the organization.

The Twelfth Ward Democratic Women's club, in cooperation with the men's group, will stage a dinner Wednesday at 6 p. m. at the Dayton Industries building. A card party will be staged after the luncheon. The following committee is in charge of the affair and anticipates a large crowd of members and friends of the ward club: N. J. Gough, Russell Abele, Carl Schaaf, Frances Mesch, Julia Donovan and Teresa Haren.

A number of delegates from several colored Democratic clubs journeyed to Columbus for the state-wide meeting of the Fed- interested young men of the city and county are eligible to membership and are invited to join the club's roster.

R. William Patterson, Walter Costello and Harry E. Condron, jr., of the Dayton and Montgomery County Democratic Young Men's club spoke at the meeting of the Preble County Junior Democratic club at Eaton Thursday night.

While the Democrats are being engaged with their series of meetings, the Republicans also will be holding forth with a number of gatherings, mostly of the neighborhood variety.

Mrs. Dolly Gann, sister of Vice President Charles Curtis, will speak at a meeting to be held on the night of Oct. 12, while George Braden, Republican nominee for secretary of state, and Joseph Tracy, nominee for state auditor, will address members of the Men's Republican club at party headquarters, S. Main st., on the night of Oct. 11. The Montgomery County Women's Republican club will hold a meeting on the afternoon of Oct. 6 at party headquarters.

Two other night meetings are those of the Fifth Ward Republican club on the night of Oct. 20 in the Dayton Industries building and another to be held at Centerville on the night of Oct. 15.

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William E. Shank is chairman of the general committee on arrangements, with W. O. Falknor as secretary.

Refreshments will be served from 5 to 6:30 p. m.

SOLEMN WORDS AND PHRASES

ROSCOE CONKLIN SIMMONS, the well known oracle of the West, than whom no man can deliver a more stirring eulogy of Abraham Lincoln, was spokesman for a group of 150 colored Americans who journeyed to Washington last Saturday to implore President Hoover to say something that would offset the growing conviction among Negro voters that the Republican party has "deserted the old faith," that even Mr. Hoover himself "does not believe in human equality." In characteristic dramatic vein Mr. Simmons pleaded:

> "Speak, Mr. President, speak and say there is no higher faith than eternal liberty. Dispatch us back to our people, Mr. President, with words and solemn phrases that will stir them."

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Mr. Hoover referred his distressed and over-anxious adherents and supplicants to the Republican platform. Let us now refer them, and all who may read to a part of the record of Mr. Hoover's administration:

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4. Sending of colored Gold Star mothers to Europe in freight steamers while mothers of the other race enjoyed the tour in palatial passenger steamers.

5. Appointment of Judge Parker to the Supreme Court. (He failed of confirmation.) Judge Parker had in former years expressed himself in favor of the nullification of the fifteenth amendment.

6. Ruthless eviction of the "Bonus Expeditionary Forces," made up of distraught ex-service men, white and black, from Washington, without affording them any tangible relief.

7. Refusal to employ Negro labor on the tremendous government Boulder Dam project in Nevada.

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Political - 1932

Party Affiliation

Lily White Republicans Dominate Situation in Georgia, Following Resignation of Secretary B. J. Davis

Age 3-26-32

New York, N. Y.

Supported By Postmaster General Brown, the State Chairman J. T. Rose, Pushes Through Move to Center Authority in His Hands

SAVANNAH, GA.—Negro Republicans here and in other sections of Georgia are viewing with amazement the bold and ruthless manner in which J. T. Rose and James W. Arnold of Atlanta are proceeding with their plans to build up a lily white party along lines endorsed and approved by Postmaster General Walter Brown.

Recently Rose, who is state chairman, and Arnold, National Committeeman, called a meeting at Vidalia in the First District to which no Negroes were invited, and at which an organization was perfected to bring out the vote in the November election.

At a meeting of the Chatham County Republican executive committee, one of the white leaders who was present at the Vidalia meeting, stated that the body was called a "Reorganization Aid Committee" of Republicans, and he was told that the meeting was regarded as an effort to lily white the First District.

Denounce Rose and Arnold

Both Rose and Arnold were vigorously denounced by the Executive Committee, J. G. Lemon, chairman for Chatham County, declaring that "the only possible interpretation of the Rose-Arnold meetings throughout the state is that they reflect on the Negro and leave no doubt of the deep-laid intention of Rose and Arnold to remove all Negroes from the Party in Georgia."

Mrs. George S. Williams, National Republican Committeewoman for Georgia, was present and commented on the fact that since the resignation of Benj. J. Davis as state secretary, Rose and Arnold have travelled all over the state holding secret and lily white meetings designed to take the county and district organizations from Negro officers and Republicans by force and intimidation.

The Savannah Tribune carried a long and detailed account of the meeting in Atlanta of the Republican State Central Committee, at which time Ben Davis submitted his resignation. In this story, it was told how Rose and Arnold, aided by Davis, and assisted by a bundle of proxies held by Wilson Williams, the recently appointed "secretarial secretary," who took Ben Davis' place, succeeded in passing a series of pre-cooked resolutions, comprising the enacting measures which would support the lily white processes.

A Vicious Resolution

The most vicious of these resolutions was the one authorizing the State Central Committee, through its apointed agents, to set up the district organizations throughout the state. This was passed despite vigorous opposition from the floor by Lemon of Savannah.

Mrs. Williams, National Committeewoman, pointed to the possibility of Negro voters in pivotal and doubtful states resenting this action on part of Rose and Arnold.

Many Republicans throughout the state are of the opinion that the doings of the State Central Committee in this meeting were illegal and inexpedient, and that the resolution concerning the district organizations was an erroneous and irregular construction of the provisions governing restricting and reapportionment.

New Jersey Courier
Orange, N. J.
MAY 14 1932

Colored G.O.P. To Unite

Mass Meeting to Form East Orange Group

Efforts to organize colored Republicans of East Orange, into a central group will be initiated tomorrow night at a mass meeting at Hudspeth's Auditorium, 276 Main st. The meeting is being sponsored by Third Ward Colored Republican Club, of which Dr. Theodore B. Inge is president.

There are 6,000 Negroes in East Orange, according to the estimate of Percy H. Ballard, secretary of the Third Ward Club, who is in charge of Tuesday's meeting. The 1930 census gave 2,250 males and 2,675 females, but there has been a strong migration to East Orange from nearby sections during the past two years. There are well defined Negro sections in all of the wards except the Second and Fifth.

Invited to speak at the meeting tonight are Oliver Randolph, George E. Bates, Mrs. Lottie Cooper, A. A. Hill, Dr. Inge, Charles Travis and Robert Hill.

LILY WHITES CONTROL GRIFFIN CONVENTION

Courier 4-3-32

GRIFFIN, Ga., April 2.—Whites controlled the district republican convention here today at which H. O. Lovern, of Carrollton, was elected delegate and Fred Durant, of Woodbury, the alternate to the Chicago republican convention. Durant was named chairman of the district committee. Dr. Alonzo Wilkins, negro dentist, of Griffin and leader in republican affairs, was defeated for alternate.

J. T. Rose, of Atlanta, and J. W. Arnold, of Athens, state republican chieftains, attended the meeting.

SETBACK FOR "LILY WHITES"

Courier 3-26-32

Mrs. Mary C. Booze, Republican National Committeewoman for Mississippi has won the sympathetic interest of the U. S. Senate's most powerful member in her fight against the confirmation of B. B. Montgomery, "Lily White," as U. S. Marshal because of the statement he is alleged to have made that there are no chaste Negro women. William E. Borah wired her: "Is it certain that Montgomery made the statement about Negro women quoted in your letter. If he did he is unfit to hold any office." Mrs. Booze replied by wire: "I am certain and will produce positive proof to that effect."

Pittsburgh Courier

In Senator Borah the regular Republican organization in Mississippi has enlisted a fearless and uncompromising ally. One of Herbert Hoover's staunchest supporters in the campaign four years ago, he has disagreed with the President on many important issues since March 4, 1929. Now that Montgomery's nomination has been held up, affidavits have been filed with a sub-committee of which Senator Hastings is chairman, and Senator Borah has pointedly aired his opinion in characteristic fashion, prospects of Mississippi "Lily Whites" putting their candidate in office appears slim.

A news dispatch from Memphis advises that Tennessee has joined with Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas in fomenting a "Lily White" movement. Arthur Bruce and a socalled civic leader, lumberman and Republican candidate for Governor in 1930, will attempt to dim the luster of Robert R. Church, for years a recognized factor in the policies of the State. The astute and aggressive Negro leader has never evinced a desire to become Republican National Committeeman but has figured prominently in the selection of white men who are friendly to colored voters and appreciative of their support. He was delegate to the Kansas City Convention in 1928 from the Memphis District, and is an influential member of the Republican State Committee.

Negroes are not disfranchised by the wholesale in Mississippi and other Southern States. They are the backbone of the Republican Party and cast a big vote. Even with the aid of Hoovercrats C. Arthur Bruce would find it a monumental task to put Church and his allies out of the running.

HOWARD CHURCH, WIN OUT

Courier 6-18-32

Mrs. Georgia S. Williams' Black and Tan Delegation Defeated As Ben Davis Throws His Weight To Other Faction.

Pittsburgh Courier

CHICAGO, Ill., June 16.—(CNS)—Contesting delegates from Mississippi, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Tennessee and Virginia presented their claims to the Republican National Committee on Friday, June 10, for seats in the Republican convention.

The action of the committee in favoring the Howard faction in Mississippi and the Tolbert faction in South Carolina, was in the nature of a rebuff to the administration block in the committee, for both Postmaster General Walter N. Brown and Raymond Benjamin, looked upon as representatives of Mr. Hoover, had urged the seating of rival delegations.

In two other southern states—Georgia and Louisiana—the administration groups were seated. These were headed by James W. Arnold of Athens, and Ernest Lee Jahncke of New Orleans.

The compromise reached in the Ninth Tennessee District case gave Robert Church his seat. All of the contests, however, are subject to further action by the convention and its credentials committee which might override the vote of the national committee.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
GLOBE-DEMOCRAT

MAR 26 1932

G. O. P. Congressional Conventions Vote for Wet Plank at Chicago

Adopt Resolution Urging Delegates at National Meeting to Urge Modification of Volstead Act.

Six delegates and six alternates to the Republican National Convention at Chicago were elected in congressional conventions held in the Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth districts yesterday.

The election of these delegates must be ratified by the Republican State Convention, which meets in St. Louis April 12.

The Tenth District convention, which met at Fairground Hotel, elected William R. Orthwein of St. Louis, an attorney, and Edward Stockho, Mayor of Clayton, as delegates. Eva Marie Schopp, Fifteenth Ward Committeewoman, and Mrs. John A. Wicks, Twenty-second Ward Committeewoman, were elected as alternates.

Hank Weeke Elected.

Constable Henry L. (Hank) Weeke of the Eighteenth Ward and Ira Dorsey, Fifth District Constable, a Negro, were elected delegates to the national convention by the Eleventh District convention, which met at 1909 St. Louis avenue. Mrs. Dora Luetkenholder, Third Ward Committeewoman, and Mrs. Hazel McKnight were elected alternates.

The Twelfth District convention, which convened at Tenth and Morrison streets, elected Gabe Roth, Fifth District Constable, and Richard Kent, Sixth Ward Committeeman, as delegates and Mrs. Esther Unger, 912 Hickory street, and Mrs. Naomi H. Oldham, Twenty-third Ward Committeewoman, as alternates.

The three conventions adopted resolutions instructing the delegates to vote for the re-election of Dr. E. B. Clements and Mrs. Grace Semple Burlingham to the Republican National Convention.

The conventions likewise unanimously adopted a reslution directing the delegates to the national convention to vote for an antiprohibition plank in the national Republican platform.

Anti-Prohibition Resolution...

The anti-prohibition resolution follows:

"Whereas, We believe that national prohibition is not a moral principle, but merely a special remedy to force temperance, and as such remedy has not only failed in its purpose, but has created evils far in excess of those it meant to cure, and that it has failed to take into consideration the human element in man's nature, and has thereby financed crime, educated the younger generation to a taste for hard liquor only, thereby defeating its very own purpose, and is tending to undermine our courts and governments, and

"Whereas, The sentiment of the Tenth Congressional District of Missouri is overwhelmingly in favor of the immediate modification of the Volstead act, allowing the manufacture of real beer or of any other change in our laws and constitution which will bring about a correction of the evils existing under prohibition;

"Now, therefore, Be it resolved: that the delegates from the Tenth Congressional District of Missouri to the National Republican Convention, to be held in Chicago, June 14, 1932, are hereby instructed to endeavor to have a plank inserted in the platform to be adopted by said convention, either providing for the immediate modification of the Volstead act or any other change in our laws or constitution which shall remove the evils of prohibition, in accordance with the views above expressed."

Four of the delegates and alternates elected in the Eleventh and Twelfth districts, in which there is a heavy Negro population, were Negroes, these including Dorsey, Mrs. McKnight, Kent and Mrs. Oldham.

Hoover's Name Mentioned.

President Hoover's name was mentioned but once in the Tenth Disthree, with nearly 250 delegates. Former State Senator A. E. L. Gardner, who nominated Stockho for delegate from that district, said Stockho, if elected, would go to the national convention and vote for the renomination of Herbert Hoover. Hoover's name was not mentioned in the Twelfth District.

The delegates elected were uninstructed. They could vote for anybody for the presidential nomination, but they will not. Like the other thirty-five Missourians at the Republican National Convention, they will vote for Hoover's nomination when his name is presented.

Delegates of the three conventions applauded the resolution demanding the repeal of the eighteenth amendment.

Henry Berger, chairman of the Tenth District Congressional Committee, presided in that district; Daniel Gillespie, chairman of the Eleventh District Committee, in that convention, and William Hubele, chairman of the Twelfth District Congressional Committee, in the convention in that district.

The district delegates will have three-fourths of a vote each. There will be a total of thirty-two district delegates, elected from the sixteen old congressional districts, with twenty-four votes. There will be nine delegates at large with a full vote. Missouri will have thirty-three votes in the Republican National Convention.

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Hager was elected by a 9-to-7 vote over A. T. Walden, negro lawyer, in a meeting of the fifth district in the county commission chambers at the Fulton county courthouse. On a motion by Ben J. Davis, negro editor and former epublican national committeeman, the election was made unanimous. I. M. Sta was named alternate.

Davis Denies "Selling Out."

During the discussion preceding election of a fifth district delegate, Davis said that he has been accused of "selling out" his race, but that this charge is not true. Promises had been made that the negroes would be allowed eight of the 16 delegates, and he felt that these promises had not been kept, Davis said.

L. D. Milton, negro banker, charged that Davis had lowered his influence in Georgia politics as well as politics of other states by his actions. Milton warned that Davis' appeals as a stump speaker on the middle-of-the-road platform unheeded in the fifth district would a negro to the convention.

J. T. Rose, collector of internal revenue and chairman of the state central committee, denied that any promises had been made. J. J. W. Arnold, of Athens, national committeeman, who has been indorsed by the state convention for re-election, urged the fifth district republicans to put out a candidate for congress and to carry the district for Hoover. He suggested that ward and precinct committees be appointed, and that literature be distributed in reply charges "which will be made in the democratic press."

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A warning that negro voters of Georgia may vote the democratic ticket because of treatment accorded them at the state convention and the meeting of the state central committee was given by Dr. L. M. Hill, Atlanta negro.

The fifth district meeting was called to order by Wilson Williams, secretary of the state central committee. Officers were elected as follows, with Ed L. Humphreys, of East Point, presiding: E. C. Talbot, of Avondale Estates, district chairman; R. A. Waters, of Alpharetta, first vice chairman; J. B. McCollum, of Conyers, second vice chairman; Ed N. Claughton, treasurer, and M. C. Bishop, of East Point, secretary. The following district executive committee was named: J. B. McCollum, of Rockdale county; J. J. Griffin and C. F. Harrison, of DeKalb county; and W. H. Parrish, T. B. Harper and A. T. Walden, of Fulton county. Walden was the only negro elected for the district organization.

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YONKERS, N. Y.
HERALD

APR 26 1932

Negro Republicans End Drive With Half Of Voters Enrolled

Race Deserves Rights, Not Patronage, Fogarty Declares at Rally Closing Membership Campaign—Bray, County Head, Denounces Political Subjection

Approximately one-half of the registered Negro Republican voters of the city are now members of the City-wide Republican Club, Yonkers unit of the Westchester Negro Republican League, as a result of a membership campaign which ended with a mass meeting at Memorial A. M. E. Zion Church, Irving Place, last night.

Paul H. Bray, president of the League, announced that there are now 388 members out of 800 Negro voters in Yonkers. Richard E. King is president of the local organization.

Former Mayor John J. Fogarty made a stirring address in which he urged the necessity of organization to enable the members to accomplish their aims.

Speaking of the colored voters, he said:

"Conditions have changed. We have intelligent people who have intelligent people who lem; Hamilton J. Travers, presidents cannot be delivered. You are apprecia- dent of the Appamatox Republican tive. This is Club of New York, and Harry C. sometimes mistaken by the lead- Smith, chairman of the 22nd Disers for lack of intelligenece and trict. courage."

"We should not say we will benefit the Negro but that we will give him what he deserves. That is what should be given. Not rewards, not patronage, not sufferance or toleration, but rights, human, God-given rights."

Mr. Bray told of the history of the organization and declared:

"It is time that the white leaders should realize that the Negroes are no longer to be led by the nose. We want to select our own leaders. We have the right to be led by intelligence and not by ignorance and favoritism."

Former Alderman Salvatore M. Cerone congratulated the organization and its members.

Other speakers included the Rev. R. S. Oden, pastor of the church; Charles W. B. Mitchell, leader of

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Consideration

4-9-32

Atlanta Ga.

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Political - 1932

Party Affiliation.

Republican.

Hoover to Pose at Last with Colored Delegates

Afro-American 10-1-32

Long Prophesied Photograph at the White House to be Made Saturday. Five Politicians to Go on Payroll at $350 a Month.

(By Wire to the AFRO-AMERICAN)

CHICAGO, Ill.—The long prophesied photograph of President Hoover with a colored delegation is to come true at last.

Baltimore Md.

For three and a half years, President Hoover has declined to pose with any of the colored delegations which have visited the White House.

The change will be made Saturday at 2:00 p.m. when members of a Planning Committee will be received at the White House and listen to a statement of the President's attitude toward he Negro.

All of his came about when Everett Saunders, chairman of the Republican National Committee, held a conference with the planning group recently, and his assistant, Raymond Banjamin, also white asked members of the committee to give their impression of how President Hoover stood throughout the country among Negroes. They painted a dark picture.

Benjamin asked chiefly what was the opposition and was told that among other things, that the President had not made any outstanding appointments among Negroes, had even refused to have his picture taken with them and had made no statement in his speech of acceptance, or otherwise, indicating his attitude toward them. Committee members said the rank and file of colored people thought Mr. Hoover absolutely against them. Hearing this, Saunders and Benjamin both set to work and agreed it was necessary to add a man and woman member of the planning committee from every state not as yet represented there.

This planning committee is to have direction of the colored campaign. It was also decided to appoint a man and woman on the committee upon nomination of Republican leaders in each state, to be known as advisory committee, and to have as its special purpose to beat down objection raised to Hoover.

Every member of this Planning Committee is to be brought to Washington for a series of meetings in the Masonic Temple and the visit to the White House. Outstanding colored persons from every voting state will be invited. The meetings will wind up with a banquet Saturday night. Five hundred are expected.

Rosoce C. Simmons will be spokesman for this committee at the White House. John R. Hawkins is chairman of the committee an arrangements.

L. K. Williams, C. R. Richardson, Perry W. Howard, J. Finley Wilson, Roscoe Simmons are the only ones whose stipends are said to have been fixed.

They [illegible] get $350 a month and [illegible] exceed $10 a day. [illegible] overlooked entire- [illegible] is not having any- [illegible] it.

RIVERS CALLS TOGETHER G.O.P. COMMITTEE

Afro-American

NEW YORK—Francis E. Rivers chairman of the Eastern Division, called the following new committees to meet here at 1 p.m., Friday, September 30, at the Central Republican Club, 229 Lenox Avenue.

10-1-32

The Committees

Charles W. Fillmore, Charles W. B. Mitchell, deputy sheriff; Hamilton J. Travis, Hester Green, the Rev. Richard M. Bolden, and Ruth M. Jones;

Francis R. Giles, assistant U.S. attorney; Stephen Mayo and [illegible] G. Lawton, all of Brooklyn; Hugh B. Shipley, Corona; A. G. Fallings, Mineola; Paul Bray, Yonkers, and Girard S. Millar, Buffalo.

Pennsylvania—John M. Marquess, William S. Hagans, Dr. Harry Barnes, Mrs. Maude A. Morrissett, Mrs. S. W. Layten, and E. Washington Rhodes, all of Philadelphia; William M. Randolph and Mrs. Edna L. Stewart, of Pittsburgh; Page Anderson, of Chambersburg.

New Jersey—Oliver Randolph, Wilda R. Townsend, George E. Bates, Mrs. Bessie Mention and Thomas Hope.

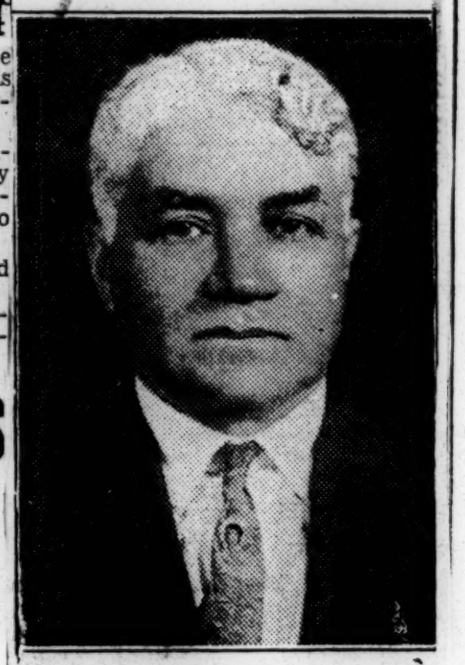
West Virginia—T. G. Nutter, E. L. Morton, J. R. Jefferson, J. M. Ellis, Mrs. James Matney, Mrs. George Fitzgerald, Mrs. Memphis T. Garrison.

Massachusetts—Mrs. Edna S. Goodell, Mrs. Helen S. Whiteman, Mrs. Harriet C. Hall, Butler R. Wilson and John W. Schenck.

Rhode Island—James R. Stockett and Anna A. Lewis.

District of Columbia—Dr. John R. Hawkins, the Rev. Dr. William H. Jernagin, Francis Wells, and Jefferson Coage.

HEADS NEGRO DIVISION REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN STATE OF MISSOURI



JUDGE CRITTENDEN E. CLARK

All arrangements for the launching of the Republican Campaign in the State were about completed this week, and according to statement by chairman Curtis, the actual campaign will begin next week with a "bang."

Argus

Judge Crittenden E. Clark has been appointed to direct the campaign activities among the Negro voters and Rev. J. C. Caston is his assistant. Mrs. Naomi Oldham, committeewoman of the 23rd ward will direct the work among the women.

9-30-32

Offices are a part of the State Campaign Headquarters twenty-first floor Railway Exchange Bldg. A list of speakers and workers for the Negro contingent had not been selected but it is understood that a large list of applicants have been filed for consideration.

The Negro voters of the State have hailed the selection of Judge Clark as leaders of the Republican forces with a deal of favor and enthusiasm. They regard him as a courageous, militant leader and his wide acquaintance throughout the State assures the Republicans the best which may be had, under the circumstances, so far as the Negro vote is concerned.

LOSING GROUND — Brandford

Afro 10-1-32 Newspaper n.y.

More Hoover Posings

On September 22, President Hoover was photographed with delegates to the International Association of Employment Services.

In three and one-half years in the White House, Mr. Hoover has posed with no colored delegations.

10-1-32

He declined point blank to have his picture made with the Negro War Memorial Commission which he appointed three years ago and, although he was photographed with the white Haitian Commission, he did not pose with the colored commission on education which went to Haiti.

Baltimore

Sources close to the President recently asked the AFRO whether it would request Mr. Hoover to grant an audience to a group of Negro newspaper reporters.

The AFRO view is that if Mr. Hoover has gotten along for seven-eighths of his term without exposing himself to our cameras or our reporters, not much good can it do for him to take us to his bosom now.

Last week Mr. Hoover was profoundly moved when Maine went Democratic. Without being too pessimistic, we venture to prophesy that there is more bad news for him in the offing, and that for campaign purposes he will yet pose with some colored delegation to the White House.

Mary Church Terrell Appointed Advisor To Republican Committee

Afro

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, widow of the late Judge Robert H. Terrell, and a national known club woman, has been named an adviser to the Republican National Executive Committee. Mrs. Terrell served in the campaign of 1920 in a similar capacity. She recently assisted Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick in her campaign among the colored voters of Illinois for the senatorial nomination of that state.

10-1-32

Hoover Pledges Negro Voters To Continue Lincoln Policy

10-2-32

MAMIE WILLIAMS WARNS PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—(AP)—Mamie Williams, negro, former republican national committeewoman for Georgia, in a statement today said "unless President and Candidate Hoover comes out in language loud and bold against the principles of lily-whiteism, no thoughtful and honest colored man or woman can support him."

The statement added:

Unless President and Candidate Hoover condemns disfranchisement as it is now practiced and provided and as it is aided and abetted by the lily-white republicans of the south, colored citizens cannot believe in his profession of republican principles."

BY GLADSTONE WILLIAMS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—President Herbert Hoover today entertained the negro "four hundred" on the south lawn of the White House grounds where he was photographed as the central figure in that group.

The 150 or more negroes who assembled on the White House lawn this afternoon attended a banquet tonight in the negro section of Washington as guests of "the national republican planning board and the national republican advisory committee of colored voters under the auspices of the republican national committee."

Standing with head uncovered under a warm sun, the president, from the elevation of a curving stairway leading down from the south portico, told the negro delegates gathered in a semi-circle below him this afternoon that he desired to carry on the republican traditions of Abraham Lincoln.

"You may rest assured," he said, "that our party will not abandon or depart from its traditional duty toward the American negro. I shall sustain this pledge given in the first instance by the immortal Lincoln and transmitted by him to those who followed as a sacred trust."

"I wish to thank you for your coming," Mr. Hoover began.

"The platform of the republican party speaks with justifiable pride of the friendship of our party for the American negro that has endured unchanged for 70 years. It pledges itself to the continued insistence upon his rights."

John R. Hawkins, formerly of eastern North Carolina and now president of a negro bank and insurance company in Washington, who seconded the nomination of President Hoover at the Kansas City convention in 1928, was the toastmaster. The purpose of this meeting was to organize the negroes of the nation behind the Hoover-Curtis ticket.

The most striking indication of the panic that has developed in the ranks of the republican national campaign managers brought about by one blunder after another is the eleventh-hour effort being made to hold in line the wavering negro vote which commands balance of power in a number of northern states.

Because of the purported insistence of these campaign managers, President Hoover has deferred to the demands of negro leaders and consented to pose for a picture with a group of them on the White House lawn. Mr. Hoover previously had been photographed in the same spot with political, industrial, civic and religious groups and little children.

Photograph To Be Distributed.

The newest group picture, of which the president was the central figure, is to be printed in all the negro papers and periodicals in the hope that it will revive the voters of that race in the republican party, the confidence in the chief executive which in many sections of the north they have lost.

By bidding openly for the negro support of the thickly congested districts of the north, the republican party leaders have disclosed that they have virtually abandoned any hope they may have had of retaining gains made four years ago in the south. The invitation of the republicans extended to 400 negro leaders to "confer" with President Hoover in Washington likewise would indicate that the party has given up a previously avowed intention of wresting party control in the five southern states that voted for Hoover in 1928 from the hands of the black-and-tan element.

To the utter dismay of the republican leaders the continued depression has had an effect in the northern industrial centers more harsh upon the negroes than anyone else, and this has cost the administration a large degree of confidence, which the negro voter formerly held in the republican party. Lack of funds provided in previous campaigns for "missionary" work among the negroes also is being brought home to G. O. P. campaign headquarters as a threat to the party's hopes. Because of their pinched purse this year, however, the republicans have dispensed with the negro organization of Hawkins and assigned Ray Benjamin, of California, a close friend of President Hoover, to carry on the work among the negroes.

Negroes Largely Ignored by Hoover.

Reports of discontent and the organization of negro democratic clubs in the north last week prompted Mr. Benjamin to call a meeting of Chicago negro leaders, and they confirmed rumors that many of their own number had gone over to the democratic side. Resentment was expressed by these negroes that Mr. Hoover, during the years he had occupied the White House, had practically disregarded them in making his appointments.

It was inferred that he deliberately had sought to restore to the white people control of republican organizations in such states as Georgia and Texas, that he had been unfriendly in the policy toward Liberia, and that he had tried to place Judge John J. Parker, of North Carolina, on the supreme court bench. The negroes also deeply resented the fact that he had been photographed with many groups visiting the White House but had never appeared with his negro constituents for that purpose.

Learning all this, Ray Benjamin hastened to Washington, talked it over with Mr. Hoover, and the negroes were invited to be photographed a short time later. In addition, they were banqueted by the national republican planning board and the national republican advisory committee of colored voters, in collaboration with the republican national committee.

Republican anxiety over prospects of losing the negro vote is justified by figures compiled by the Lincoln League, one of the strongest negro organizations, which show that approximately a million negroes have migrated to the north, adding their strength to the negro balance of power. The Lincoln League lists the negro voters by states as follows:

Pennsylvania, 250,000; New York, 250,000; Illinois, 300,000; Indiana, 150,000; Kentucky, 125,000; Ohio, 200,000; Michigan, 100,000; New Jersey, 100,000; Massachusetts, 100,000; Delaware, 30,000; Maryland, 50,000; Connecticut, 30,000; Rhode Island, 15,000; West Virginia, 75,000; Tennessee, 80,000; Colorado, 20,000; Missouri, 150,000; California, 100,000; Iowa, 30,000, and Wisconsin, 35,000.

Democratic political leaders have been quick to capitalize on the dissatisfaction shown with the republican leadership by the negro element and now have a negro auxiliary attached to their New York headquarters. But thus far the democrats have not held out to them anything very lucrative in the way of promises in return for negro support.

NEGROES RECEIVE HOOVER PROMISE

Telegraph

'Right of Liberty, Justice and Equal Opportunity' Pledged by President

10-2-32

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—Upon White House steps, a delegation of more than 150 Negro voters today asked of President Hoover and received from him a declaration that "the right of liberty, justice and equal opportunity is yours."

Standing with head uncovered under a warm sun, the president told the Negro delegates gathered in a semi-circles below him that he desired to carry on the Republican traditions of Abraham Lincoln.

"You may rest assured," he said, "that our party will not abandon or depart from its traditional duty toward the American Negro. I shall sustain this pledge given in the first instance by the immortal Lincoln and transmitted by him to those who followed as a sacred trust."

The chief executive's statement was in reply to three addresses by Negro spokesmen who said they came as a joint national planning committee gathered from more than 20 states to get out the presidential vote of their race. One after another they stepped into a cleared circle to speak.

Roscoe Conklin Simmons, of Chicago, Negro orator, who seconded the renomination of the president at the Chicago convention, spoke first and longest. He gestured frequently toward the president, who stood silent but intent a few feet above him.

"In Our Heaviest Hour"

"We have been told, Mr. President," Simmons said, "that our party has deserted the old faith. We are tongue cursed by a thoughtless few because we hold that, although Abraham Lincoln is dead, he still lives. Some few have gone so far as to say that you do not believe in human equality. We protested and arose to seek you. We are here to repledge our fealty.

"Distress had overtaken us. We come to you in our heaviest hour. It has been charged that the party has deserted the principles that sustained it. And yet, Mr. President, we are here to bespeak you to remain strong, to acquit yourself as our leader. We ask no higher honor than to be permitted to help save the nation and again go forward under your leadership.

"Speak, Mr. President, speak and say that there is no higher faith than eternal liberty. Dispatch us back to our people, Mr. President, with words and solemn phases that will stir them."

Platform Pledge Quoted

After two others had spoken, the chief executive replied:

"I wish to thank you for your coming," Mr. Hoover began, "and for the presentation to me of so touching a statement.

"The platform of the Republican party speaks with justifiable pride of the friendship of our party for the American Negro that has endured unchanged for 70 years. It pledges itself to the continued insistence upon his rights."

Postmaster General Brown, two of the preisdent's secretaries, and the squad of secret service men who accompany him on every public appearance stood behind President Hoover during the ceremony. Upon its conclusion, he formed a receiving line and shook hands with each of the delegates.

Mamie Williams Skeptical

Mamie Williams, Negro, former Republican nationa committeewoman for Georgia, in a statement today said "unless President and Candidate Hoover comes out in language loud and bold against the principles of lily-whiteism, no thoughtful and honest colored man or woman can support him."

The statement added:

"Unless President and Candidate Hoover condemns disfranchisement as it is now practiced and provided and as it is aided and abetted by the lily-white Republicans of the South, colored citizens cannot believe in his profession of Republican principles."

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL
SEP 23 1932

Colored Republicans Organize in 8th Ward

The Colored Young Republican Club of the Eighth Ward was organized Wednesday when Raymond Alleyne served as temporary chairman. The following were elected, Walter Upperman, president; Mattie Wells, vice-president; Margaret Braswell, recording secretary; Charles Berry, financial secretary; Ralph Haygood, treasurer, and Nelson Warrell and Raymond Alleyne, and publicity committee, Raymond Alleyne, speakers bureau.

There will be a meeting every week until after the campaign. The club endorsed Hoover, Curtis, Barbour and the entire Republican ticket. The constitution committee will be headed by Raymond Alleyne.

ALBANY, N. Y.
NEWS
SEP 24 1932

MYERS, LEADER OF NEGRO G. O. P.

Albany Club Picks Him at Election—Cromes Is Vicepresident

Fred Myers was elected president of the Albany County Colored Citizens Republican Club at a meeting at the Unconditional Republican clubhouse, 81 Columbia Street.

James Cromes was chosen first vicepresident; Melvin H. Tracy, second vicepresident; Rachael A. Tracey, third vicepresident; Mildred I. Tracey, secretary; Mrs. George Bruce, treasurer; Isaac Everett, assistant treasurer; Joseph Sparke, assistant secretary; Mrs. Morning Thomas, chaplain; Wadell Bowden, sergeant at arms, and James Harder, chairman.

Ward committee chairmen were appointed as follows: Fifth ward, Charles Gilli; sixth ward, Owen Mosley; seventh, Mack Andrews; eighth, George Bruce; ninth, William Jackson; tenth, Aaron Oliver; twelfth, Lewis Dixon, and fifteenth, John Kell.

Counsellor Peter Hart of the eighth ward congratulated the club on its organization. Other speakers were Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Oliver.

Ward Colored Republican club opening the fall campaign will be held at club headquarters, Fifth and Williams streets, at 8 p. m. Monday.

Colored voters of the ward are invited to attend and meet the county candidates on the Republican ticket.

DAYTON, O.
HERALD
SEP 23 1932

WARD CLUB TO MEET

Republican Session Planned at Headquarters Monday Night.

First meeting of the Seventh

Mrs. Alex Walker, Melvin H. Tracy, and Mrs. John Kell. The next meeting will be Sept. 29 at the Booker T. Washington Community Center when officers will be installed.

Political - 1932

Party Affiliation.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
AGE-HERALD

AUG 1 0 1932

Presidential Hospitality

Announcement is made that a Mississippi Negro, Charlie Isaacs, has been invited to lunch at the White House Thursday, together with other Republican leaders who will be there in Washington to attend the notification ceremonies. Isaacs seems to be a new star in the political firmament. He is described as an important person in the Mississippi "black-and-tan" contingent and he was a delegate to the last convention. Also we are told that he intends to accept Mr. Hoover's social attentions.

We must note the fact that it is Charlie Isaacs and not Perry Howard, who is to represent Mississippi at the Hoover festivities. That recalls the earnest effort made by the administration to show Howard the convention door. But Bob Church, the Negro politician who figures so large in the affairs of Memphis, issued a warning that to mistreat Howard was to take chances with the colored voters of the border cities. The result was that Howard was seated. It can be suspected that Mr. Hoover is not unaware of pleasant consequences from entertaining Charlie Isaacs.

It is a happy stroke. The president can feel his virtue swell, as he remembers that he did not invite Howard. By the same token, he can feel his sense of perspicuity swell, as he contemplates kindly reactions among the skittish Negroes of Cincinnati, Chicago and other points, north, east and west. The fact that he has made their brethren down South uneasy is inconsequential. This is an election year, and only votes count. So Mr. Hoover is free to be a crafty politician, even if the method he employs has an ugly effect on race relations in the section where most Negroes live, but few votes.

The president, to be sure, could hardly have discriminated against Charlie Isaacs and the other colored gentlemen who will take lunch with him. That is one of the difficulties of being a Republican president. At the same time, even this formal courtesy is bound to have jarring repercussions. One wishes that this were not so, that the realities of the situation could be universally understood so that Negro-baiters would not be able to exploit such incidents. But the very likelihood of inflaming prejudice should serve to make a scrupulous president and sensible Negro leaders eager to avoid arousing ill-feeling.

Politician States Why He Refused to Visit Hoover Party

Chicago, Ill.—(ANP)—Charles Isaacs, business man of Natchez Miss., who was invited by President Hoover to the notification luncheon at the White House August 11, did not remain in Natchez because he was afraid to go to the luncheon, but because he felt that he could serve his friends in his race by not going, it has been learned here.

White papers reported that Mr Isaacs did not go because he did not have the money and because he felt as a Southern Negro, his feet did not belong beneath a white man's table.

The Pittsburgh Courier telegraphed Mr. Isaacs as to the truth of the statements in the white papers. At the time he received the telegram, there were several persons in his store, one of them being an excursionist from Chicago. This person reports that Mr. Isaacs refrained from giving his real reason for not going in his response to the Courier, but explained to the following effect to friends who were in the store at the time:

"These white reporters have written up a lot of bunk. I did not tell them any of the things they have attributed to me, nor did I say anything to any of them or anybody else which could have suggested the ridiculous things they have written.

"My personal position in the matter had nothing to do with my staying away from the dinner. However, I knew that if I went, the fact would receive a great deal of publicity. I knew that those same white papers would do all they could to stir up racial animosity because I went. Whatever stories they might write, they could do little to injure me personally.

"But I felt that the hatred in whites which they might kindle might be used to the detriment of members of my race who are not as well able to protect themselves as I am.

"Negroes are now seeking jobs in this region. So are whites. Both Negroes and poor whites are in need. They must get help from the whites who have something. I did not know how many Negroes seeking work or help might be turned down because of race prejudice which might have been aroused in this section because I simply availed myself of the right to accept an invitation to luncheon and to perform a citizen's function on the notification committee."

Republican.

Republicans in Mississippi Have Troubles of Their Own

Feud Between Black-and-Tans and Lilly-White Intensified—Conner and Election Board to Meet to Decide Issue.

BY KENNETH TOLER.
Commercial Appeal Staff Correspondent.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 27. — Like the Democrats, the Mississippi Republicans are having their family troubles.

At the present, the question confronting the leaders of the two Republican factions in the state is which set of presidential electors and candidates for congress will appear on the general election ballot in November under the banner "regular Republicans."

The grievances of the two groups, one headed by Lamont Rowlands, south Mississippi lumberman, and the other by Perry Howard, negro lawyer of Mississippi and Washington, will be considered at a meeting of the board of election commissioners to be called by Governor Conner. Other members of the election board are Walker Wood, secretary of state, and Greek L. Rice, attorney general.

Only One Set Permitted.

Under the law, only one set of candidates of a political party is permitted to adorn the ballot. Others of the same party must run as independents or under other colors to get on the tickets.

Taking the lead in the fight, the "black-and-tan" wing headed by Howard, has filed a brief why this group should be recognized as the "regular Republicans" and their lists placed on the ballot.

The brief was filed with Secretary Wood by Chairman Redmond and E. E. Robertson, secretary.

At the Republican national convention, the Howard group of delegates was seated over those sent by the Rowland faction.

In the matter of patronage distribution, however, President Hoover has recognized all Rowland-approved applicants and they have been installed in office. Mr. Rowlands has been President Hoover's personal representative in the state. Despite this recognition the group was unable to gain seats in the national convention over their opponents.

Opponents Newly-Sprung.

Pointing out that the petitioners (the Howard faction), are the only official and sole organ of the only legally organized and regularly constituted Republican party in the state of Mississippi, the brief states that "this Republican organization has had regular, continuous and uninterrupted and unbroken succession in Mississippi for 64 years."

"Our opponents, composed of Ernest McCall Hawkins, J. C. Tyler, Lamont Rowlands and others, commonly known as the 'lily-white', are not Republicans, have nothing in common with the Republican party in Mississippi, have never affiliated with the regular Republican party in this state, and are therefore not entitled to any consideration whatsoever as such under the title and guise of the Republican party of the state of Mississippi," reads the Howard brief.

"This small group of 'lily-white' politicians sprang into being only about four years ago, and they have been denied recognition by both the Mississippi Republican State Executive Committee and by the Republican National Committee, and they are therefore wholly persona non grata with the Republican party both locally and nationally," the brief stated.

"Our opponents not being members of the Republican party, and being wholly outside of party regularity, their candidates have not been legally nominated, and they therefore have not the slightest right to a place on the ticket as Republicans in any form whatsoever.

Might Violate Law.

"No elector has a right to vote for more than one candidate for any one office, but when you put two or more Republican candidates for the same office on the ticket, you offer to the elector an opportunity to vote for too many candidates," continued the brief. "When you do that you violate section 136, Mississippi code 1880, and you thereby invalidate the entire ticket as to those certain offices for which there were too many candidates. That is to say, should you put two sets of Republican candidates for presidential electors and for congress, that would disqualify all candidates for presidential electors and for congress."

The brief asserted that certain members of the 'lily-white' groups were without authority to assume the Republican party name because of alleged participation in the Democratic gubernatorial campaign of 1931.

"One gets his party membership from the last reguarly called party primary in which such one participated," read the brief. "Then, in view of this fact, our opponents are all Democrats and not Republicans. They all, with one of two exceptions, voted in the Democratic primary in August, 1932, and having voted, I am told, for the honorable Hugh White, they should be more properly styled Hugh White-Democrats, than 'lily-white-Republicans.'"

"Accept No Other."

"We submit that under no condition should any name be placed upon the ballot in the next general election as Republican candidates, presidential electors and candidates for congress from the state of Mississippi except those certified by S. D. Redmond and E. E. Robertson, chairman and secretary respectively," concluded the brief.

Presidential electors of the Howard-Redmond factions, all white, are:

Mrs. Ruth L. Waller, Hattiesburg; E. E. Hindman, Jackson; H. D. Holly, Baldwyn; F. W. Womack, Pontotoc; Mrs. Cecilia Cook Davis, Clarksdale, Calvin V. Taylor, French Camp; R. W. Puckett, Newton; E. E. Robertson, Collins; F. S. Swalm, Brookhaven.

Howard - Redmond congressional candidates, all white, are:

T. C. Moore, Macon; William McDonough, Ripley; J. T. Spence, Greenwood; J. O. Martin, Calhoun City; Charles M. Hayes, Hattiesburg; Loyal G. Reese, Madison; Fred W. Hale, Natchez.

MRS. HIGGINS SCORES G. O. P.

Party in Providence Gave Three Street Cleaners Job in Forty Years

Cleveland, Ohio—Three street cleaners is all the Providence Republican Party has given the Negroes of that city for over forty years—was the bomb shell thrown by Mrs. Bertha C. Higgins who has acted for twelve years as National and State Director of Republican Negro women of Rhode Island when speaking Sunday before the National Association of Colored Voters. "Back your leaders but throw them over the minute they are traitors. Our debt to the Republican Party has been paid long ago. No longer will we tolerate the insults to our intelligence by accepting trifling sums of money and not even jobs as garbage collectors and street cleaners. We want positions commensurate with our intelligence the same as any other American.

"For twenty five years we have been attempting to get a Negro g been attempting through Republican organization work to get a Negro girl as a teacher in the Providence schools. We have not succeeded. The Republicans have been in power throughout that entire period. All that has been received has been promises which were forgotten as soon as victory was assured. Now do you think that I

could remain loyal throughout to the party which refuses to admit intellectual fitness and is barely able to recognize our manual needs?"

Mrs. Higgins was stopped repeatedly by the cheers of the huge audience crowding Bethany Church.

Other speakers at the meeting included Judge Kennedy and Judge Arthur Day.

YAKIMA, WASH.
DAILY REPUBLIC

AUG 29 1932

THE AMERICAN LEGION AND HOOVER

The national meeting of the American Legion which convenes on September 12, in Portland, Oregon, is giving high Republican officials and the President, some concern. And it should. Washington Tribune

The New York state's meeting in Brooklyn last Saturday went on record in unmistakable terms against President Hoover and for the immediate payment of the bonus.

Assistant Secretary of War Troubee Davidson, precipitated an outburst against President Hoover, when he mentioned the President's name in connection with the bonus army eviction from Washington. The Veterans booed the President and told Davidson to go. They told him to go, for they did not want to listen to him. That was great stuff.

The New York Legion voted three to one for immediate payment of the bonus and repudiated the President's stand against the bonus army in Washington.

Thirty-one states have instructed delegations to the national convention of the American Legion to vote for payment of the bonus immediately. Washington D.C.

President Hoover precipitated this action by driving the vets out of Washington by gas, sabers, tanks and fire. His use of force against those helpless, hungry men, those blear eyed trusting women, and those starving innocent children has no precedent in the history of this civilized nation. Sure the veterans are going to resent that cowardly attack upon them and the downright refusal to pay their bonus when they need it most. 9-2-32

Author Brisbane writing on the Veterans' attitude and numerical strength said that there are 987,365 members of The American Legion as compared with 123,000,000 people in the United States. Even the well informed Brisbane forgot to speak of only about 50,000,000 of Americans are possible voters and that there are as many veterans out of the Legion as there are in it. He also failed to mention how many relatives the more than 2,000,000 veterans have and how many additional sympathizers they have who will vote with them at the election in November. However, President Hoover and the high Republican officials are beginning to realize the big mistake and will not even risk Secretary of War Hurley appearing before the convention. They realize that he will be hissed and booed as was his assistant in Brooklyn Saturday.

Another factor which is giving them concern is that W. W. Waters, national commander of the bonus army has joined the American Legion and will address the convention in Portland. And what will he say and how will he say it?

Go to it Vets, we are with you.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

SEP 1 1932

Barbour Addresses Colored G. O. P. Club

Organization Endorses Entire Republican Ticket at End of His Speech.

"The colored people rightfully belong in the Republican ranks and I do not see why any of them want to be Democrats," said Assemblyman John C. Barbour, G. O. P. candidate for state senator, last night, in addressing the members of the Fourth Ward Colored Republican club in its headquarters at 96 Governor street.

Continuing, the assemblyman stated: "We worked out plans to help the colored folk. While we cannot all live in the service of the government, nevertheless we can go out and work for the good old Republican party and know that from experience we can serve you people gathered here this evening better than our opponents. All that I ask is that you vote the entire Republican ticket from top to bottom on election day."

Gaston Hickman, who has worked for Freeholder Robert Worsley for the past twelve years, told the large gathering that Bob Worsley "is the whitest man alive,' and a friend of the colored people.

"It is about sixty years since the colored folks received their freedom, and let me tell you that it was obtained throught the Republican party," he added. "Anything ever done for the colored people was done by the Republicans and I am sure that they are the party to go to the polls on election day and vote for."

David Kramer and Samuel Goldstein, members of the John McCutcheon league, spoke for the entire Republican ticket, reviewing the records of each of the candidates. Others who spoke included: Mrs. Anna Randolph, chairman of the organization, who called upon Mrs. Mary Petty, of the Bob Worsley auxiliary to act as the chairman of the evening; Bertha Tobias president of the First Ward Republican Colored club; Palmer Isadore Senack, Morris Cohen, Max Pollack Mr. Klein, Mr. Harvey, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Garrison, Mrs. Hockutt president of the Fifth Ward Colored Republican club; David Hockutt, of the Passaic County Colored Republican league; Benjamin Jacobs, and others.

Following the speeches, Mrs. Randolph made the suggestion that the organization endorse all the Republican candidates. The endorsement was unanimously carried.

Mrs. Randolph submitted a report, stating that the organization would sponsor a monster dance and entertainment for the benefit of the Morning Call milk fund at the John McCutcheon Republican league headquarters, 8 West Broadway, on Friday evening, Sept. 9. Mrs. Mary Petty was elected honorary chairman for the occasion. All the Republican candidates from Passaic county and the state will appear at this affair and tickets may be secured from members of the organization.

DES MOINES, IA.
REGISTER

AUG 29 1932

Plan Youth Group For Negro G. O. P.

J. G. Browne, chairman of the Negro Republican Voters league of Iowa, announced Sunday he would shortly issue a call for formation of the Young Negro Voters league.

He said the organization would affiliate with the National Young Republican league of which George Olmsted of Des Moines is president.

YONKERS, N. Y.
STATESMAN

SEP 1 1932

Negro Republicans To Meet Tonight

The Citywide Republican Club Yonkers unit of the Westchester County Negro Republican League will resume meetings tonight after the Summer recess with a session at Republican headquarters in the Proctor Building, South Broadway.

DePriest Organizing New Group in Chicago

Chicago, Sept.—After listening to a stirring speech from Congressman Oscar DePriest Saturday night in which the mathematical possibilities of the Negro vote in Chicago were analyzed, Republican political leaders of various factions, on the motion of Alderman Robert R. Jackson, agreed to become party to the formation of a new political organization to be known as the Cook County Republican Club.

Mr. DePriest outlined the history of Negro political struggle in this city and turned the light on the fact that Negroes in various separated communities in the city had never joined in concerted action to achieve their ends. Although more than a hundred thousand Negroes live in the so-called Southside district of the city, there are more than a hundred thousand who live in other parts of the city whose political influence is weakened by lack of concentration.

"We must all work together, the Negroes from the city wards as well as those in the county districts, the Negroes in Chicago as well as those in other cities of Cook County such as Evanston." DePriest told his hearers.

Which Party to Support

Afro-American

"Massachusetts supports the Republican party because the Republican party supports Massachusetts with a protective tariff, but the Negro supports the Republican party, simply because Massachusetts does." Thus spoke Booker T. Washington in an address delivered before the National Educational Association at Madison Wisconsin, July, 1884. 9-3-32

That was nearly a half century ago, and that seed sown 48 years ago is beginning to bear fruit. We are learning to vote for the party which will support and protect us. We are just discovering that there is no magic in a party name, and in the political sense, handsome is as handsome does.

To be sure, there are the venal politicians who, as Kelly Miller points out, always hop on the political bandwagon at campaign time no matter how louldly they complained during the interim. However, the longer we live, the easier we find it to understand their ways.

Intelligent people able to think for themselves can imagine no greater disservice of the great Frederick Douglass than his oft quoted utterance, "The Republican party is the ship, and all else is the sea."

In his later years, Mr. Douglass regretted his rash statement made in the ecstasy of a spellbinder.

Like Ernest Hogan who wrote the song, "That's Why They Call Me Shine," he repented of a youthful folly, and came to see as Mr. Washington did, that the only party to support is the party which will support you.

Political – 1932

Republican.

Party Affiliation

NEWS
Jackson, Miss
SEP 6 1932

HOWARD AND THE G. O. P.

Perry W. Howard, Republican national committeeman for Mississippi, is evidently a forgiving sort of person.

Less than three years ago the Hoover administration, at the instigation of Mrs. Mabel Willebrandt, was trying to put Howard in jail for alleged traffic in Federal patronage.

Today Howard is on the stump up North whooping it up among the negroes for Hoover and the dear G. O. P.

A few days ago the Negro Elks of the United States held their annual convention at Atlantic City. A resolution was introduced roundly denouncing President Hoover for favoring the lily-whites in the South in the distribution of patronage, and Perry Howard took the floor and made a vigorous fight against it.

It is easy to understand, of course, why Howard should be grateful to the Republican leaders who seated his delegation from Mississippi at the Chicago convention and repudiated Mr. Hover's lily-white delegates from this state, but why his gratitude should extend to Hoover is not so easy to understand.

After all, it is not important. The Republican party will not have any patronage to distribute, in Mississippi or elsewhere, after the 4th of next March, and present occupants of Federal offices may as well start looking around for new jobs.

Rivers and Mitchell Head Eastern G. O. P. Campaign Division

Chicago
9-17-32
New York,

It has been authoritatively reported here that Francis E. Rivers of New York and Charles E. Mitchell of West Virginia, have been chosen by Republican leaders to head the Eastern division of the colored voters campaign committee in the Hoover-Curtis Campaign. Other appointments are expected this week.

Mr. Rivers, has been named chairman of the Eastern Division and Mr. Mitchell, director of the Eastern Speakers Bureau. Both appointees are outstanding Republican leaders in their respective States and have national reputations.

Mr. Rivers, a prominent attorney, has served as a member of the New York legislature and is author of State legislation creating two judgeships in Harlem. He has been associated for a long time with the Republican organization of New York. A graduate of Yale University Law School, he has established an enviable record as a lawyer here. Mr. Mitchell, who has served for nearly two years as Minister to Liberia, is a prominent factor in West Virginia politics. In the 1928 campaign he was vice-chairman of the Eastern Speakers Bureau. He is also secretary of the National Negro Republican League, of which Dr. John R. Hawkins of Washington, D. C., is president.

Lack of funds has this year prevented a sooner set-up of a colored division, it was stated here last week. With eight weeks remaining before election day, it was expected that the Negro division will immediately begin active campaign work. Complete organization is expected during the week.

Mississippi's Isaacs

Charles Isaacs, Natchez, Mississippi storekeeper and politician, was afraid to come to the notification luncheon at the White House last month, because some of the people of his state would be angry with him for "putting his feet underneath the table of the President of the United States."

If you think Mr. Isaacs has a yellow streak or a handkerchief around his head, don't speak hastily. It would be strange if some of us didn't believe in race inferiority since that is all the white folk have preached in the last 300 years.

HOOVER AND THE PARTY

Former President Calvin Coolidge in a clear and elaborate article in the Saturday Evening Post of Sept. 10, laid before the American people the "Case of the Republican Party and Hoover," their candidate for re-election. After explaining with lucidity the purpose of parties, the former president discussed with freedom the character of Mr. Hoover, his sincerity of purpose and his willingness to serve in face of partisan abuse, obstruction and slander.

On the question of the state of the country Mr. Coolidge said: "Perhaps it would therefore be more in accord with the even-handed justice demanded by the facts to stop blaming President Hoover for the conditions of depression, the devastating effect of which arose almost entirely outside of his jurisdiction and beyond his control, and judge him in accordance with the patience, courage and success with which he has been able to propose and supply remedies."

In defense of the present administration Mr. Coolidge took the position that the great depression, like the one the world has been experiencing, raises many intricate problems, not only economical and governmental but social and humanitarian. The first duty of any president is to support the Constitution of the United States, maintain public order and preserve unimpaired our peculiarly American social institutions.

The manner in which the "Case of the Republican Party" is explained has no doubt brought to the support of Mr. Hoover a considerable number of people and institutions which had previously shown a lukewarm attitude toward the Republican ticket. It is unfortunate that the Americain people have overlooked a world condition and laid the responsibility for universal depression upon the shoulders of Mr. Hoover.

However, a careful analysis of the economic conditions of the nations of the world shows that the depression did not have its beginning in America. It was a world-wide decline in both labor and commodities, the responsibility for which can be laid to the disorganized condition of the social order of things made possible by the World war.

The view is stressed by Mr. Coolidge that the men who are familiar with the problems of government should not be disturbed at this time. He argues that, "In the midst of the greatest economic crisis our country and the world have ever known the voters will have to be given more reasons than have yet appeared before they change from tried and experienced leadership to men who are seeking office for experimental purpose and personal gain."

WE ARE ENTITLED TO A JUDGE

The Republican managers are casting about for judicial timber for the selection of judges on the circuit and superior courts. The time has come, and passed in fact, for the selection of one of the able capable lawyers of our Race as a member of one of these courts. There are other racial groups in this county who do not bring to the Republican party the support that we contribute, yet they have representation in both courts.

We are formally calling upon the Republican leaders of the county to make known their position on this question. We want to know if we are just in the party and not of it. We are entitled to this representation and are therefore not asking any favor, but are demanding our rights. We support the Republican ticket and want to know when the Republican ticket is going to support us.

We have lawyers as capable as any now sitting on the judicial bench whose character and fitness will compare favorably with any. Every race is represented on the circuit and superior courts except ours. We contributed one member to the municipal court whose fitness and ability were unsurpassed by any of his colleagues.

We don't propose to continue to advance the interests of other groups to the disadvantage of our own. The cry has been and still is, "We have to put a Jewish fellow on for the Jewish vote," or "We have to put a German on the ticket to get the German vote," but we notice that when the German or the Jewish fellow is put on the Republican ticket that the German and Jewish voters will invariably vote for their own racial group in both parties to the detriment of the rest of the ticket.

Now is the time for the black leadership to insist on recognition on the strength of the black vote, which votes for the whole Republican ticket. It is unthinkable that a group representing as large a Republican vote as we do has no member on either of the judicial tickets. The want of ability and character cannot be used as a plea of "abatement." We have men as well qualified as any on the ticket.

We want an answer to this question and we want the answer to be made in the form of a member of the group being placed on the ticket for judge. No excuses will be accepted We have the vote and the time has come for it to be reckoned with.

Negro Republican County Federated Clubs Elect

Chicago
9-17-32

The Federated Negro Republican Club of St. Louis County met Monday, Sept. 12, and elected officers, which were as follows: Dr. G. J. Dixon of Maplewood, Mo., president; Mr. A. Norvel, Creve Coeur, vice president; Mr. L. W. Payne, Kinloch, Park, second vice president; Mr. Thos. Jefferson, Elmwood Park, third vice president; Dr. J. S. Dorsey, Kinloch Park, recording secretary; Mrs. Grazia Corneal Barnes, Richmond Heights, corresponding secretary; Rev. H. S. Lee, Robertson, Mo., treasurer; Mr. Williams, Chesterfield, Mo., sergeant-at-arms; Mr. Simon L. Travis, Brentwood, Mo., chaplain.

The next meeting will be with the Progressive Club of Robertson, Mo., Monday night, September 26. All clubs in St. Louis county invited.

What Was The Reason Mr. Hoover?

Age 9-17-32

EDITORIAL

Why did Mr. Hoover, shortly before adjournment of Congress, precipitately withdraw the name of B. B. Montgomery for Senatorial confirmation as U. S. Marshal for the Northern District of Mississippi? Was it because of the serious charge that the applicant had publicly stated there are no decent, chaste Negro women, or was the President motivated by other reasons?

New York, N.Y.

There are those close to President Hoover who emphatically deny Montgomery's nomination was withdrawn on account of his alleged insult to Negro womanhood. They are quoted as declaring there were other impelling reasons. Rumors are afloat that Administration Senators called on the President and importuned him to reconsider his determination to name Montgomery U. S. Marshal but were unconvincing in their arguments. However the following day when it leaked out that Democratic Senators had agreed to oppose the nomination as a piece of campaign strategy, Mr. Hoover's determination to stand by the Mississippian is said to have undergone a sudden change.

Mrs. Mary C. Booze, Republican National Committeewoman for Mississippi, who led the fight against Montgomery, has attributed the last-minute actions of the President to the storm of protest against Montgomery's appointment from the Negro press, religious, fraternal and civic organizations throughout the country and race women in general. But if what White House attaches and others say is true, she is laboring under a misapprehension.

Herbert Hoover is the only person either to affirm or deny with authority that Montgomery's name was withdrawn because of an insult to Negro womanhood. This he should do to settle what has become a major controversey among Negroes of the United States. If he fails to do so it is the duty of Perry W. Howard and Mrs. Mary C. Booze to resign as Republican National Committeeman and Republican National Committeewoman as a rebuke to a President of the United States for his indifference or lack of respectful consideration for one-tenth of the nation's population.

In the past The New York Age has ardently and consistently championed the cause of all Republican nominees for the Presidency; but unless Mr. Hoover speaks out and tells why he withdrew the Montgomery nomination, it will be impossible for The New York Age to support him in this campaign.

FRED R. MOORE,
Editor.

"SUPPORT HOOVER," EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT BAPTIST HOST TOLD

December 9-17-32

Rev. L.K. Williams, Convention Chairman in Annual Address Warns Hearers Against Voting for Any Party that Would Stand for Repeal

Indianapolis Indiana

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 16.—Support the eighteenth amendment."

"Support President Hoover."

"Economize."

These were the keynotes of the president's address delivered before the delegates of the fifty-second annual convention of the National Baptist church in Shiloh Baptist church, by the Rev. L. K. Williams of Chicago, convention chairman. His address was the highlight of the program.

"The Negro cannot consistently support any organization that would stand for the repeal or nullification of the eighteenth amendment," president Williams said.

"On the other hand we cannot oppose submitting any change of the Constitution to the people," the Rev. Williams to the convention.

He urged his church to educate its people to temperance. "Only through education can the people learn of the benefits of temperance," he said.

Plans $1,000,000 Drive

One of the most important activities of the convention, inauguration of a drive for a million dollars for the benefit of the church's publishing house in Nashville, was advocated by the president. He also advocated salary cuts of church officers as an economy measure and a revolution of the social service commission.

"There has been much discussion about the urban people returning to the country because of the depression," said the Rev. Williams, "but the rural districts must be made more attractive for our people before they can do this."

He called for a uniting and consolidation of rural churches as a means of bringing the Negro people closer together and bringing about greater contentment among them.

He also advocated the creation of several funds to finance a survey among the Negro Baptist schools, in order that the entire system may be modernized.

On the depression, President Williams said that it has made a better and happier people—a people who through financial stringency have again learned to stay home and pursue their studies of better literature and enjoy the fruits of a more wholesome environment.

Thursday's session started at 8.30 a. m. with a program of worship led by the Rev. W. M. Ferrell of Cincinnati; the Rev. W. H. Ballou of Bowling Green, Ky.; and the Rev. W. M. Jackson of Madison, Ga.

At 8:45 there was an inspirational address by the Rev. I. H. Fisher of Minneapolis on "The Church We Need for Such a Time as This."

Business of Thursday's session included the reading and approval of the convention program and the reports of the enrollment committee, the secretary, treasurer, attorney and statistician. At 11:15 a. m. the president who was presented by the Rev. T. S. Boone of Texas, delivered his annual address.

During the evening the Rev. A. A. Watts of Jersey City, the Rev. J. W. Gibson of Lexington, Ky., and the Rev. E. E. Benton of Ohio gave the program of worship. The Rev S. E. Doyal of Kansas City gave the inspirational address.

LACK OF FUNDS DELAY PROGRAM OF REPUBLICANS

Journal and Guide 9-17-32

To Try To Sell President Hoover To Baptists

Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK—(ANP) — Senator Felix Herbert, chairman of the Eastern division of the Republican National campaign committee announced last Monday that Atty. Francis E. Rivers wiuld be chairman of the colored division in the east and that Charles E. Mitchell, minister to Liberia, would be in charge of the speaker's bureau.

The two officials moved into the Waldorf Astoria headquarters and are already engaged in an endeavor to line up votes for the Hoover-Curtis ticket. The east thus swings into action somewhat ahead of the western division, even though Chairman Sanders is located in the Chicago headquarters.

Mr. Rivers, a prominent New York attorney, has served as a member of the New York legislature and is author of State legislation creating two judgeships in Harlem. He has been associated for a long time with the Republican organization of New York. A graduate of Yale University Law School, he has established an enviable record as a lawyer here.

Mr. Mitchell, who has served for nearly two years as Minister to Liberia, is a prominent factor in West Virginia politics. In the 1928 campaign he was vice-chairman of the Eastern Speakers Bureau. He is also secretary of the National Negro Republican League, of which Dr. John R. Hawkins in Washington, D. C. is president.

Lack of funds has this year prevented a sooner set-up of a colored division, it was stated here last week. With eight weeks remaining before election day, it was expected that the division will immediately begin active campaign work.

The next offense of the Republican Party will be at the National Baptist Convention, which is meeting at Cleveland this week. Plans are on foot to have this great body express its approval of the ticket and the party, particularly its stand upon the Eighteenth Amendment. The effort made at the Elk's Convention by Messrs. DePriest, Howard and Simmons to swing that body in support of the G. O. P. led to a fight on the floor on the part of Democratic Elks, which showed a division of feeling and led to a denunciation of the administration which has been disquieting to leaders.

Political — Republican.

Party Affiliation.

WHY SPARE HOOVER?

After Herbert Hoover had flatly ignored the well-nigh universal protest from American Negroes to the appointment of John J Parker to the Supreme Court of the United States, and had cracked the whip over the heads of regular Republican senators in a determined drive to force confirmation, the N. A. A. C. P. and Congressman DePriest carried the fight to the floor of the senate and there, by the narrow margin of 41 to 39 and with the aid of Democratic senators, won a brilliant victory for the cause of Negro suffrage in this country.

Spurred on by this victory, and with a fixed purpose to awaken Negro voters to the power of their votes, the N. A. A. C. P. served notice upon all senators who voted for Parker that black ballots would demand a reckoning when they again sought reelection. "Down with the 'Pro-Parker' senators," was the battle cry. William Pickens and other stalwarts took the stump; the Negro press howled and growled; and the crusade was on to teach the "Pro-Parker" senators a lesson. What happened?

To quote the California Eagle: "Roll call shows Senator Baird of New Jersey was sunk; then Senator Allen of Kansas was snowed under; Senator McCullough of Ohio was washed away; and finally Senator Shortridge of California was beaten." Retribution was swift and sure; practically all Negro leaders everywhere either joined in the fight or voiced their approval; and the power of the Negro vote was demonstrated.

But now, when Herbert Hoover, the real offender in the Parker case, asks for a chance to do it all over again, THERE IS SILENCE, or worse, among most of the Negro warriors who fought so hard against Parker and the "Pro-Parker" senators.

The N. A. A. C. P. contents itself with asking Hoover a few questions. Pickens, whose platform eloquence and convincing style played a great part in the defeat of the "Pro-Parker" senators, returns from Europe to dismiss the matter with the side-remark, "Of course, Hoover will be reelected," and to urge Negroes to vote for Norman Thomas, who, Pickens admits, has no chance of being elected. Most of the Negro newspapers which ranted and raved against Parker and the "Pro-Parker" senators are silent now. Oscar DePriest comes out from a recent conference with Hoover and boldly takes the stump for the man who appointed Parker. And, to cap it all, Roscoe Simmons says that it makes no difference to him what the masses of Negroes either think or say; and that, Parker or no Parker, he can bring Negroes into the fold if Hoover will only utter a few "words and solemn phrases that will stir them."

Why all this change of front by Negro leaders? Why this conspiracy of silence and effrontery to place the Parker sponsor back in the White House, where he may do the same thing over again? Why spare Hoover, the real offender in the Parker case? It was Herbert Hoover who appointed Parker. It was Herbert Hoover who tried to force confirmation of Parker over the vigorous protest of Negro leaders everywhere. Indeed, Herbert Hoover is the author and finisher of all the trouble and anxiety caused by the Parker incident. Why spare him?

If it was wrong for the "Pro-Parker" senators, driven by the lash of the party whip in the hand of Herbert Hoover, to vote for Parker, then it was doubly wrong for Hoover to appoint Parker and to use the power and influence of his office to try to force confirmation of Parker over the united protest of Negroes. If Senators Baird, Allen, McCullough and Shortridge deserved defeat for what Hoover made them do, then Hoover deserves a double defeat for making them do it.

Why this difference? Why deal brick-bats to the "Pro-Parker" senators, while the fatted calf is killed for Hoover? Will Negro voters stand for that?

Maybe, it will be said that Hoover has reformed. But has he? Or, to ask the question as it was asked by Governor Roosevelt in his Columbus speech:

> "Has the Republican elephant, spotted with the mire through which he has wandered blindly during these last four years, suddenly by miracle over night become a sacred white elephant of spotless purity, to be worshipped and followed by the people, or has he merely been scrubbed and white-washed by cunning showmen in the hope they can deceive a credulous electorate for four more years?"

No, Hoover has not reformed. Why, the ink is scarcely dry yet upon his appointment of a man who makes the public statement that there is no morally chaste Negro woman in the United States! Will Negro voters use their power to keep in the White House such a reformed "friend" to their interests as this?

Wake up, Kansas Negroes! Do not surrender the victory you won when you retired Senator Allen just because the leaders who fought with you then are either against you or silent now. Hoover is the real offender in the Parker case. Give to Hoover the same medicine, only stronger, that you gave to Allen.

Wake up, Negroes of Ohio! You should not only protect your victory over McCullough by returning Senator Bulkley to the senate, but you should also repudiate Herbert Hoover, the real offender in the Parker case.

Wake up, Negro voters in New Jersey! Why make Baird pay, and let Hoover go? Do not spare the real offender.

Wake up, Negroes of America! With one accord you opposed Parker and the "Pro-Parker" senators. You now have a chance at the real offender, Herbert Hoover. Let Herbert Hoover know that American Negroes hold at least two things sacred: First, the voting franchise guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States. Second, the good name and respect of their women. VOTE FOR FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, and thereby insure the return of the spirit of "Teddy" Roosevelt to the White House. Above all, do not spare the real offender in the Parker case.

STANDARD

Red Bank. N. J.

SEP 30 1932

Colored G. O. P. Club To Install Officers

The Young Men's Colored Republican Club, of South Eatontown ... install recently elected officers at a regular meeting of the club on Monday night.

Andrew H. Taylor was elected president at a meeting on Tuesday night. Other officers chosen are Louis Reed, vice-president; Dempsey Schenck, treasurer, and Thomas Riley, Jr., secretary. Robert Richardson presided in a temporary capacity and Harold Conover was acting secretary.

...ast Ignored At Meeting In Nat'l Capital

Philadelphia Inquirer 10-13-32 Pa.

Eastern Leaders Not Consulted About Program Plans

Even Slight Ambassador

Flattering Reports of Harmony "All Bosh"

(Special to the Tribune)

"Truth crushed to the ground will rise again." The flattering press reports about the "harmony" which prevailed at the Washington session of the so-called National Negro Advisory Board to the Republican National Campaign Committee have proved all bosh. The representatives of the States from the Eastern District do not mince words in expressing their great dissatisfaction with the general arrangement of the program for the "historic" peace conference which included a photograph with the President. It is an open secret that only by invoking the rule of "political expediency", now that the election is just around the corner, were the leaders from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and other states in the Eastern setup kept from going on the warpath and demanding full recognition for their sector in accordance with their idea of what should be.

EASTERN LEADERS IGNORED

Casual observers at the conference in the Capitol City suspected that "all was not well" at the Advisory Board sessions. Francis E. Rivers and Hamilton Travis of New York, Oliver Randolph of New Jersey and John Marquess of Pennsylvania were noticeably absent from the actual deliberations and spent their time in "side bar" consultations with Perry Howard, John R. Hawkins and Raymond Benjamin. It has leaked out that everything had been cut and dried without consulting the Atlantic Seaboard contingent. The speakers had been selected for all meetings and topics assigned them. Even the White House palaver had been arranged and Col. Roscoe's famous "Mr. President, I implore you" speech had not been subject to any form of review or censor, as far as the East was concerned. Agreements to changes

would placate the belligerents were made in abundance and equally abundantly ignored or forgotten by the Howard-Simmons contingent in control with the apparent sanction of their Saxon "Boss" Benjamin. The slop-over idolizing of the California Hoover aid and advisor by certain colored gentlemen of the flesh-pots of politics riled "most much" and conspicuously absent were the hand claps of applause by these dissatisfied gentry upon the occasion when Mr. "Ray" was introduced.

"BIG SHOT" ELKS CONSPICUOUS

Where was Bob Church? He was the most missed of humans. The other big shots of Elkdom were there and sitting in the saddle. There was much "whispering" among the outsiders of the various hand-picked delegations which did much to break down the morale of the assemblage.

That banquet! Plenty of food well cooked and elegantly served, but the same "control" marred the day's deliberations for the Easterners. Here again promises and agreements were ruthlessly disregarded and the citric flavors of the morning became a bitter sour as midnight faded and dawn approached. Seemingly the tragedy would never end.

LEAVES BITTER TASTE

The "guest table" bespoke the desperate selfishness of the "control" when under the guise of limiting those then to the members of the local committee even the Minister from Liberia and other high ups of the national fame were forced to scuffle with the crowd of non-voters from the District and find seats wherever they could. But there was irony also. Nannie Burroughs, queen of women, sat prominently at the end of the "guest table". Way down the list she was presented, but only to stand. The crowd rebelled. Perry flushed but yielded. Nannie opened her mouth and God did the rest to the eminent satisfaction of the crowd. The "control" had been crossed by the Almighty.

being done to give work to the unemployed.

"According to official figures, 26 per cent of the unemployed in East Orange are colored," he stated. "We have checked up on all figures and we find that, of the number who have been given employment, exactly the same percentage have been colored.

"We believe in fair play for all," Mayor Martens continued. "The people of this city are trying to help all they can in the problems which are before us and I believe that the solutions are slowly being found."

Other speakers included Frederick C. Rauch, city councilman from the Fourth Ward; C. Mercer Burrell, state assemblyman; Fred Fort, also of the assembly; John Scott, county clerk; and J. Amodio who represented Senator Joseph Wolber who was unable to be present.

John Worshan, president of the organization, was in charge of the meeting, assisted by other officers.

N. Jersey Courier
Orange, N. J.

OCT 5 1932

Colored Voters Re-Assured

No Racial Discrimination, Says Martens

Pointing out that there is no racial discrimination in East Orange, Mayor Charles H. Martens told members of the Negro Republican Club of the Fourth Ward of East Orange last night that everything possible is

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE NEGRO

Afro American Baltimore
2-10-32

The charm which the wor... Republican Party" once had for the Negro is losing its potency and no longer holds him. The studied indifference of the party towards the Negro in recent years has given him a rude awakening. He feels that since the party has cast him adrift, it may be his obligation to vote as his best interests dictate, without regard to past party affiliation.

With a view to dissipating their discontent and rallying the Negro voters to their former allegiance, white leaders of the Republican party invited 100 or more Negroes from all sections of the country to a conference held in Washington Saturday, October 1st. Those who responded to the invitation gathered on the White House lawn and heard a brief address by President Hoover, and were afterwards banquetted at one of the city hotels. They were told by the President that "the Republican party will not abandon or depart from its traditional duty towards the American Negro."

But, unfortunately, the belief persists that the party has already done the thing the President says it will not do. What effect this gesture on the part of the President and his advisers will have in the approaching election remains to be seen. It is significant, however, that several of the old line Negro Republican papers are not supporting the party this year. Mr. Fred R. Moore, the veteran editor of the New York Age, declined an invitation to the Washington conference; the Norfolk Journal and Guide has announced that it cannot support Mr. Hoover for re-election, and the Pittsburgh Courier is an outspoken advocate of Gov. Roosevelt.

HOUSTON, TEX
PRESS

SEP 27 1932

ADVICE TO NEGROES

Editor The Press:

Congressman Oscar De Priest of Chicago in appealing to the negroes to vote the republican ticket no doubt thinks he is doing the right thing, but he is wrong. Vote republican for what? To increase the empty dinner pails or take them away from us.

Any negro who votes for Mr. Hoover again is a real glutton for hard times and trouble. Never before in history have the negro and the whites alike suffered so much hardship as under his administration.

I can not understand how Congressman De Priest can ask our race to support the republicans. The sooner the negro learns not to stick to one party the better off he will be. If the republicans are not doing the right thing, vote them out; give the democrats a chance, try them out. If they go wrong vote them out the same way.

There is nothing to fear from Mr. John Garner. I think he is a high class gentleman, honorable in every way; and if he should become president by some way, I am positive under no circumstances could he make things any harder for the negro race then the present administration.

My personal belief is that the negro should change. Put more trust in the democrats. They will, I am sure, give us a break. It is folly to stick to one party right or wrong.

I know De Priest, met him several times. He is a fine man, but I differ with him. Such talk as he made in Kansas City hurt the negro's cause more than he can imagine.

JOS. F. BENJAMIN.
1909 Hailey street

SOUTH BEND, IND
TRIBUNE

OCT 3 1932

COLORED VOTERS TO HEAR LOOMIS

Campaign Issues Will be Explained To-Night.

The national issues of the presidential campaign will be explained by Oliver M. Loomis, United States district attorney, at a mass meeting of the Progressive Republican club, recently organized group of colored voters, in the party headquarters at 201 South Main street tonight.

Mr. Loomis will address the colored voters at 8 o'clock and preceding his talk an organization meeting of the club will be held. Mrs. A. T. Stanley is president.

Henry L. Humrichouser, county chairman, will introduce the members of the republican county ticket.

George Sands, democratic nominee for joint senator from Marshall and St. Joseph counties, and Samuel Feiwell, nominee for state representative, will speak before the Democratic Young Women's club in the party headquarters on West La-Salle avenue tonight.

Mrs. Jessie Schellhase announced today that the benefit party sponsored by the Eighth Ward Republican Social club will be held at 8 o'clock Friday evening in the Wilida Dairy bridge rooms.

PRESS
Carbondale Ill.

SEP 23 1932

G. O. P. Colored Voters to Meet

A meeting of the Republican Colored Voters' league of the Carbondale branch will be held at the colored Masonic hall on East Jackson and South Washington Monday evening at 8 o'clock. All of the county candidates are expected to be present.

PRESS
Carbondale Ill.

SEP 22 1932

YOUNG COLORED REPUBLICANS ORGANIZE

Last night 19 young Republicans met at the G. O. P. headquarters located at 301 North Washington avenue, and organized for the purpose of giving their entire support to the success of the Republican party.

The following officers were elected: Wilbert Bowers, president; Aaron Boyd, 1st vice president; Lee English, 2nd vice president; Wilburn McMurray, secretary; Marvin Crisp, treasurer.

The president appointed membership committees for the second and third precincts.

The young Republicans are to meet each Wednesday night at the Republican headquarters, 301 North Washington avenue.

JAMAICA, N. Y.
LONG ISLAND PRESS

OCT 1 1932

G. O. P. COLORED PARLEY CALLED

That the colored people wil play an important part in the forthcoming election is the report received at Republican National Headquarters that the Eastern Division of Republican colored leaders are called to a special conference scheduled in Washington, D. C.

According to the hurried plans of the unit which will be headed by Francis E. Rivers of Manhattan, director of the Eastern division, more than 150 of his co-workers will assemble in the Masonic Temple of the capitol city where they will be addressed by officials of the campaign committee.

Hugh Shipley of 35-24 102nd street, Corona, head of the division in Queens and president of the Progressive Republican Club in Corona, will lead the delegation from this borough. It was through the efforts of Shipley that the party's leaders ordered the conference called for the purpose of consulting and planning with the colored workers their part in the campaign. Charles E. Rivers of the national campaign committee is expected to attend the meeting.

Those from Queens who have been called to Washington are: Elkin M. Wilson, secretary of the Progressive Republican Club; Mrs. Anna V. Barnes of Jamaica, delegate to the state convention; Mrs. Mary Graves, Jamaica, alternate to the convention, and Dr. Milton Wilson also Jamaica and an alternate.

Political-19

Republican

Party Affiliation.

SAN BARNARDINO
CAL.
OCT 9 1932

New Republican Group Formed

Organization of a San Bernardino county unit of the Women's Republican Study club was accomplished Friday night for coordination of activities of the Negro women voters of the city and county. The chapter was called the "Anna B. Garner unit" in tribute to the prominence of Mrs. R. F. Garner Sr. in Republican party affairs of this county.

Mrs. J. E. Muckelroy, at whose Sixth street home the rally was held, was elected president. Other officers are Florence Harrison, vice-president; Mrs. H. C. White, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Jessie Johnson, recording secretary; Mrs. S. B. Richardson, treasurer.

Betty Hill of Los Angeles, executive secretary and organizer of the Women's Republican Study club, was present at last night's session and aided in the founding of the new unit. San Bernardino women who acted for the Republican county central committee were Mrs. Garner, Mrs. H. M. Barton, Mrs. Ben Cowan and Mrs. F. E. Clough.

CAMDEN, N. J.
OCT 5 1932

COLORED WOMAN TELLS OF VISIT TO HOOVER

A message direct from President Hoover was delivered to 100 colored women of the Third ward last night at a meeting in the home of Mrs. Susie Marchiano, Republican committeewoman from the ward.

Mrs. Wilda Townsend, who resides in the Third ward, told the gathering of her visit to President Hoover last Saturday.

Mrs. Townsend, a member of the national speakers' bureau and also of the advisory board to the state committee, said President Hoover had received her cordially, as a member of the colored race and that he had authorized her to tell her audiences that he was unalterably in favor of equality for her race in every respect.

Other speakers were Albert C. Woodruff, Republican nominee for state senator; Mrs. Isabella C. Reinert, candidate for Assembly; Mrs. Etta C. Pfrommer, acting overseer of the Camden relief bureau; Mrs. Jeanette V. Smith, president of the associated colored women's clubs of Camden and Frank Wimberley, colored attorney.

Weirton W. Va
OCT 6 1932

NEGRO VOTERS LOYAL TO G. O. P.

Young Men and Women Active in Campaign

VICTORY LOOMS

(Specail to The Times)

CHARLESTON, Oct. 6.—An intensive drive is scheduled by Director T. G. Nutter and his divisional heads from the State Republican Bureau headquarters during the remaining weeks of the campaign. Local and national speakers will carry the message of Republicanism into the thirty-five counties of the state, carrying Negro population.

Dr. E. L. Youngue, in co-operation with the director has mapped his program for the major meetings. Mrs. Memphis T. Garrison, of the Woman's divison, will contact the women over the state through an arrangement of successive meetings.

Dr. William D. Morris, head of the Young Voter's division, has planned to prosecute a vigorous campaign among young voters immediately after the Young Voters' convention at Parkersburg Saturday. Dr. Morris has notice of full representation from colored clubs at the convention, with whom he has kept in constant communication directing their activities.

Literature and publicity have been given wide distribution throughout the state and the demands are so heavy that the department is taxed to capacity in an effort to meet requirements.

There is a feeling of confidence at the Republican State Bureau headquarters, experienced by Director T. G. Nutter, and all of the heads of departments over the prospects for victory of the Republican ticket in West Virginia.

Reports coming to headquarters show an aroused interest among all colored voters through every section of the state, with an expressed determination to see the Republican party through to victory.

As a recognition of Negro Republican leadership of West Virginia, F. E. Rivers, director of the Eastern Division of Republican voters, named Director T. G. Nutter and Mrs Memphis T. Garrison, chairman of the Woman's division, as members of the Natonal Planning Committee for campaign among Negro voters of the United States.

EDWARDSVILLE, ILL.
OCT 5 - 1932

175 YOUNG MEN MEMBERS OF REPUBLICAN CLUB HERE

Young colored voters of the Republican party will affiliate with the regular young men's club here, it was decided at the organization's meeting held at the court house last night, instead of forming a separate club. Harlan Watson was selected chairman of the colored group and became a member of the executive committee.

Roscoe Forth, Granite City, assistant state's attorney, spoke at the meeting, stressing achievements of the party. About 175 young men have enrolled as members of the club to date, it was announced today. A delegation of the club here is planning to attend a meeting at the Alton City Hall tonight, where J. Paul Kuhn, senior member of the Illinois Commerce Commission, will speak.

Long Island City, N. Y.
DAILY STAR
OCT 8 1932

SHIPLEY NAMED TO LEAD NEGRO G. O. P. IN BORO

Seen as Move to Add to Strength of Party in Queens.

Hugh B. Shipley of Corona has been appointed Negro Republican leader of Queens, it was announced at a meeting of the Progressive Republican Club, of which he is president.

A letter from Francis Rivers, Negro leader of the Eastern Division of the Republican Party, notifying Mr. Shipley of his appointment was read in the Community Hall, 33-14 107th street, Corona.

It was reported in The Star several weeks ago that Mr. Shipley had been suggested for the newly created post by Warren B. Ashmead, Republican leader of Queens.

The move is interpreted as an attempt by the Queens Republican organization to make further gains among the growing Negro groups in the borough.

Mr. Shipley and Elton M. Wilson, secretary of the club, represented Queens Negroes in the delegation of Eastern Division Republicans which visited President Hoover at Washington, D. C., last Saturday.

CAMDEN, N. J.
COURIER
OCT 5 1932

G. O. P. Question on Attitude Toward Negro

To the Editor:

Sir—I submit herewith a few questions of vital importance as far as the Negro race is concerned, sent to Mr. Karl Kisselman, committee chairman of G. O. P. speakers. It would prove rather enlightening if G. O. P. speakers, when addressing colored audiences, would answer the following questions:

1. Why did Mr. Hoover nominate John J. Parker, an enemy of the Negro and a foe of the laboring man, Supreme Court Justice?
2. Why did Mr. Hoover appoint a white man minister to Haiti, a Black Republic?
3. Why was it necessary for Monrovia to protest before Hoover deemed it wise to appoint a Negro Minister to Liberia?
4. Why weren't Negroes given employment at the Hoover (Boulder) Dam until very recently. This is government construction work.
5. Why weren't Negroes given an opportunity to labor on government construction work in the South, said work being financed by the federal government?
6. Why hasn't the G. O. P. enacted anti-lynching legislation which would guarantee the Constitutional right of a fair trial for all citizens regardless of the crime committed or the racial identity of the perpetrator?
7. Why were Colored Gold Star Mothers sent to France in Jim Crow ships with limited accommodations when the expenses were defrayed not by individual subscription but by Congressional appropriation?
8. Why hasn't Hoover and the Republican party eliminated segregation and discrimination in the government departments at Washington?
9. Why hasn't Mr. Wolverton nominated some worthy Negro boy for West Point or Annapolis?

1. Why isn't there one Negro deputy sheriff or one full-fledged Negro detective of Camden county?
2. Why aren't there any Negro clerks in the Camden County Courthouse?
3. Why haven't Negroes been given an opportunity to serve on the grand jury during this regime?
4. Why isn't there one Negro in Camden county holding a position which pays $3000 per annum?
5. Why hasn't Mr. Charles Polk, who was dismissed from the Camden City Engineers' Department, been given a political position commensurate with his intelligence and usefulness to the G. O. P.?
6. Why do national and local Republican leaders insist on naming the representatives of our group instead of the same being elected by the colored constituents?
7. Finally, why should the Negro support the Republican candidates on the national and local tickets?

"To the victor belongs the spoils." Negroes have always voted consistently for the Cause of Republicanism. Why are they so deliberately ignored?

Thanking you in advance for the consideration this questionnaire, I am

OLIVER H. BOND,
3471 St. Martin's Road,
Pennsauken.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MORNING PUBLIC LEDGER
OCT 9 1932

HOOVER CEMENTING CITY NEGRO VOTE

Reception of 200 at White House Brings Unity of Estranged Factions

ROOSEVELT FORCES ACTIVE

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

Led by President Hoover, the Republican Party began early last week to concentrate all of its force upon Negro voters throughout the country, and especially in large metropolitan centers.

The drive for the more than 2,000,000 Negro votes was opened by the President on the steps of the White House, when the Negro "High Command" visited him a few days ago with the words: "You may be assured that our party will not depart from its traditional duty toward the American Negro."

The President's reception of these 200 Negro leaders had an immediate effect upon things political in Philadelphia, for early last week Negro leaders who have been

estranged from each other came forward with the olive branch in an attempt to keep Negro voting within the normal Republican traces.

Magistrate Edward W. Henry, erstwhile Pinchot follower and a stormy petrel in South Philadelphia political circles, turned again toward the camp of the Organization and the House of Vare, offering to do his bit toward the complete organization of Negro Republican strength.

This reported move brings together two of Philadelphia's leading Negro politicians, as it again allies the Magistrate with City Committeeman John C. Asbury, upon whom the Vare forces have placed much of the responsibility for Negro ballots.

Penney Aids Drive

Aside from the work that these two and other political leaders will be expected to do, Philadelphia is well represented on the Republican Negro "High Command," which is headed by Frances E. Rivers, Assistant United States District Attorney, of New York.

Included in this group are Dr. John M. Marquess, head of the Quaker City Lodge, of Elks, and an outstanding Philadelphia Negro in national political affairs; Maude A. Morrissette and E. Washington Rhodes.

While this group was participating in the formulation of national campaign plans, individuals in Philadelphia, whose opinions are of utmost importance to Negro voters were turning their attention to the furtherance of President Hoover's work. Foremost among these was Dr. Theodore R. Penney, outstanding lecturer and an officer of the Juvenile Court, who pointed out much of the political spirit of Negroes in a personal letter to President Hoover.

Penney, who, during the Harding Administration, was consulted by the President on national child welfare plans, wrote:

"You have struck the main issues which will prepare this nation for its new day. All other issues are being overrated. They are being used only to excite thoughtless persons for selfish purposes."

Referring to the loyalty which he expects Negroes to maintain when the balloting begins in November, Penney said:

"I am taking the liberty to state that there are true Americans who see the extreme danger of changing administrations at this time, who see these are worse than war times and that their effect upon the Nation will be more permanent, and that instead of changing administrations, all Americans should rally behind you."

Despite all of the apparent causes for optimism, however, local Old Guard leaders are continuing to work strenuously. Much of this continued action has been caused by the establishment of the Eastern Democratic campaign headquarters, under Negro leadership, in the midst of the normally Republican Thirtieth Ward.

With a battery of younger men, who are having their first experience in politics, and who have much of the 'I win, you lose" spirit, the Negro Roosevelt forces have been almost reckless in an attempt to secure the votes of the more youthful and more radical voters. To date, however, they have consistently refused to display either the name or photograph of Speaker Garner.

All in all, the waging of the present political battle is turning into the greatest history-making drama ever to be enacted on the Negro's side of the political fence. It is healing up old political wounds that have been open for years, bringing warring factions together and acquainting nearly a quarter million persons in Philadelphia with national issues which have never heretofore been their immediate concern.

DAYTON, O.
HERALD

OCT 12 1932

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Other speakers on the program will include W. F. Spicer, Chairman D. C. Brower, Charles W. Price, W. O. Stokes and E. R Marchant, president of the club who will preside.

Special music will be furnished by the Robert Scales trio. The meeting will start promptly at 8 o'clock.

Booker is participating in the national campaign speaking to colored Republican clubs throughout the western division.

HOOVER WITNESSING REVOLT OF NEGROES

Commercial Appeal

$6,000 Wasted In Futile Campaign Strategy.

10-16-32

BY JOHN D. ERWIN.
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The Republican national committee invested approximately $6,000 in the Oct. 1 program to quiet the negroes. Special trains were hired to bring the 150 delegates to Washington, and money was put up for the banquet at Prudhom Club Hall in Washington, that night, to 360 men and women, many of them non-voters of Washington.

Some Confusion.

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But, there was some confusion here on the night of Oct. 1, just after the banquet, when Mr. Benjamin asked the negroes to send their expense accounts to the national committee. About 40 delegates protested, saying they preferred cash, and John R. Hawkins, negro banker of Washington, was asked to advance the money. Hawkins made out a check for $4,000, and the national committee is to repay him. The managers of the movement to the White House were told at Chicago not to go beyond $6,000.

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The results of the trek to the White House, at the expense of the national committee, is evidenced by editorials in leading negro newspapers. The Piutsburgh (Pa.) Courier, describing the session with the president said: "There stood 100 negroes, dumb as oysters, speechless and helpless, all because they had been given a ride to Washington to get a photograph of the President. What a price to pay for one photograph!

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Political - 1932

Republican

Party Affiliation

COLUMBUS, O.
OHIO STATE JOURNAL

OCT 31 1932

Hoary Socialist Claims.

Editor:

Reading the president's personal message to Columbus Saturday, who promises to limit the immigration of foreign workmen into this country, protecting jobs and living standards of American labor? Because he thinks we are dumb-bells the message is a joke and ridiculous to Columbus wage-earners from such a learned man. Like all the other capitalists' candidates to office, he thinks that he can seek votes by fooling all the people all the time.

To the capitalist class there is no distinction between the American wage-earner, foreigner, Negro or what else. All are exploited by the capitalist for profit from whom four-fifths of labor's toil is legally robbed. The capitalists never thought of the foreign immigration limitation until they began to see charity hitting their four-fifths profit. The modern tool of production owned by them has displaced millions of workers who are now calling for charity, soup and bread.

Charity used to be extracted from wage-earners' one-sixth or one-fifth wages. Now he has no job, and wages exhausted, reverses charity to be doled out from the four-fifths profit legally stolen. To take and not give back is the capitalist profit system and to give back means death to the system and from now on the capitalist system will never regain consciousness.

Hoover is only prolonging the death of his masters' system by 500,000 restricted immigrants. Of course this lessens charity of 500,000 from their bag of four-fifths profit and don't mean the protecting of a job of which 10,000,000 or 15,000,000 of us haven't got.

The Socialist Labor party advocates the abolition of the capitalist system, including its profit and wages, automatically abolishing these silly squabbles and class struggle. We have our eye on the modern tool of production that labor may socially produce and socially distribute by the foreign, Negro and American labor for the benefit of all and the betterment of society instead of for a certain few, 2 or 3 per cent of society.

Columbus. G. S. BARBEE.

CENTRALIA, ILL.
SENTINEL

NOV 4 - 1932

REPUBLICAN RALLY

A Republican rally will be held at the Odd Fellows Hall on North Oak and Kerr Streets tonight at 7:30 o'clock.

An eminent speaker, Hon. Ross D. Brown, colored, of Chicago, will make the main address of the evening to which everyone is invited.

DANVILLE, ILL.
COMMERCIAL NEWS

NOV 2 - 1932

INTEREST GROWS IN G. O. P. MEETING

Expect Large Crowd To Hear DePriest Speak In City Thursday Night.

Increasing interest in the appearance here Thursday night at the state armory of Congressman Oscar DePriest, of Chicago, and Mrs. Wilda Robinson Townsend, of Camden, N. J., indicates an overflow crowd in the opinion of Attorney J. D. Allen, chairman of the Colored Republican club, which is sponsoring the meeting, the last big rally of the campaign.

Practically all of the candidates, county and district, will have seats on the platform and Congressman W. P. Holaday, who is well acquainted with Congressman De Priest, will introduce his colleague to the Danville audience. Mrs. O. K. Yeager will introduce Mrs. Townsend, who is nationally known as a lecturer and writer.

The reception committee, headed by J. P. Buford, has completed its plans for the entertainment of the two distinguished colored visitors during their stay in Danville.

Hold Three Rallies.

Colored Republican voters are to hold a meeting tonight at 7:30 o'clock at the community center, Union avenue and Cherry street. W. T. Henderson, former county judge, will be the principal speaker.

Capacity crowds featured three rallies Tuesday night sponsored by the Colored Republican club at the Dewey Robinson home, 818 Johnson street; the Jed Tinchenor home, 504 LeSeure street, and the Mrs. Charoty Staten home, 213 Lahr street.

Judge W. T. Henderson, Dr. James Rachels and J. P. Buford were the speakers at the Robinson home. Frank Brubaker, city commissioner; Charles Kincade, Jr., Mrs. Mayme Seymour and Dr. M. L. Jackson spoke at the Tinchenor home and the gathering at the Staten home was addressed by W. H. Stephens and Mrs. L. H. Griffith.

Other Meets Tonight.

Two important meetings are scheduled for tonight by the Colored Republican club, one at the Pleasant View school in Batestown and the other a colored ex-service men's meeting at the Monroe home, 234 Clements avenue.

Judge Harlin M. Steely, Walter V. Dysert and Dr. James Rachels will address the Batestown meeting. Paul S. Millikin, Col. O. K. Yeager and Mrs. Mayme Seymour will speak at the Clements home.

OMAHA, NEB.
WORLD HERALD

NOV 3 1932

The Young Negro Republican club will stage a rally at 1713 North Twenty-fourth street Thursday night at 8 o'clock. Speakers will be Leonard Hammes, J. C. Travis, nonpartisan and other candidates. Millard Carr will preside. Gerald Parks is chairman of the program committee.

JOURNAL
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

OCT 23 1932

1,500 AT FOUR G. O. P. RALLIES

St. Louis Negro Attorney Is Speaker; Says Hoover Saved Democrats Themselves.

George L. Vohn, Negro attorney of St. Louis, was the principal speaker at two of four Negro Republican rallies in the city Thursday night which Republican leaders estimated drew a total attendance of 1,500 persons.

Vohn, a forceful speaker, lampooned the Democratic party for its lack of co-operation with President Hoover in his efforts to keep the country on the gold standard during the troubled days of 1930.

"President Hoover," he said, "held the helm despite all their efforts. They threw brickbats, clubs and stones at him. They wounded his heart and body. But like a good American he kept at his work and brought us through the storm.

"He saved the Democrats themselves from destruction and depredation, while they were opposing him," he said.

"The Republicans now have put on their fighting clothes," he continued, "and with their backs to the wall they are going to make an uphill fight that will lead to a great victory for President Hoover and the entire Republican ticket."

Vohn was severe in his criticism of Negroes who have deserted the Republican party.

"All that we Negroes possess we owe to the Republican party. It has supported us faithfully from the days of Abraham Lincoln. They have given us members in the state legislature and the national Congress. They have protected our interests at every turn. We owe our undivided support to them.

"A Negro cannot expand in the Democratic party, because, primarily, the Democratic party is controlled by the southern states, where Negroes are still beaten from the polls on election day and where they are beaten and knocked from the streets.

Vohne delivered his addresses before a monster meeting of the Abraham Lincoln club at Eighteenth-st and Market-av and before a group at 2111 East Broadway.

Other meetings were held at 1610 Piggoti-av and 1401 Walnut-av. The speakers were United States Commissioner Arthur Felsen, Curt C. Lindauer, candidate for state's attorney; Charles Cray, assistant state's attorney; Dan McGlynn, chairman of the county central committee, and R. H. Huschle, candidate for state legislature.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.
JOURNAL

NOV 2 1932

Negro G. O. P. Plans Joint Rally Friday

A joint rally of negro Republicans will be held next Friday night at 7:30 under the auspices of the Colored Men and Women's G. O. P. club. The meeting will be held at the Green school. Neal B. Spahr will preside at the meeting, and Dr. H. E. Christenbery, Attorney General J. Fred Bibb and Dr. H. M. Green will be the speakers. Music will be furnished by the Knoxville Colored band.

RIVERSIDE, CAL.
PRESS

NOV 5 - 1932

COLORED REPUBLICANS TO MEET ON MONDAY

Attorney Willis Tyler of Los Angeles Will Be One of Speakers

Willis Tyler, prominent colored attorney of Los Angeles, well known in Riverside and in law circles in the Southland, will address a mass meeting in Mercantile hall, Twelfth street, near Lincoln park, at 7:30 o'clock Monday night.

The meeting is under the auspices of the Colored Citizens club. Oscar Harris, president, will preside. Attorney Joseph Seymour on the program for a talk and other prominent workers will be present.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.
RECORD

OCT 31 1932

Big Colored Rally Tomorrow Eureka Hall

What will be perhaps the largest colored rally to be held in Morris County for many years will take place tomorrow night at Eureka Hall, 118 Spring street, under the auspices of the Morris County Civic and Improvement League. The gathering is under the direction of William Watson, local Republican leader.

Mrs. Willa R. Townsend, of Camden, will be the leading speaker and all county candidates will be present. The meeting is scheduled for eight o'clock.

The Morris County Civic and Improvement league consolidated recently with other associations and is county-wide in scope. William Watson is president of the organization, Benjamin A. Grant, secretary and J. H. Tanner, political chairman.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
STAR

NOV 7 1932

BUSINESS GAINS CITED BY WATSON

Urges Entire G. O. P. Ticket Be Elected to Insure Continued Advance.

The Republican administration is pursuing a policy that is improving business conditions and creating work so that all will have employment, Senator James E. Watson, nominee for re-election, declared at a meeting of the Hoover-Curtis Club at 422 North Senate avenue yesterday afternoon.

Senator Watson said that during the months he has been campaigning in Indiana he has witnessed the reopening of many factories and the employment of great numbers of persons.

He asserted that steady improvement in business conditions would continue "if you let us alone" by electing President Hoover and the Republican ticket.

Cites Opposition to Negro.

He called attention to the possibility of John Garner, Democratic vice presidential candidate, obtaining executive power.

"Garner's jaw is locked and his lips are sealed on account of speeches against the Negro, and his campaign to bring about commercial and financial cataclysm" through advocacy of expenditure of $1,200,000,000 for unneeded public buildings and the printing of $2,400,000,000 for payment of the veterans' bonus, he declared.

Senator Watson asserted that he knew Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic candidate for President, and that he is an "amiable fellow," but "a man must be more than amiable to be President."

"Roosevelt has no plans, but plenty of objections," he said, asserting that the people of this country want stability, which they will get through re-election of President Hoover.

Cites German Election.

He referred to the German presidential election in which the people, although the nation was torn with strife, economic distress and chaotic conditions, voted President Paul von Hindenberg back into power because they want stability.

If the Republican party carries Marion county by only one vote the state will be in the G. O. P. victory column, he said, because it was the Democratic majority that this county gave in the last election that offset the Republican lead built up through the state.

"The welfare of the American people demands the re-election of Herbert Hoover and Senator James E. Watson," William C. Hueston of Gary, assistant solicitor of the Post Office department, declared in an address. He also is commissioner of education of Negro Elks.

Warns Against Garner.

"Should John Garner become the dictator of the Federal government there are 33,000 Negro postal employes whom he could discharge, giving the excuse, 'For the good of the service,'" he said.

He said that many of the supervisors under whom the Negro employes work are left over from the Wilsonian administration and are "unfriendly Democrats."

Other speakers were Thomas N. Dexter, special agent for the United States Department of Labor; Joseph B. Kyle, Republican nominee for Lieutenant Governor; Dr. L. A. Lewis, executive chairman of the colored Hoover-Curtis Club; J. Dalmus Steele, unofficial mayor of Harlem, New York; W. S. Henry, Indianapolis attorney; Mrs. Ida P. Liston of Washington and Robert Lee Brokenburr, who introduced the other Republican county candidates. Frank R. Beckwith, president of the Indiana Republican Alliance presided. The meeting marked one of the final [illegible] efforts among Negro Republica[illegible]

NEWARK, N. J.
STAR EAGLE

NOV 5 1932

NEGROES' HOPE IN G. O. P.

To the Editor of the Star-Eagle:

Sir—I am again moved by a spirit of service to say a few words in the way of personal appeal to the large number of colored voters throughout the State, but more directly to those living in Bergen County.

No one will deny the fact that we are fighting a great battle against economic conditions. Remedies are being proposed by leaders of every political faith, but this condition did not come upon us overnight and a momentary recovery can not be effected by the hatching of any particular egg on November 8.

It does not require much wisdom on the part of the Negro to decide which one of the political parties offers the better platform for him. As a matter of fact the Democratic party does not count him worthy consideration in its platform, but he is always remembered with national resentment and prejudice when that party is in power. We certainly stand a better chance dealing with the Republican party controlled by a platform and program that offers sunlight and hope to every man, rather than trust our political destiny in the hands of the Democrats whose platform does not consider us as citizens.

Vote the Republican ticket and fight your battle inside the party ranks, or vote the Democratic ticket and commit political suicide.

FRED A. HARRIS.

Hackensack.

PRESS
Carbondale, Ill.

OCT 31 1932

REPUBLICANS ON HOME STRETCH IN CO. THIS WEEK

Speakers Will Go Into Every Village and Township

The Republican forces of the county today announced their program in this county on the home stretch with a dozen or more meetings held in every township and village in the county with major gatherings at Carbondale and Murphysboro, during the week.

Tonight a meeting will be held at the court house at Murphysboro.

Tuesday night a colored meeting will also be held at the Murphysboro court house with R. A. Byrd, Springfield, a widely known colored leader in the state. The meeting will be at 7:30.

On the same night Lawrence Glenn of Murphysboro, brother of United States Senator Glenn, will speak at Grange Hill.

Wednesday night's schedule: Supt of Schools Ebb Etherton, J. C. McDaniel, candidate for circuit clerk and Boyd Thorp, county clerk, at Mt. Carbon.

Meeting at the Greenwood school.

Thursday's schedule:

County Judge Herbert speaker and county candidates at Dowell.

Meeting of colored voters at Elkville with Rev. Crimm, Carbondale, speaker.

Friday's schedule:

Glenn Brown, principal speaker at the Buchanan school, No. 2.

Meeting at Shoal Creek school in Sand Ridge No. 2. Attorney I. K. Levy, speaker.

Saturday night I. K. Levy will speak at Ava.

MARION, IND.
CHRONICLE

NOV 7 - 1932

COLORED NOTES

Judge William C. Heuston, Washington, D. C., a foremost race leader addressed a fine audience Saturday night at the circuit courtroom in the interest of the Republican party. Other ~~distinguished race~~ speakers were Thomas M. Dexter, Indianapolis, special agent U. S. Department Service and Frank R. Beckwith, Indianapolis, Industrial Board of Indiana, Bureau of Negro Welfare. Charles R. Spires, deputy state fire inspector was present. Rev. H. E. Stewart, pastor of Bethel A. M. E. church introduced Judge Heuston. William Howard Weaver, a splendid local young man presided. The meeting was sponsored by the race republican voters with Mrs. Gertrude Hoover as chairman and Verle Pettiford, committeeman. They urged that a straight republican vote be cast Tuesday.

Sunday featured the annual Harvest Homecoming at Bethel A. M. E. church and a splendid spirit of cooperation was shown by all churches and friends who took part. At the Sunday school hour a unique program was provided. A delicious basket dinner was served at noon. At 3 p. m. a Pew Rally was held under the auspices of the senior Stewardess board, at which time Rev. C. H. Jackson, formerly of Marion, delivered the message. Music was furnished by Allen Temple A. M. E. senior choir including solos. At 7:45 p. m. Rev. H. E. Stewart, pastor delivered a pre-Armtstice sermon which was much enjoyed. Large collections of foods were contributed which will be distributed to the needy.

The Auxiliary of the Russel Weaver post 166, American Legion, will hold a called meeting today, 7:30 p. m. at the home of Mrs. Robert Casey, 415 West 12th street. Mrs. Floyd Newsome is president.

Amaranthe Chapter No. 35, O. E. S. will meet in regular communication Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. at the Masonic hall. All members are asked to be present.

An outstanding program in the observance of Armistice Day will be given Friday night, Nov. 11 at Allen Temple A. M. E. church under the sponsorship of the Auxiliary unit, Russell Weaver post 166, American Legion, featuring the Ladies' Peerless quartet, this city. Admission, ten cents. Mrs. Gertrude Hoover, chairman. The program is as follows: Opening song, "America"; invocation, Rev. H. D. Saunders, pastor; bugle call with roll call; (a) "My Old Kentucky Home"; (b) "Indian Lullaby," quartet; (a) "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia"; (b) "The Bee Song," quartet; paper, Mrs. Edward Garnett; (a) "Massie in the Cold, Cold Ground," (b) "Who Are You?" quartet; talk, "American Legion," Sidney Smith; duet, "Memories," Mrs. Geneva Gulliford and Miss Catherine Gulliford; (a) trio, "Sweet and Low"; (b) "John Brown," quartet; main speaker, Rev. M. J. Battle, Second Baptist church; (a) "Old Black Joe"; (b) "No Thank You Tom," quartet; remarks, Rev. H. E. Stewart, Bethel A. M. E. church; announcements; (a) "Shine on Me"; (b) pantomime, "Star Spangled Banner"; quartet; mistress of ceremonies, Mrs. E. H. Burden. The public is invited.

A pre-Armistice program and chocolate hunt will be given Thursday night at the Second Baptist church under the auspices of the Y. W. W. W. Guild and the senior Missionary society at the church. Admission ten cents.

The Deaconess and senior Stewardess boards, Bethel A. M. E. church will meet Thursday night prior to the weekly prayer meeting at the church.

The Anchor club will meet Tuesday, 2:30 p. m. at the home of Mrs. Etta White, West 13th street with W. E. Weaver as host. All members are asked to be present.

The Ambassador Forum, youth division of the N. A. A. C. P. will meet today, 7:30 p. m. at the home of Mrs. W. T. Bailey, South Adams street.

Wilson lodge No. 12 F. and A. M. and Mississinewa lodge No. 2104, G. U. O. O. F. will meet in regular communication today, 7:30 at their halls, respectively.

Mrs. Carrie Pettiford remains ill at the home of Mrs. Harriett Winslow, South George street.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank the neighbors and friends for their sympathy and assistance given us during the illness and death of our dear wife and mother, Mrs. Mary Richardson; also Rev. H. D. Saunders for his consoling words in our sad hour and to Rev. Charles Wallace; friends for the beautiful floral offerings and donors of cars and John Milford, mortician, for his service.

Jake Richardson
Mrs. Lottie B. Evans
Mr. and Mrs. Ned Richardson.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
DEMOCRAT & CHRONICLE

NOV 7 1932

Republicans Have Rally

A very enthusiastic Republican rally of colored people was held at Republican headquarters, Friday night. An inspiring talk was given by Mrs. Henry Fairfield Burton. Mrs. George Burks, president of the recently organized Colored Women's Republican Club was in charge of the arrangements for the meeting.

Political – 1932

Party Affiliation.

Republican

Bishop Walls Reveals Why G. O. P. Failed to Hold Power

Defender 11-19-32

Chicago, Ill.

By BISHOP W. J. WALLS

As one of the campaigners for the re-election of the Republican party and the president, it is natural that I regret their defeat. From the beginning we could sense the disadvantage of the party in power. But as we progressed it became evident that the liberal groups of the nation were determined upon new adventure. To accomplish their object, of course, they naturally fell upon the slogan of change.

It was not only at Washington, but practically in all the state and communities that this demand was made. The results will show that not only did the 73d congress go Democratic, but out of 37 governors elected, only four were Republicans.

The leaders of the "Old Guard" Republicans who were voted on were all defeated for the senate. It was not a Democratic victory, but a victory of the "outs," forced by the liberals and the unemployed. It was a victory of the "outs" against the "ins." Had the Democrats been in they would have been put out.

America, like all human groups, comes to the point where it acts against great odds by faith, and the last election has been an expression of the American people's faith in the institutions of their country and in their God.

Sixteen years ago the election was decided upon the basis of fear, "He Kept Us Out of War." The attempt was made to carry this election upon the same basis, with a different occasion, "It Could Be Worse" (the depression). But this proved a boomerang, the people deciding "it could not be worse, so we'll try a change."

Undoubtedly whatever basis for recovery has been laid the Democrats coming to power will inherit credit for it. President Hoover has already pledged the president-elect that he will turn over every facility in his keeping to guarantee the gains already made toward recovery of our country. This instances his loyalty to the free institution of American government of the people.

The bold fact is obtrusive, nevertheless, that when aroused by one fear Americans do not hesitate to face another courageously, because they have more faith in their form of government than in parties or individuals. Here, leadership is not supreme; the people are, and the people of America, like the sea kings who founded the nation of France, and who, when Alexander the Great summoned their captains before him at the height of his power and expected a slavish reply to his question, "What do you, the Gauls, fear?" Like those yellow-haired chiefs, America replied in this election, "We fear only that the sky may fall upon us." Would God this were the "perfect love which casteth out fear." There are those who fear that it is more politics than love, however.

Exit Prohibition

The major expression of this election is the overthrow of prohibition in national power. It now reverts to the people. There never has been any safety in making prohibtion a mere federal enforcement measure, but let none fool himself by believing the temperance movement is dead in America. The silence of mysteriously disappeared Raymond Robins and the immortal dust of Frances E. Willard, Neal Dowe and John B. Gough will speak again through the millions when the battle starts. What is patent, however, is that the temperance people made the mistake of thinking that legislation and politics could solve the temperance problem. The problem is still with us for years and years. Cultivation in the appetites and consciences of people must be the basis of any legislation's success. While we attempted to dry the country by an edict of law, we went off and slept, forgetting to teach and preach temperance, and a new generation who knew not the saloon and its ravages upon homes and women's hearts and children's destinies. They never heard the rumbling of the wheels of King Alcohol's ruthless chariot over the heads of statecraft and church, of travel, traffic and human life, of morals and happiness, but they will hear them with the new dare that has been given the whisky group by this election. "Ye who have tears prepare to shed them now."

No "Second Emancipation"

Let no one think, as some of our sanguine friends, that the most striking and sizable division of the Negro vote ever registered denotes the second emancipation of the Race. We have had other second emancipations that did not emancipate.

It was a fine showing of independence in thinking that they registered under the leadership of a few of our brightest men and women. But the Race is not any more cured of its Republicanism than the southern states were cured of their chronic democracy in the religious prohibition campaign of 198. We seek bread and jobs now and crave justice and brotherhood always. If the Democrats are wise they can win the Negro away from blind partisanship. Mr. Wilson had the same chance when the Walters-Trotter revolt against the Roosevelt-Brownsville act, and the Taft lily-white somnolence drove enough of the Race to the Democrats to clinch the election of Dr. Wilson. But when he became a segregationist and confirmed the efforts of political enemies to eliminate the Race from place of influence in government (unlike his predecessor, Grover Cleveland), the Race came back solidly Republican. May it not be so this time. But it is enough to say that in spite of Governor Roosevelt's vague answers to the Afro-American questions and Mr. Garner's noncommittal generalizations to the Pittsburgh Courier and Kansas City Call, we stand in fear when the Greeks come bringing us words.

After all, none of them have assured us as did Mr. Wilson, whose letter to Bishop Walters, promised "ungrudging justice," and then proceeded to give us injustice. But that is a way President Wilson had a-doing. He also "kept us out of war" and then led us into the war. Let us hope that Mr. Roosevelt, who promises with his administrative power to protect all rights of citizenship, will not weaken when he is confronted with the protestations of neighbors, South or North.

A lesson most imposing is that of how the differing Democrats buried their hatchets and got together to win the election. Again, Americans who fought tooth and toe to win, the elected and defeated alike, led by their standard-bearers, hasten to assure their co-operation and to advise all other partisans of their political groups to work with the common purpose of leading the nation out of the suffering and scarcity of this disjointed era.

All groups must learn this practice. Before we win the respect and support of others, we must first conquer self and stifle our own preferences and personal piques. When shall my poor Race learn this lesson?

It is here hoped that whether we voted for Hoover, Roosevelt, Thomas or the independents or reds, we still remember that our Race is America's weakest group, and therefore needs unity and co-operation most of all. Men who have exercised their right of citizenship in political choice deserve to be respected for their convictions by their opponents no less than by their allies. It is only so that any of us can claim freedom.

Tells Facts

BISHOP W. J. WALLS

Prelate of the African Methodist Zion church, who in a signed article in this issue of The Chicago Defender, tells what he thinks of the Republican and Democratic parties.

Somehow it has never gotten out of the Republican mind that the black man was paid off once for all by Abraham Lincoln. What about the Democrats who fought with Republicans in the same war that freed us? Wherever I have heard white Republicans remark in this campaign (they invariably do when speaking to Colored), "This party gave you freedom," I have wondered when the party would regard that free men finally learn to use their freedom. Remember, there is another generation upon us which believes in adventure and independence.

A Young Republican League

The young do not feel as the old about parties or anything else any more. We must henceforth train young Negroes to their party politics. There should be a young Republican league extended to Negro youth. Young leaders like J. W. Booker of Arkansas, the youngest campaigner for the Race Republican on the national planning committee, and Staunton Depriest, a charming speaker, and others should take the lead in this movement. It is needed now. Investigation will show that young Negroes in the last campaign were majority pro-Democratic, especially in the North, where they vote with freedom. A prejudice has arisen in the breast of our youth and a revolt is on against what they regard the slavishness of their parents, who were Republicans whether or no.

Do not look to Washington. But our salvation is with us and our God. We have the talent and numbers to create our own well being. As a race we have too long looked to elections and administrations at Washington to bring us to where the fortunate stand in citizenship and industrial and business security. Our fight must be in following up our interest in positive things, as we did negatively in the opposition to Judge Parker. For instance, we want our people employed on the Boulder dam. That and all other interests of our group will obtain when we take the interest to meet in our own cause civically as enthusiastically and in as great numbers in ordinary times as in election times.

Oour follow-up in election interims is poor. Our lack of strong and honorable leaders is in our neglect to meet, create and sustain them by our council, vigilance and the impact of our numbers moving in a unit for our common cause.

And last, but greatest of all, we cannot desert God, Israel's God, who delivered us from slavery in spite of politics, who utilized Abraham Lincoln and the salvation of the government as his measure to accomplish our delivery. The stimulating power, the guidance and heroic dare in Christianity and its stabilizing influence upon morals, balanced thinking and sane and undaunted action, we can and must renew, as our fathers had, or our education, political power and even wealth will become that haughtiness whose confusion goes before destruction.

MICHIGAN CITY, IND.
NEWS

NOV 4 - 1932

Colored Speakers to Talk at G. O. P. Meeting Saturday

Two colored spellbinders will provide the oratory for a meeting to be held under the auspices of the Independent Voters club at the Republican headquarters, 521 Franklin street, Saturday night at 8 o'clock, it was announced today.

Rev. H. G. Pope, pastor of the Mt. Zion Baptist church, is expected to preside at the meeting. Wilbur Hardaway, colored Gary alderman, and fiery speaker; along with Milo C. Murray, colored Gary attorney, a candidate on the Republican ticket for state senator from Lake county, will speak.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

The results of the last national election ha told its own story. The party needs to tak stock and check up on its own past. It needs to ascertain how far the winds of corruption, greed and avarice have driven it from the course established by its founders. That there is something fundamentally wrong need not be debated. Defender

The first essential, it seems, will be the reorganizing of the party along lines upon which it was established. In so doing, it will no doubt be important to bring back into the party men who believe in the principles of Republicanism. 11-19-32

The party cannot be reorganized by men who do not subscribe to the principles of the party. The Republican party cannot be rebuilt by the same men who destroyed it. The people not only have no confidence in them as Republicans, but they have no respect for them as citizens. The party must be rebuilt by men who can command the respect of those who constitute the party.

What is true of the nation is equally true of the various states. The party has fallen into evil hands. It has been conducted by men who had an eye at all times single to their own selfish interests. They have been repudiated by the people and in such numbers as to make impossible their return to leadership. Chicago, Ill.

The party can be rebuilt and will be rebuilt but its foundation must be made of character, fitness, ability and unselfish devotion to the party and the country. The people are through with men who have their connection with the party as a medium to enrich themselves.

They are calling for men who will serve their country and not some special privilege seeking institution. They want men who honor God and not gold. They are seeking men who stand for civic and moral purpose and not for pillage and plunder.

They want leadership that is not only qualified in knowledge, but qualified in character as well. Out of the ideas and ideals of such men will come the new Republican party. It will be constant in devotion to principle. It will respect its selections as a mandate from the people to carry out the people's wishes.

This new Republican party will not regard its ascendancy to power as a personal license to carry out its own political schemes and hypocrisies. These men are here and will be found, and until they are found there need be no attempt to reorganize the party.

HOUSTON, TEX.
PRESS

NOV 5 1932

NEGROES AND VOTING

Editor The Press:

Concerning the question of whether or not the negro should vote the democratic ticket, the argument is often put forward that the negroes are born republicans and should be true to their heritage. I will admit that the negro owes a great debt of gratitude to the republican party as it existed at the time of his freedom from slavery and for some time afterward, but like every other brand of goods that first was of genuine quality the republican party has been corrupted and defiled by those who would counterfeit any good thing.

For all these years since the day of emancipation the negro has voted the republican ticket from top to bottom without asking any questions as to merit or demerit. This he has done with sincerity and the whole heart. As a result in most states of the union the very party that he has so devotedly supported has turned upon him and kicked him out of its councils and taken the lead in many instances in denying him the right to the very weapon with which he has so faithfully defended that party—the ballot. Hence every negro of intelligence and self-respect who has been confronted with these conditions should feel that we have paid the debt of gratitude that we owed the party of the great Lincoln.

Situated as we are in this Southern clime, the negro is educated largely by democratic taxes; even his independent schools receive large donations and support from democratic friends and philanthropists, receives employment from well-to-do democrats and spends his earnings with democratic business men, all of which shows that the negro dwells in a purely democratic element in this section of the country and should conform to, and adjust himself with, his environment.

So we lay down the principle, which is admittedly true, that if the negro desires and expects friends he must show himself friendly. It is equally true that he can not expect the friendship of the party to which he has been hostile if he remains hostile to that party.

The only logical conclusion, therefore, is that the negro of Texas, yea, of the South, should vote with the party composed of the friends and neighbors among whom he must live—the democratic party.

If, then, the negro will vote the democratic ticket with pure and wholesome motive without being swayed and beguiled by designing self-appointed leaders of his own race and selfish heelers of other races, he will and can be as good a democratic citizen as any other man and my wager is that he will be so treated by the loyal and high class leaders and members of the democratic party.

Finally, brethren, it behooves every self respecting, race loving, patriotic negro, on November 8, 1932, to go to the polls, display his poll tax receipt and vote the democratic ticket straight from president to constable.

GEORGE O. DUNCAN,
3102 Odin avenue, Houston, Texas,
President, Independent Negro Voters League of Harris County.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

NOV 5 1932

Fourth Ward Colored G. O. P. Dance Tonight

The Fourth Ward Colored Republican club, of 96 Governor street, will hold a "Hoover Landslide dance." at the John McCutcheon Republican league headquarters, 8 West Broadway this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Jacobs, Alex MacLeod, Republican county chairman; Mrs. Mary Petty, and Nat Gibbons, will be the guests of honor. Miss C. Dotson will speak in behalf of Mrs. Elsa H. Flower, candidate for assembly. All candidates have been invited. Entertainment will be furnished by Earl Chase, James Claxton, Russell Jackson and the Rythme Boys.

Refreshments will be served. The committee, O. Jones, chairman; C. Goole, V. Walker, Miss Connie Dotson, Mrs. Anna Randolph and Frank Thompson.

BEACON-NEWS
AURORA, ILL.

NOV 3 - 1932

G. O. P. Meeting.—A republican mass meeting will be held at the city hall at 7:30 o'clock tomorrow night under the auspices of the Kane County Negro Republican club. The chief speaker will be Harris B. Gaines, of Chicago, negro state representative, while republican county candidates will also be present. Refreshments will be served.

Labor Temple Stag.—A free stag will be held at the Labor temple tomorrow night by the members of Sheet Metal Workers local No. 220. There will be free entertainment and refreshments. Admission will be by ticket.

CHESTER, PA.
TIMES

NOV 7 1932

NEGRO VOTERS CONDUCT RALLIES

The Negro Republicans of Bryn Mawr held a meeting recently in the club room when more than 200 men and women were present and a very spirited meeting held after which all pledged themselves to the straight Republican ticket. The speakers were, Albert Reading, who is attached to the District Attorney's office, James Bell, committeman of Darby township, and Lewis M. Hunt, of Chester.

A meeting was also held in the parlors of Thomas Battipps, South Media, and 150 Negro voters were present. The speakers were James Skelly, of Media, Representative Samuel Hart, of Philadelphia, Albert Reading, who is on the speakers committee of Delaware county and Miles Kelly, U. S. Deputy Marshal. Mr. Batipps acted as master of ceremonies and after the meeting a repast was served by Mrs. Batipps.

A meeting was held for the voters of Lima and vicinity in the Lima Church Thursday evening and the church was filled to capacity. Howard Wolfenden, of Upper Darby, a brother of the Congressman, acted as master of ceremonies. The speakers were Congressman Wolfenden, Samuel Walker, of Upper Darby; Albert Reading, James J. Skelly, Representative Samuel Hart and Harvey Smith, of Lima. It was one of the finest meetings held in the county for Negro citizens.

In Morton last Saturday evening under the auspices of the Morton Republican Club, a meeting was held. The president of the club acted as the master of ceremonies and at least 400 people attended. The speakers were Albert Reading, of Chester, Mrs. Gorton, of Darby; Rev. Harry La Garr, of Lansdowne, James Bell, of Darby township, and Lewis M. Hunt, of Chester. The members pledged themselves to the straight Republican ticket.

Friday night, Darby Township held a big meeting in the fire house. James Bell, committeeman of that district, acted as master of ceremonies and over 500 people attended. The speakers were: Lawyer Bayless, Herkermer Grobes, Lewis M. Hunt, of Chester, Albert Reading, of Chester, Mrs. Walker, of Philadelphia, Representative Samuel Hart, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Harry Lagarr, of Lansdowne.

At the home of Clarence Battipps in Media Park, Saturday night the Negro Republicans held a meeting and it was marked with great success for more than 200 people attended. The speakers were Albert Reading, Representative Samuel Hart, of Philadelphia; Lewis M. Hunt, of Chester, and Mrs. Walker, of Philadelphia. Mr. Battipps acted as the master of ceremonies and after the meeting the women of the Republican Club served a fine repast.

In the Negro school in Chester township a meeting was staged Saturday evening. Mr. Scott acted as master of ceremonies and the Republicans of that vicinity filled the schoolhouse. The speakers were Representatives Ellwood J. Turner, Albert Reading, Thomas Draper, Mr. Wilson, the committeeman of the district, and Samuel Hart, of Philadelphia. Over 500 attended the meeting which was preceded by a street parade.

FORT WORTH, TEX.
MORNING STAR TELEGRAM

NOV 6 1932

URGES NEGROES VOTE FOR G.O.P.

Negro voters are asked to throw their support to Orville Bullington, Republican candidate for Governor, in a letter sent to the Star-Telegram by Sutton E. Griggs, Dallas, executive secretary of the National Forward Movement.

The negroes are asked to throw away the choice between a back seat in the Republican party and clinging to the running board of the Democratic party as an issue and to vote for the triumph of American ideals, for a two-party system, for the holding of the good will of thinkers through voting for Orville Bulllington for Governor, he said.

Pointing out that in states with two strong political parties lynchings are fewer, Griggs urges the negro to work toward a two-party system in Texas. He pointed out that after the Republican party showed to advantage before in Texas, that it was 10 months after the election before there was a lynching recorded in the State.

"It is good to shout with the multitude but it is far more important to be in good favor with those who are to remain behind and have charge of affairs when the tumult and shouting dies," he said.

At the present time, the most important question in the minds of the intelligent negro is where will the former negro leaders who have switched to the Democratic party, sit in the convention of the party to which they have changed? It is completely settled that the leadership of both parties must be dominantly white if there is to be anything like equality between them, he said.

Republican.

Political - 1932

Party Affiliation.

Perry Howard Ticket Leads In Mississippi

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 21 (CNS)—Returns from all parts of Mississippi show that Perry Howard's ticket swamps the Lamont Rowland's ticket in the election here on November 8.

11-23-32

For many years the lily whites of the South have dinned into the ears of occupants of the White House and Republican Administration that if they had white leadership of the party in that section they could be some serious contenders against the Democratic Party.

This contention was put to the test on November 8 when the electoral and congressional ticket of the Howard-Redmond-Booze black and tan ticket ran away with the lily white ticket in the old State and forever set at rest this spurious and race hating crowd. It was extensively advertised in the campaign that the Rowland band was strictly a white party. The verdict at the polls was most decisively against them.

SENSATION CREATED OVER NATION WHEN LIST OF G. O. P. NEGROES IS GIVEN PUBLICITY

Black Russell

11-26-32

LEADERS WHO CLAIMED THEY WERE ORKING FOR "NOT ONE CENT A DAY," ARE EXPOSED BY REPORT

Total Amount Paid To Colored Workers Up To October 29 Amounted to $15,000

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Publication last week of a list of Negro Republicans who received pay for their services during the recent campaign, created a sensation over the nation, as most of these politicians had given the impression they were giving their services to the party. In fact, some of them boasted of their unselfish interest in the party's success.

Charles E. Mitchell, Americanminister to Liberia, announced on his return from his post that he had asked for a leave of absence so that he might return to the United States to aid his party. Subsequently, he stated that he was giving his services and was not receiving "one cent of pay."

Francis E. Rivers, former Assemblyman from New York and eastern advisor to the campaign director, told several newspaper men that he was allowed only a small expense account of that the party had no money for publicity in Negro newspapers.

Roscoe C. Simmons, noted orator, travelled about the country telling of his love for the Grand Old Party and of his devotion to it.

Even Congressman Oscar De Priest denounced the small politicians who demanded pay for their services in helping get out the vote.

And yet, according to the statement of receipts and expenditures made by the Republican National Committee and filed in Washington, all of these "leaders" were amply paid for their services.

In the statement filed as of October 29, 1932, Mr. Rivers received $3,255.36; Roscoe Simmons, $1,529.40; Charles E. Mitchell, $425; Congressman Oscar DePriest, $993.69 and his son received $50 per week salary, for eight weeks.

Others who received large sums included: Hamilton J. Traivs, president of the Appomattox Republican Club of New York, $625; Dr. Leroy Bundy, Cleveland, $600; C. A. Franklin, publisher of the Kansas City Call, $750 for news service; William H. Davis, publisher of the Amsterdam News of New York, $500; Norman McGhee of Cleveland, $200; E. Washington Rhodes, publisher of the Philadelphia Tribune, $250; J. Finley Wilson, head of the Elks, $624; Benjamin J. Davis, Atlanta, $789.69; John Marquess, Philadelphia, $200; Bishop W. J. Walls, Chicago, $167.40; and Mary Church Terrell, Washington, $225.56.

The total payments made to Negro workers up to October 29, amounted to about $15,000. It might be added that this report was made one week before the campaign and at least $5,000 was expended by the National Committee during the last week. There were also large expenditures made by state campaign committees working through colored leaders. The total of expenditures made through all these various sources would make to total amount spent by the Republican party during the campaign as much or more than was spent in 1928.

to attempt to sell this waste paper, but now wih the increased demand and he higher return obtainable, householders, janitors and others in a position to salvage waste of this kind will again find their efforts worth while.

Political - 1932

Party Affiliation.

Republican.

RIVERS EXPLAINS G. O. P. EXPENSES

Amsterdam News

Adviser Says He Received $3,623, Which He Paid Mainly to Workers

New York Post

Francis E. Rivers, attorney and Eastern adviser to the Republican national campaign committee, told The Amsterdam News yesterday that a false impression had been created by the Republican National Committee's report that he had received $3,600 in the campaign.

Mr. Rivers stated that he received the money, not as compensation for his services, but as disbursing officer for the work among Negro voters. He explained that, aside from a minor portion of the sum for his reimbursement for personal expenses, the whole sum went to others for services to the committee.

The lawyer listed the expenditures, citing $1,250 for bringing sixty-five national and state advisory committeemen from nine states to a conference here, taking them to Washington, and returning them to their homes. State committees received $450; $420 was paid for publicity services, $240 for investigations, $750 for telephone, postage, taxicabs, clerical hire, hotel, entertainment and other incidentals of Mr. Rivers' office, and $250 by Mr. Rivers for fares and other traveling expenses while on inspection tour. The total was $3,623.

Mr. Rivers made it clear that many checks had to be made to him because the national committee could not know to whom they were being paid in advance, and because expenses were paid for various persons coming to New York when their identity was not known in advance.

Francis E. Rivers Reports

Age

Editor of The New York Age:

In view of the fact that the report filed in Congress by the Republican National Committee lists payments to me of over $3600, the impression has developed among some persons that those sums were received by me by way of compensation for services rendered as Eastern Advisor to the Republican National Committee for the campaign among colored voters. As this was absolutely not the case and as it places me in so false a light before the colored voters, I send you this communication disclosing the real situation, with the request that you give it sufficient prominence in your columns as will insure it being read by all those who read the former item of the Congressional report.

The fact was that I received these monies from the Republican National Committee not as compensation for services but primarily as disbursing officer for the organization work among the colored voters. Aside from a minor portion of the sum which represented reimbursement for my personal expenses, I was simply a conduit for all of this money to pass to other persons. Where it was impossible for the National Committee to know in advance to whom to make checks payable, either because a group of unknown persons would be coming to New York City whose expenses were to be defrayed, or because payments had to be made by myself to persons in other States whose identity was not at the time known, the office routine of the Headquarters required that a bulk check be drawn to myself and that I make the necessary distribution of it. As a result of this, the $3600 was expended and distributed in the following fashion:

Disbursements made in connection with bringing sixty-five National and State Advisory Committeemen from nine States in the East to New York on September 30, 1932; taking them to Washington, D. C., on October 1, 1932, and then returning them to their homes $1250.00

Reimbursement to Francis E. Rivers on account of personal expenses incurred and met during his ten-week service as Eastern Advisor and consisting of expenses for telephone, postage, taxicab, clerical hire, hotel, entertainment and other incidentals 750.00

Paid to the State Committee of Massachusets on account of campaign work there among colored voters .....

Paid to Rhode Island State Committee in connection with campaign work among colored voters 150.00

Paid to Maryland State Committee in connection with campaign work among colored voters 100.00

Paid to Delaware Advisory Committeemen in connection with campaign work among colored voters 100.00

Paid on account of publicity services of various persons 420.00

Paid on account of expenses incurred by persons coming to New York for conferences and going to meetings in various states and cities 263.86

Paid to persons for covering State Conventions and effecting investigation work 240.00

Expenses on account of railroad, plans and bus transportation incurred by inspection tour of Francis E. Rivers in the States in his jurisdiction 250.00

Total $3623.86

My services were rendered to the Republican Party in as voluntary and unpaid a fashion as I could afford, because of a sincere belief then and now that economic, social and political realities made Republicanism the only safe and intelligent course for us as American Negroes. Party workers and voters who might have been stimulated to Republican support because of urgings of mine can be assured that my advocacy of the Republican Party sprang from sincere feeling and not because of the lure of any financial profit. I am glad of the opportunity to have published this analysis in order that persons seeking the most constructive program may not be led astray by inaccurate data.

(Signed) FRANCIS E. RIVERS.

SENTINEL

Ft. Lee, N.J.

DEC 9 1932

Young Colored G. O. P. Seeks Fund To Help the Needy Through Loans

The Young Colored Republican Club has seen the necessity for extending its activities to social welfare work. Acting upon the investigation of a committee which has studied conditions among the colored of the Fourth Ward the club will raise funds for relief to be administered on a loan basis. The club will seek a fund of $3500.

Hubert Saunders, president of the club, and James A. Pawley, financial chairman, the latter being in charge of the fund-raising scheme, announced this week that the committee's investigations disclose the fact that many worthy colored families in the Fourth Ward are suffering dire need but have refrained from appealing for aid rather than become a public burden. Loath to accept alms, they would accept loans.

It is the plan of the Young Colored Republican Club to advance these loans in the form of cash vouchers to be used for rent, food, heat, and other necessities. These loans are to be made to any worthy case, without security, and may be repaid by the debtor at any future date that he finds conveneint. All such repaid loans will be set aside by the organization exclusively for the use of charity. Unlimited cooperation will be exercised with all other charitable institutions in this community to prevent waste and duplication of effort.

Based on a 20 family schedule, the funds collected will be distributed as follows: rent for four months, $20 per month, $1600; food for four months at $5 per week, $1600; heat, gas and electric, $300, for a total of $3500.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS
REPUBLICAN

DEC 26 1932

The South Is Solider

The term "solid South" came into use after 1880, when Republican carpet-baggers who held control after the Civil war with the aid of Negro votes and federal troops had been finally expelled and white supremacy had been restored. From that time adherence to the Democratic party was assumed to be necessary in order to prevent a return of the Negroes to political power. Yet in a number of the southern states the Republicans retained a respectable voting strength and in some of them, such as Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina, were sometimes able to present a respectable opposition to the Democrats.

When the Populists carried North Carolina in the state election of 1894, it was by an alliance with the Republicans. Cleveland held Virginia for the Democrats in the national election of 1888 by only 1500 votes and carried the state over Blaine by only 6000 four years before. Yet a majority of the southern commonwealths became virtually one-party states, Republican strength declining rather than increasing in the first two decades of the 20th century, and the success of the Republicans in Florida, Texas, North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee in 1928 was the political revolution that everybody regarded it, though Harding had carried Tennessee in 1920.

With a national swing to the Democrats this year it was natural that the South should return solidly to its Democratic tradition. But the extent of the swing, as shown by the complete tabulation of votes for President throughout the nation, indicates a conscious reaction against the breach of Democratic party loyalty in 1928. Georgia had a special reason for being overwhelmingly Democratic, since Gov Roosevelt is a favorite adopted son, yet a 12-to-1 ratio is unprecedented in that state. Texas, which has normally been Democratic by about 3 to 1 was carried by Roosevelt by 753,300 to 96,600. Tennessee, with its moun-

tain strongholds of Republicanism dating from the Civil war, went Democratic by 2 to 1 for the first time, and Virginia was Democratic by a like ratio.

That the Democratic South would show a reaction against the Republican uprising of 1928 had been predicted. Disclosures of Bishop Cannon's connection with the national Republican organization at a time when he was supposed to be conducting a righteous crusade for prohibition had wrought a pervasive effect. It has been privately reported that this reaction has been harmful also to the church with which the bishop is connected. The election of 1928 showed that southern states could be pried loose from Democratic fealty, but the insurgent movement of 1928 may have impeded rather than promoted the establishment of a healthy second party in the South for some time to come.

BALTIMORE, MD.
MORNING SUN

DEC 22 1932

An Explanation Of A Negro Bolt From The Republican Party On November 8

To the Editor of The Sun—*Sir:* During the past month more than half a dozen white men who ostensibly are interested in the progress of the American Negro morally, politically and from an economic standpoint, have asked me why Negroes bolted the Republican party to such a large degree last month.

Twenty-five years ago a group of Negroes from Kansas City, Mo.; Omaha, Neb., and several smaller towns, met in St. Louis, Mo., as the result of a call sent out by J. Milton Turner, a St. Louis Negro, who had the nerve to advocate Negroes registering and voting the Democratic ticket in national and local elections, and discussed the wisdom of Negroes dividing their vote. The movement did not receive much thought, because the lamented Roosevelt was President at that time and Negroes were receiving political recognition unparalleled in the annals of the Negro's political history.

Five years later a group of Eastern Negroes joined the move. This group was headed by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, editor of the *Crisis*, and the late Bishop Waters. The movement was receiving impetus among Negroes throughout the nation, but was forestalled by the action of a few Senators and Representatives from the South who were inimical to the political progress of our group.

The change of heart of white people in the South anent Negroes voting and holding public office has brought about a change of heart among Negroes; hence we find Negroes supporting Democrats in national as well as local elections.

To summarize the situation, Negroes, in a large measure, are awake. We have decided to keep the heads of both parties informed that we cannot be counted upon unless we are given a fair deal. Governor Roosevelt would have received a large colored vote had there never been a depression or President Hoover.

Aside from the above salient facts there is another fact that cannot be disputed. Negroes in cities controlled by Democrats are given more political recognition than they are in cities controlled by Republicans. The insensate dog will not bite the hand that feeds him. Why, then, must intelligent beings bite the hand that feeds them?

H. F. Arnold.

Baltimore, Dec. 16, 1932.

N. Y. HERALD

DEC 28 1932

Hoover Party Traveling Slowly Through Unspoiled Island Eden

Wide Marshes of Tall Reeds Line Both Margins of Natural Canal, While Soaring Pines and Oaks Festooned With Spanish Moss Rise on Mainland

By Mark Sullivan

OFF ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Dec. 27.—President Hoover's trip so far has divided itself into two parts. The portion which passes through northern Florida is the more familiar to tourists. The portion along the coast of Georgia is little known, and, indeed, is supposed to have a special charm because of its distance from the beaten track.

Mark Sullivan

The President's boat, leaving Savannah on Saturday morning, traveled slowly south in a natural water lane formed by the mainland, on one side, and, on the other, by a series of long, low islands.

Wild Hogs Date to 1861-'65

Neither on the islands, nor on the mainland, for fifty miles inward, is any greater elevation of land than ten feet. Along the water's edge, on both sides, are wide marshes of tall reeds. Back of these, on the firmer soil, rise tall pines and oaks festooned with Spanish moss. For these islands is claimed the distinction of being that part of the United States which is least untoched by modern life; where old ways are least undisturbed.

For this claim there is some justification. It seems remote to see great flocks of wild ducks rise from the marshes. It seems even more remote to see a wild boar at the water's edge using his snout to root up a meal of fiddler crabs from the sand. When disturbed by a boat bearing the President of the United States, he looked up truculently, seemed to meditate whether it was worth his while to stand and fight, and concluded by galloping off clumsily toward the pines. One discovers, however, that the wildness of these hogs dates back only to the Civil War.

Modernity Slightly Affects Life

Their ancestors, in the order of life which then existed here, lived in pens and provided sausage and smoked ham in as commonplace a way as any corn-fed hog in Iowa. Let some one explain how and why it is that seventy-five years of immunity from association with man has caused these Sapelo Island hogs to develop tusks nine inches long.

Many of the claims of remoteness for these islands have been impaired by intrusions of modernity. It may be that many of the colored people living in the whitewashed houses never have thought it worthwhile to travel to the mainland. Of some of the older ones, that may be true. Nevertheless, their little flocks of chickens long ago have ceased to interrupt their scratching for food when the New York-to-Miami airplane passes, hawk-like, overhead. Here, if anywhere in the United States, one ought to see an authentic bandanna. Some such headdress was worn by the colored woman who stood at the water's edge and cupped her hands to tell us that she had two wild turkeys and a quarter of venison which she wished to give the President. That headdress, however, was white and starched and looked more like a nurse's cap in a city hospital than like a true bandanna, which should be red. One colored woman we saw, far from conforming to those of popular song and on the stage, wore up-to-date knickerbockers, which Senator Austin recognized as having been manufactured at St. Albans, in his native Vermont. The lookout for an indisputably authentic bandanna so far is unrewarded.

Fishing Not So Good

The fishing in the more northern part of the trip proved not so good. An old-time resident who used to guide President Grover Cleveland to sea bass and sea trout at the mouth of the Santee River forty years ago was obliged to tell us that the tidal conditions during the hours we were with him were not favorable.

Off Fernandina a young man of the Coast Guard who knows the local waters well said the season is too early and the water still too cold. There was recompense, however, in the lore of this very ancient town, which, according to local pride, is the southern tip of the Spanish Main, and, therefore, the most promising spot to dig for the buried hoards of Black Beard and other pirates. The fishermen in the President's party in former years have had most of their success along the reefs which mark the edge of the Gulf Stream. The Sequoiah, therefore, moved South toward a point from which the reefs would be accessible.

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NEW YORK
~~EVENING~~ WORLD

Telegram

DEC 31 1932

G. O. P. BATTLED FOR NEGRO VOTE WITH $460,000

Fight Over House Appropriation Reveals Underlying Political Motive.

NORTH AND SOUTH LINE UP

First Step Seen in Attempt to Reorganize Party Beaten at Polls.

By RAY TUCKER.
World-Telegram Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Republicans have set out to rebuild their party right on the floor of the House.

That was the underlying motive for the three-day battle to force a record vote on the comparatively unimportant provision appropriating $460,000 for a heating and lighting plant at Howard University, a college for Negroes. G. O. P. leaders also wanted to show that Speaker Garner's insistence on a working Congress through the holiday season did not produce a quorum able to do business.

There could not have been more oratory and partisan bickering; however, if a problem of international import had been under consideration. For two days Minority Leader Bertrand H. Snell (R., N. Y.) and his associates denounced what they called Democratic attempts to doctor the Journal so that the original vote and the lack of a quorum would not be revealed. Although they maintained they were interested only in orderly procedure what they really wanted was to have the Congressional Journal show in black and white that the Republican party favored the appropriation.

They got their demand eventually, and the provision was inserted in the Interior Department bill by a vote of 138 to 105. Whether that will aid in winning back the colored vote, which went Democratic in a big way on November 8, is not known, but the politicians think maneuvers like this have a great effect.

Political - 1932

Republican

Party Affiliation

REPUBLICAN

Milan, Mo.

OCT 27 1932

Colored Ladies Organize Republican Club

The following ladies met at the city hall Wednesday afternoon and organized a permanent Republican Women's Club:

Mrs. Lula Hayes, Mrs. Ada Hughes, Mrs. Susie Taylor, Mrs. Wm. Wray, Mrs. Anna Andrews, Miss Victoria Arnold. Miss Arnold acted as chairman of the meeting.

The following officers were elected: Mrs. Warren Adams, president Mrs. Lula Hayes, vice president Mrs. J. D. Lightfoot, secretary; Mrs Susie Taylor, treasurer.

After perfecting their organization the meeting adjourned until 2:30 Saturday afternoon, Oct. 29, at which time another meeting will be held. The ladies are to be congratulated on the interest and enthusiasm they are expressing on behalf of the Republican party.

PIQUA, O.
CALL

OCT 28 1932

COLORED G. O. P. VOTERS IN RALLY HERE ON NOV. 3

Rev. William H. Hodge, pastor of the Allen Chapel A. M. E. church of Troy, a university graduate who also studied law will address a colored voter's Republican rally here on Thursday evening, November 3. The address will be held at the Central high school auditorium.

Republican county candidates will be in attendance.

Rev. Hodge was a Republican national campaign speaker in the 1918 campaign.

MIDDLETOWN, O.
JOURNAL

OCT 24 1932

REPUBLICAN RALLY AT COLORED SCHOOL TO ATTRACT CROWD

Three Speakers Scheduled to Speak at Meeting

Colored Republicans of the city are interested in a rally to be held this Monday night at the Booker T. Washington school house at which Sudney B. Thompson of Cleveland and L. W. Johnson of Columbus will be principal speakers while Mrs. Edith McCure Patterson of Dayton, candidate for congress from the third district will also have a message.

Thompson will discuss national politics while Johnson, a former resident of this city will talk about state affairs.

NEWS

Maplewood N. J.

OCT 28 1932

Colored Republicans To Hear Congressman

Colored Republicans of South Orange and Maplewood will be addressed by Congressman Peter Epps, Oliver Randolph and Dr. Fraver S. Hargraves at a mass meeting tonight in Red Men's Hall, 22 Sloan street, South Orange. The meeting will be one of a series arranged by the United Republican Club of South Orange.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
GLOBE DEMOCRAT

OCT 28 1932

Colored World War Veterans Form Club to Boost Hoover

Organization Also Votes Indorsement of Relief Bond Issue.

Negro veterans of the world war have formed the "Colored Veterans Hoover-Curtis Club," it was announced from Republican state headquarters yesterday. Capt. Walter Lowe, state vice chairman of the Republican Service League, had charge of the meeting at which the club was formed.

The meeting at which the club was organized indorsed the relief bond issue of $4,600,000 to be voted on November 8, and the proposed amendment to the State Constitution authorizing old age pensions.

The officers elected include William G. Miller, president; Charles Summers and William Logan, vice presidents; George J. Crowden, secretary; Fletcher Ward, assistant secretary; James Emmerson, treasurer, and William Hunter, sergeant at arms.

The club will meet November 3 at West Belle place.

Proctor Campaigning.

David M. Proctor of Kansas City, Republican, former State Senator, will spend next week in Southwest Missouri with the following itinerary:

October 31, Warsaw, 7:30 p. m.; November 1, Osceola, 7:30 p. m.; November 2, Stockton, 7:30 p. m.; November 3, Buffalo, 7:30 p. m.; November 4, Iberia, 7:30 p. m.; November 5, Camdenton, 7:30 p. m.

Hopkins to Speak.

The Engineers' National Hoover Committee, 1001 Locust street, announces a tea Tuesday afternoon, November 1, from 2:30 to 5 p. m.

David Hopkins, Congressman from Missouri and at present assistant manager of the speakers' bureau of the Republican national headquarters, Palmer House, Chicago, will speak.

This tea is sponsored by Mrs. L. C. Dyer, Mrs. Cleveland Newton, Mrs. May S. Little, Mrs. W. G. Thomas, Mrs. Clarence Howard, Mrs. John Hunter, Mrs. Walter J. G. Neun, Mrs. J. L. Hamilton. Mrs S. Clay Baker, Miss Adela J. Niesen, vice chairman; Mrs. John C Pritchard, chairman for Missouri and J. L. Hamilton, chairman for Missouri.

Bishop Shaw to Talk.

Bishop B. G. Shaw will speak at a mass meeting of the Colored School Patrons at the First Baptist Church, 3100 Bell avenue, tonight at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the Colored Progressive Educational Association.

The Twenty-seventh Ward Republican Women's Club will hold a mass meeting at Strodtman's Hall, Lillian and Alcott avenues, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mrs. Edward H. Winter, wife of the Republican candidate for Governor, will be the principal speaker. Mrs. Henry Dawson, president of the club, will preside. Mrs. Mary Detchemendy is Committeewoman of the ward.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
UNION-STAR

OCT 27 1932

NEGRO CITIZENS FORM REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN CLUB

Thurston Foster Presides at Fifth Ward Meeting; Big Turnout in So. Schenectady

More than 250 Negro Republicans of Schenectady organized last night at a meeting in the headquarters of the Fifth Ward Republican Club. Thurston Foster presided at the meeting.

Chairman Dennis F. Mahar, of the Board of Assessors, Senator Alex G. Baxter, Assemblyman John H. Buhrmaster, Judge James W. Liddle, Alderman Simon Etkin and Alderman John MacGathan addressed the meeting, speaking on the Republican ticket, explaining the platform and speaking on organization of the group and its continued activity.

Prominent Negro citizens of the city spoke on organization, including the pastors of various Negro churches.

Rousing Meeting at South Schenectady

The Rotterdam Republican Club rally in Odd Fellows' hall at South Schenectady attracted a crowd of over 400 to hear the Republican candidates. Two hundred members of the club assembled at headquarters 119 Draper avenue, at 7:30, and paraded to South Schenectady with red fire and a drum corps, followed by a large number of central Rotterdam residents.

Congressman Frank Crowther spoke first, and then left for Amsterdam, where he spoke to a joint meeting of the Seventh Ward Republican Club and the Polish Republican Club in Bigelow restaurant. Other speakers at South Schenectady were Senator Alex G. Baxter, Assemblymen Buhrmaster and Heck, and Allen Taylor, chairman of the Republican Service League, who spoke for the state ticket headed by Col. Donovan.

Two Big Meetings for Tomorrow Night

Tonight there are no meetings of the Republican organizations scheduled, but tomorrow night Republicans will meet in two places in the city to discuss the campaign.

German Americans have planned a large meeting for Turner Hall on Albany street while the Schenectady County Republican Club has planned a meeting for Downey's Dance hall on Clinton street at which the principal speaker is to be from Republican state headquarters.

Santa Monica, Calif
OUTLOOK

OCT 27 1932

Negro Voters Plan Meeting

Members of the Presidential Republican organization of the Bay district will hold one of the most important meetings of the campaign tomorrow evening in the headquarters at 101 Santa Monica boulevard, acording to an announcement from Arthur Reese, president.

Colored citizens and their friends are invited to meet the various speakers on the program. Those scheduled to appear include Clyde Woodworth, 16th district congressional candidate; Judge Thomas White, Los Angeles jurist; Hugh MacBeth, who will discuss proposed amendments; Alfred Newton representing Tallant Tubbs, senatorial aspirant, and Willis Taylor, attorney, who will discuss the republican administration.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL

OCT 29 1932

Colored G.O.P. Rally Draws Big Crowd

The auditorium of School 11, on Union St., was filled last night for the rally and entertainment given under the auspices of the Colored Republican Association of Hudson County.

Robert E. T. Walker, president, opened the proceedings with a few remarks and turned the meeting over to Alderwyn S. Thomas, master of ceremonies for the evening.

Rev. A. Clayton Powell, pastor of the Abbysynian Baptist Church of New York City, was the principal speaker and he set forth Republican issues of the campaign. Rev. Powell was introduced to the colored folks by Rev. Thomas H. White, pastor of the Bethesda Baptist Church on York St. Oother speakers were Mrs. Eunice Hunton Carter, of Brooklyn; Oliver Randolph, assistant United States District Attorney; Rev. William A. Byrd, and the Republican County Chairman, former Judge James W. McCarthy.

Star
Philadelphia, Pa.

OCT 27 1932

COLORED VOTERS ARE FOR HERBERT HOOVER

Former Senator William S. Vare Addresses Them in Varick Temple

NO ROOSEVELT SENTIMENT

Former Senator Wm. S. Vare came up from Atlantic City and addressed hismelf to the negro voters of Philadelphia last night.

"Why put a man out who understands the job and put one in who doesn't understand it?"

William S. Vare placed the question before colored voters of the 30th Ward at a meeting in Varick Tabernacle, Zion M E. Church, at 19th and Catherine sts.

"The answer," said Mr. Vare, "is that you will not be a party to any such procedure. I don't believe you will be enticed away from the party to which you have always been faithful and I know you will not fail it now."

Vare addressed the meeting largely because of reports of Roosevelt sentiment in the word. He returned last night convinced the report had been exaggerated and that the ballwick will produce the normal Re-
(Continued on Last Page)
publican majority on election day.

Councilman Edward J. Kelly, Senator Samuel W. Salus, Perry Howard, Republican National Committeeman from Mississippi; Quarter Session Clerk Blakely D. McCaughn, City Chairman James M. Hazlett, Judge Raymond MacNeilie, John C. Asbury, member of the City Committee; U. S. District Attorney Edward Wells and Mrs. S. W. Layton, chairman of the 30th Ward Women's Republican Club, were among the speakers at the rally.

Chairman Hazlett earlier in the evening met with a group of 26th Ward Republicans, who, four years ago, supported Al Smith and this year were inclined to back Roosevelt. The group is headed by Harry Hassard.

Hazlett stated that Hassard and his associates, 75 in number, had decided to turn in for the Hoover-Curtis ticket.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.
TRIBUNE

OCT 27 1932

NEGRO SOLON TALKS TONIGHT AT RALLIES

Negro voters of San Diego will be entertained at a dinner and a rally to be given this evening in honor of Fred M. Roberts, assemblyman, by the Young Men's Colored Republican league and the Young Women's Republican club.

Roberts is the only colored man ever to be elected to the California legislature. He is known as the "dean of the lower house," being the oldest member in point of service. He was first elected to the assembly 14 years ago. He is a newspaper publisher and an ardent supported of the Hoover-Curtis ticket.

About 30 leading Republicans have been invited to attend the dinner which is to be held at 6 o'clock in Cabrillo cafe. Roberts will share speaking honors with John R. Quinn former national commander of the American Legion.

At 8 p.m. more than 300 persons are expected to gather in the Logan school auditorium where Roberts and Quinn will speak again. Louis C Maire, central committee chairman; Dr. Ralph S. Roberts, county organization chairman, and Mrs. Celia Dunham, president of the county Republican Women's federation, will attend both the dinner and the rally

The following committee of six representatives of the clubs sponsoring the affair are in charge of arrangements: Joseph Bullock, Loston Brown, E. Boutte, Mrs. Ruth Richardson, Miss Frances McDonald and Mrs. Selura Fitz.

REPUBLICAN
Galena, Kans

OCT 28 1932

300 Attend Negro G. O. P. Meeting in Baxter Springs

Approximately 300 Negroes attended a Republican rally held in Baxter Springs Saturday night at the city hall which was reported as one of the most enthusiastic meetings held during the campaign.

The Rev. J. M. Bryant of Parsons and Attorney Bradshaw from Kansas City were the principal speakers. All county candidates were present and made brief talks.

Entertainment for the evening was furnished by the Anderson brothers colored quartet from Weir and Joe DeCicco, accordion player.

MARTINS FERRY, O.
TIMES

OCT 31 1932

COLORED ORATOR WILL SPEAK HERE TONIGHT

Tonight at 8 o'clock, Dr. J. D Bushnell, noted colored orator, will address a rally of Bellaire Republicans at the local Republican headquarters in the Kresge building. Dr Bushnell was secured through local Republican leaders who have charge of tonight's program. Another speaker will appear on tonight's program.

Next Monday night, the eve of the presidential election, another big rally will be held by local Republicans. Congressman Frank Murphy will be the principal speaker.

DES MOINES, IA.
REGISTER

OCT 28 1932

Dowell to Speak.

Congressman Dowell is to speak at 8 p. m. today before the Hoover-Curtis club, an organization of young Republican Negroes, at McCree hall. All Republican candidates have been invited.

ABILENE, KANS.
REFLECTOR

OCT 26 1932

COLORED REPUBLICANS MEET

Will Have Speaker From Topeka Here Thursday Evening

Abilene colored Republicans will have a meeting here at the court house on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. A speaker of prominence will be here from Topeka and everyone is invited to the meeting. The club has shown much enthusiasm in the coming election and the members are staunch backers of the Republican ticket. One of their usual large crowds is expected for the meeting Thursday night.

OMAHA, NEB.
WORLD-NEWS Eve Herald

OCT 27 1932

Young Negro republicans will hold a rally next Wednesday night at North Side headquarters, 2422 North Twenty-fourth street. Several candidates will speak.

Santa Monica, Calif.
OUTLOOK

OCT 26 1932

PLAN HOOVER RALLY

Negro republicans will hold a Hoover rally tomorrow at 8 p. m. at headquarters, No. 2, 1715 Fourth street, it was announced today by the Rev. F. W. Haynes, chairman. Several speakers are to be heard, he said, and urged a large attendance.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
DEMOCRAT & CHRONICLE

DEC 30 1932

Colored Republicans Stage Yuletide Fete

Seventy-five children and 35 unemployed adults were guests of the Colored Women's Republican Community Club at the home of Mrs Lulu Meadows, 33 Leopold Street yesterday afternoon.

The home was decorated with evergreens. Santa Claus, impersonated by Mrs. Selina Burks, distributed gifts in the light of a shining Christmas tree. The party was the feature event of the club's extensive program of welfare work.

Arrangements were in charge of Mrs. G. W. Burks, chairman, and Mrs. Lulu Scott, secretary.

A SOUND AND SENSIBLE PLATFORM

THE REPUBLICAN party of Colorado pledges itself for your welfare to the following: Colorado Statesman

To work for and support an adequate protective tariff on sugar, livestock, agricultural products, oils, minerals and all products coming in competition with foreign industries. 10-29-32

To reorganization of the state government in order to establish sound business principles in the conduct of public affairs. Denver, Colorado

To just and equitable tax reform as it specifically applies to the state and its institutions, and all other public agencies supported by taxation.

To the just recognition of Labor under conditions that will promote the welfare and well-being of every laboring man and woman.

To a thorough reform in the administration of the highway department and the substitution of business for favoritism in the building of roads.

A Republican legislature is essential to the support of a Republican governor in Colorado, if there is to be the thorough reorganization of the state's business that is vitally needed.

Political - 1932

Party Affiliation.

Republican.

Burrell's Stand Causes Speculation In N. J. Political Circles

Philadelphia Bulletin 12-1-32

Philadelphia Record

Newark, N. J., in the light of sensational weekend developments involving the Essex County members of the New Jersey State Assembly, Negroes here appear to be awaiting some indication from Assemblyman-elect J. Mercer Burrell on his attitude toward the continued dominance of the "Big Four" in state politics.

For, at the same time that evidences point toward repudiation of the four Negro members of the Advisory Committee to the State Republican Committee in most counties of the state, as indicated two weeks ago in the TRIBUNE, Jesse R. Salmon, Republican chairman of the county issued a fiery statement Friday in which he denounced "the self appointed leaders of the Republican party in the state". Salmon's statement was an aftermath of the definite and crushing defeat of David Baird, Jr., at Trenton last Tuesday when he unsuccessfully sought to name the president of the assembly.

Will Burrell Fight Board?

Consequently the question poised by Negroes for Burrell to answer is this: If Salmon, Burrell's leader and leader of Burrell's Essex asosciates in the Assembly, has repudiated the leadership of Baird and his associates in the state, will Burrell in turn repudiate the leadership of the "Big Four", all of whom have been termed mere tools of the defeated regime represented by Baird?

However, despite the fact that Burrell made his principal campaign appeal to younger and more progressive elements among Negroes as well as whites, the young assemblyman issued a statement to the TRIBUNE this week in which he comes out in strong defense of George E. Bates, Oliver Randolph, Mrs. Bessie B. Mention, and Mrs. Wilda R. Townsend, who comprise the so-called "Big Four." In other words Burrell will resist the tide of Baird repudiation set in motion by the County Chairman Friday.

Praises Wilda Townsend

Burrell's statement is a denial of a portion of a TRIBUNE story which stated among other things that the "Big Four" opposed his race for the legislature.

"In fairness to all parties I must take exception to a paragraph in your story of November 18th captioned 'Camden Voters Repudiate New Jersey's Big Four'," Burrell stated. "During the campaign I never had a more loyal and consistent supporter than Mrs. Wilda R. Townsend of Camden. Hon. Oliver Randolph also gave me encourageemnt and advice. At a meeting of one of the colored organizations in the middle of October Mr. George E. Bates stated publicly that he intended to support the colored candidate and denied having made contrary statements previously." Burrell adds that "nothing can be gained now by rehearsing the minor unpleasant instances of the campaign."

To Hold Progressive Meeting

The many who have cause to be dissatisfied with the record of the "Big Four" in both the presidential and the Baird campaigns had half hoped that the youthful assemblyman-elect would assume a more vigorous espousal of independence. Yet Burrell himself will probably issue a statement over the week-end clarifying his position on Baird leadership in the light of Salmon's recent declaration of complete independence of that leadership.

Meanwhile, the scepter of independent Republican leadership may be snatched from Burrell by the leaders of a scheduled meeting of progressives from all over the state to be held in Trenton soon unless he takes the overwhelming opportunity of making a declaration of political independence for the Negro himself.

This meeting will be composed of the same elements which encouraged the candidacy of Dr. Thomas H. Wright of Newark and Mrs. Smith of Jersey City who ran on independent tickets for delegates-at-large to the National Republican convention last Spring. Their race was a dramatic protest against the selection of two members of the "Big Four" for those same positions—Oliver Randolph and Mrs. Townsend. The meeting will also comprise the same elements which opposed "Big Four" campaign tactics in Trenton, Camden and other centers.

The Progressive Inter-Allied Clubs of this city, headed by J. Franklin King and comprising practically all active leaders of younger people in the county may also take a stand on the anti-Baird leadership. This organization supported Burrell throughout his campaign.

Isaacs Sacrificed Trip For His Race

Courier 8-27-32

Passed Up Hoover Invitation to Avoid Prejudice and Animosity to Race Which Would Have Followed His Going.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25—(ANP)—Charles Isaacs, business man of Natchez, Miss., who was invited by President Hoover to the notification luncheon at the White House August 11, did not remain in Natchez because he was afraid to go to the luncheon, but because he felt that he could serve his friends in his race by not going, it has been learned here.

White papers reported that Mr. Isaacs did not go because he did not have the money and because he felt, as a Southern Negro, his feet did not belong beneath a white man's table.

The Pittsburgh Courier telegraphed Mr. Isaacs as to the truth of the statements in the white papers. At the time he received the telegram there were several persons in his store, one of them being an excursionist from Chicago. This person reports that Mr. Isaacs refrained from giving his real reason for not going in his response to The Courier, but explained by the following to friends who were in the store at the time:

"Those white reporters have written up a lot of bunk. I did not tell them any of the things they have attributed to me, nor did I say anything to any of them or anybody which could have suggested the ridiculous things they have written.

"My personal position in the matter had nothing to do with my staying away from the dinner. However, I knew that if I went the fact would receive a great deal of publicity. I knew that these same white papers would do all they could to stir up racial animosity because I went. Whatever stories they might write, they could do little to injure me personally.

"But I felt that the hatred in whites they might kindle could be used to the detriment of members of my race who are not as well able to protect themselves as I am.

"Negroes are now seeking jobs in this section. So are whites. Both Negroes and poor whites are in need. They must get help from the whites who have something. I did not know how many Negroes seeking work or help might be turned down because of race prejudice which might have been aroused in this section because I simply availed myself of the right to accept an invitation to luncheon and to perform a citizen's function on the notification committee. It seemed to me that there was more involved in my stand and how it affected the relations of poor Negroes who must live among prejudiced whites who hold the upper hand than there was in just showing up for a luncheon, especially since I knew that others of my friends would be at the luncheon to make a showing for our race."

New Party Lineup in South Predicted by Dr. C. B. Gosnell

Courier 12-24-32

DETROIT, Dec. 28.—(AP)—A prediction that the "solid south" will be broken and progressive and conservative parties will be formed from the democratic and republican line-ups were made here today by Dr. Cullen B. Gosnell, president of the Southern Political Science Association.

Dr. Gosnell said the party alignments of the future will be along economic lines rather than sectional and this would result in smashing traditions in the south. Dr. Gosnell, associate professor of history and government at Emory University, Atlanta, addressed the meeting of the American Political Science Association.

"I venture the prediction that in the near future the progressives will join together to form one party and the conservatives will do likewise," Dr. Gosnell said. "Possibly the farm element of the south will become the new progressive democrats, joining with the progressives of the east and west, and the southern manufacturers will unite with the commercial and industrial elements of the east in the republican party."

Dr. Gosnell pointed to the support of progressive republican leaders of the democratic presidential nominee in November in preference to the republican candidate. He said another

reason for his prediction was President's Hoover's theory "that the big businessman must be given financial aid by the government in order to restore prosperity" while Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt believed the man at the bottom must be helped before prosperity can return.

"Finally, many progressive democrats waged successful battles against conservatives for seats in the United States senate this year. Governor Richard B. Russell Jr. defeated Congressman Charles R. Crisp for the seat left vacant by the late Senator Harris, of Georgia. Russell is very popular with the rural people of this state and that accounts largely for his election over the veteran and able legislator."

He pointed to results of elections in North Carolina, Louisiana and Arkansas and said the leadership of the democratic party is falling into the hands of the progressives.

He said the effects of the present economic condition have brought a demand on the part of the southern farmer for a high protective tariff on farm products, causing southern statesmen to reverse their traditional attitude for the low tariff.

"The demand for a high protective tariff by the farmer may eventually be good, for free trade may come out of this. If all goods are protected the advantage that either group may possess now will be offset."

Referring to the effect of economic conditions on party alignments, he said: "It has resulted in a closer solidarity of the farm population of the whole country. The farmers are beginning to realize they have common interests, no matter what part of the country they may live, and that they can improve their condition by sticking together in politics.

"This will be very wholesome for the south, for we may expect it to have a real national outlook in the future and the so-called 'solid south' will then become a thing of the past.

"The negro question may be relegated to the scrap heap, where it belongs, and campaigns will be fought on real issues, especially the economic issues, and not on personalities as at the present time."

Young Colored G. O. P. Seeks Fund To Help the Needy Through Loans

The Young Colored Republican Club has seen the necessity for extending its activities to social welfare work. Acting upon the investigation of a committee which has studied conditions among the colored of the Fourth Ward the club will raise funds for relief to be administered on a loan basis. The club will seek a fund of $3500.

Hubert Saunders, president of the club, and James A. Pawley, financial chairman, the latter being in charge of the fund-raising scheme, announced this week that the committee's investigations disclose the fact that many worthy colored families in the Fourth Ward are suffering dire need but have refrained from appealing for aid rather than become a public burden. Loath to accept alms, they would accept loans.

It is the plan of the Young Colored Republican Club to advance these loans in the form of cash vouchers to be used for rent, food, heat, and other necessities. These loans are to be made to any worthy case, without security, and may be repaid by the debtor at any future date that he finds conveneint. All such repaid loans will be set aside by the organization exclusively for the use of charity. Unlimited cooperation will be exercised with all other charitable institutions in this community to prevent waste and duplication of effort.

Based on a 20 family schedule, the funds collected will be distributed as follows: rent for four months, $20 per month, $1600; food for four months at $5 per week, $1600; heat, gas and electric, $300, for a total of $3500.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA.
SENTINEL

NOV 25 1932

NEGRO DESERTS G. O. P.

One well informed West Virginia citizen estimates that half of the colored voters in this state voted for Roosevelt for president in the recent election. The colored race seems to have broken away from the G. O. P. and reports from every state indicate that the Negro will vote independently hereafter.

His ballot has been dominated by the Republican politicians far too long and now he is going to require greater recognition than in the past.

Three largely Negro precincts in a Kansas City ward gave Roosevelt 1,050 votes and Hoover 388. Forty per cent of 6,000 Negroes voting in Virginia went for Roosevelt, it is believed. Ohio showed a large increase in the Democratic Negro vote.

The colored vote is large enough in many states to cast the deciding ballot between the two major parties. The G. O. P. will have to do a lot of planning and thinking about the colored vote in future years.

Political-1932

Republican

Party Affiliation

GREENVILLE, TEX.
EVE. BANNER

OCT 4 - 1932

A DESPICABLE CAMPAIGN.

Not since the Republican national committee permitted, if it did not actually encourage, the raising of the religious issue against Governor Smith in 1928, has a more contemptible form of campaign been indulged in by any body in this country than that which is being carried on by negro Republican leaders in the Middle Western cities against Roosevelt and Garner. The Republican committee, we are sure, would disavow responsibility for dirt that Oscar DePriest, the Chicago negro congressman, and another negro politician from Mississippi, are spreading. But they can not escape moral responsibility for what those two negroes are doing in the name of the Republican party.

DePriest, according to reports of his speeches, is going about among the negroes in the Northern and Middle Western cities telling them that the Democrats are working a scheme to get a Southerner from a "Ku Klux ridden State" into the White House. Roosevelt's health is bad, he tells them. He will not last six months, if he is elected. Then John Garner will become president. Then DePriest and his dusky colleague from Mississippi load up their audiences with frightful pictures of negro persecution in the South, of the terrors of Ku Kluxism, and the risks of lynching negroes are alleged to run when they live in the South.

This clearly is carrying political license to excess. The attempt to arouse sectional and racial prejudice, for political or any other purpose, is highly reprehensible. It is bad enough to lie about the physical condition of the Democratic nominee, and to peddle weird conceptions of Democratic plans. But to seek to stir up hatred among the people of one section against the people of another section on false and exaggerated accounts of condition is much worse.--Houston Post.

SEATTLE, WASH.
TIMES

OCT 3 - 1932

DEPRIEST TALKS TO NEGROES AT LOCAL MEETING

Colored Republican Club of State Welcomes Its Distinguished Visitor; Morrow Is Touring State

Republican offensive for the national ticket in the state of Washington began to intensify yesterday when Congressman Oscar DePriest, Negro of Chicago, spoke in Tacoma and Seattle. The week's program continues with radio addresses by Secretary of the Treasury Ogden Mills and President Herbert Hoover this evening and tomorrow evening carried on nation-wide hook-ups, followed by a three-day speaking tour in this state by former Gov. Edwin P. Morrow of Kentucky.

The DePriest meeting yesterday was under the direction of the Washington State Colored Republican Club and overflowed the Mount Zion Baptist Church at 19th Avenue and East Madison Street. Delegations came from points in Western Washington for a breakfast gathering and a late afternoon political conference at the Dunbar Hotel, 21st Avenue and East Madison Street.

Mills on Radio

Secretary Mills speaks in Los Angeles this evening. Washington radio listeners will hear him between 8:30 and 9:30 o'clock over KOMO, Seattle; KGW, Portland, and KHQ, Spokane. President Hoover's speech in Des Moines will be heard from the same stations between 5:30 and 6:30 o'clock tomorrow evening.

Former Governor Morrow will speak in Spokane Thursday, Tacoma Friday and Bellingham Saturday. During the daylight hours of Friday and Saturday he will visit a number of the smaller cities of Puget Sound, first going through the valleys which lie between Seattle and Tacoma and then stopping en route to Bellingham at Everett, Mount Vernon and other points.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
NEWS

OCT 4 1932

EFFORTS OF HOOVER LAUDED AT MEETING

President Hampered by Democrats, Says Brokenburr.

COLORED FOLK HEAR TALK

Asserting that the efforts of the Democrats to place responsibility for the depression on President Hoover and the Republican administration are "ridiculous and without basis of fact," Robert Lee Brokenburr, colored, Indianapolis attorney and Republican nominee for the state legislature, addressed a meeting of the colored organization of the Republican Union in the First ward, Monday night.

The meeting, held at the clubrooms at Nineteenth street and Columbia avenue, was well attended. In addition to Brokenburr, a number of county candidates were introduced by Edward Scott, president of the club.

"The President, in trying to put into effect his policies for rehabilitation of the country following the depression," said Brokenburr, "has been handicapped and harassed by a non-sympathetic congress. The house has been Democratic and the senate, in effect, has been the same, with the coalition group joining with the Democratic senators."

In addition, Brokenburr pointed out, Franklin D. Roosevelt has been Governor of New York throughout the period of the depression, and his running mate, John Garner, has been Speaker of the house during the entire period, "but neither one has advanced a single constructive idea to aid the people in the depression."

Others who spoke at the meeting included Frank Cones, nominee for county treasurer; Charles Mann for county commissioner, Orel Chitwood, for sheriff, and others.

Old-Fashioned Rally Planned.

Plans for an old-fashioned rally to be held the night of October 28 by the Second Ward Republican Club, Inc. were announced Tuesday by J. Edward Blackburn, president. The meeting, following a parade through the north side streets, will be held at 2330 Ashland avenue. County and state candidates will march in the parade and appear at the meeting. There also will be delegations from each of the eighteen precincts in the ward. Following the speeches there will be a dance, musical program and refreshments. The committee which is completing arrangements for the rally is composed of Haves R. Shafer, chairman of the Second ward; Mrs. Leila Young, vice-chairman, and Charles Minton, Ira Strohm, John E. Roessner and Noah Wilhite.

G. O. P. MEETING ARRANGED.

National Committee Representative to Speak Thursday.

A schedule of meetings for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings climaxed by the Wayne Township Lincoln Club meeting Thursday evening at which Monteville Flowers, representative of the Republican national committee, will speak, was announced Tuesday at Republican county headquarters.

Judge Elmer Q. Lockyear, candidate for re-election as judge of the appellate court, spoke Tuesday noon at the meeting of the Republican veterans in the Hotel Washington. Meetings scheduled for Tuesday evening were at 555 West Twenty-seventh street and at 2330 Ashland avenue.

The Wednesday meetings will be at the Indiana Council of Republican Women at noon at the Columbia Club and in the evening at 56 South Tuxedo street and the Land-O-Dance hall east of the city in the National road.

In addition to the Wayne township affair Thursday evening meetings also will be held at 971 West Twenty-seventh street, 1220 Yandes street, 753 North Elder avenue and at the home of Robert Fisher at State Road 29 and Stop 6.

Colored G. O. P. Voters to Organize.

Organization of a colored voters division of the Republican Union was to be arranged Tuesday afternoon at a meeting of colored leaders with officials of the Union on the fifteenth floor of the New City Trust building.

Warner Jewell, who has been named director of the colored division of the Union, was in charge of the meeting. Plans were to be completed for organization of colored voters into groups such as have been formed of both women and men.

TOLEDO, O.
BLADE

OCT 6 - 1932

G. O. P. MEETINGS ARE ARRANGED

George H. Bender Will Speak Here Thursday Evening.

George H. Bender, Republican nominee for congressman-at-large, will address voters of the Fifteenth ward Thursday evening in Highland park shelter house. Harry Curtis, ward chairman, will preside and other candidates will be introduced.

There will be a meeting of Republican candidates in Trilby fire hall Friday night. Third ward Young Republican voters will meet Friday night in the hall at Locust and Palmer streets.

Eleventh ward Republican women will meet Friday afternoon in K. of P. hall, Sylvania and Lewis avenues, Mrs. B. H. Thompson presiding. The Colored Women's Republican club will meet Friday night in 503 Pinewood avenue, Mrs. W. L. Easley, hostess.

The Fourteenth ward Democratic headquarters have been opened in 308 Junction avenue, with Ignatius Jasinski in charge.

SAN DIEGO, CAILF
SUN

SEP 27 1932

NEGRO VOTERS FAVOR REPUBLICANS, CLAIM

Belief that Negro voters of San Diego are rallying solidly behind the Republican standards, following the two day visit here of Oscar De Priest, Negro congressman from Chicago, Ill., was expressed today by Louis C. Maire chairman of the Republican County Central committee.

Maire said an address by De Priest before a mass meeting of white and colored voters in Logan school Sunday night, sponsored by the committee, roused the Negro voters to prompt organization in behalf of the Republican ticket.

TIMES

Weirton W. Va.

OCT 4 1932

Young Republican Colored Club To Meet Tonigh

The Young Men's Colored Republican organization of Weirton will meet tonight at the Dunbar school on Weir avenue with Rev erand J. H. Dennis in charge. The meeting will get under way at 8 o'clock. Officials of the club have invited the public at large and the Butler district Republican candidates in particular. A large attendance is expected. James Gibson, president, will preside.

NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE

OCT 9 1932

Negro Voters Pledge Support To President

Rev. H. H. Proctor Tells of Pilgrimage to Washington by Units From 20 States

Received at White House

Lincoln's Promises Held Sacred Trust of Party

By Henry Hugh Proctor

Pastor of Nazarene Congregational Church, Brooklyn

As I tried to show in a series of articles in the New York Herald Tribune in August, 1931, the northward migratory movement of a million Negroes during and after the World War has greatly increased the importance of that race as a voting factor in the national election. Admittedly the coming Presidential election will be close, and the million votes cast by Negro men and women may be its deciding factor.

Recognizing this, the National Republican Committee invited representative Negro men and women from the East and the West to make a pilgrimage to Washington to meet the President. I was pleased to join the Eastern delegation which mobilized in New York City Friday evening, September 30, for the journey to Washington. In the five Pullman cars put at their disposal there were business men, social workers, editors, teachers and clergymen.

The most distinguished personage of the group was Charles M. Mitchel of West Virginia, United States Minister to Liberia, who, with Francis E. Rivers, is directing the Negro forces from the Republican headquarters at the Waldorf.

Arriving at the capital early Saturday morning, we met a similar delegation which had mobilized at Chicago. Probably the outstanding man of this delegation was the Rev. Dr. L. K. Williams, president of the National Baptist Convention and the pastor of the Mount Olive Baptist Church, with its 10,000 members and reputed to be the largest Protestant church in the world.

Delegates From Twenty States

These delegates, numbering more than 100 and representing twenty states, were cordially welcomed at the new Masonic Temple by the local committee, of which John R. Hawkins was the head. After greetings from one of the President's closest advisers the delegation went to the White House to meet the President.

The chief spokesman for the delegation was Roscoe Conklin Simmons, who made a speech in seconding the nomination of the President at the Chicago convention, likening him to Lincoln. In a moving and quiet address Mr. Simmons expressed to the President the misgivings with which others had sought to infect them, but assured him of their continued loyalty and support.

"We do not, as citizens, ask for any special favors," said Mr. Simmons "but we will not be satisfied with anything less than that which is granted to all other citizens."

After other brief addresses, in which Mrs. Wilda Townsend, of New Jersey spoke for the women of the race, the President spoke with simplicity and directness. He expressed admiration for the recent progress of the race, making special mention of Tolan and Metcalf, Olympic heroes. He also expressed the intention of carrying out the policies of Lincoln with respect to the Negro, whom he regarded as an integral part of the body politic.

Reiterates Party Pledge

"You may be assured that our party will not abandon or depart from its traditional duty toward the American Negro," concluded the President. "I shall sustain this pledge given in the first instance by the immortal Lincoln and transmitted by him to those who followed as a sacred trust. The right of liberty, justice and equal opportunity is yours. The President of the United States is ever obligated to the maintenance of those sacred trusts to the full extent of his authority. I appreciate your presence here today as an evidence of your friendship."

After the President's address, which was most cordially received, he was photographed with the delegation When the dozen photographers had finished the President greeted each one with a shake of the hand. Being assured by one clergyman that he was remembered every Sabbath in his pulpit, the President expressed gratitude

After being conducted through the White House, the party returned to its rendezvous to hear reports from the field and to map out lines of action. Reports from the field were unanimous in revealing deepseated restlessness of the voters in view of the depression. There also were racial grievances from the lack of adequate recognition. These arguments were met by the statement that the President was not only not responsible for the depression but that the measures he espoused kept things from being worse.

Racial Grievances Discussed

In regard to racial grievances it was held that we should not let our grievances overshadow our opportunities, and that the President's chief opponent offered nothing in the way of removing the things complained of They were warned not to jump out of the frying pan into the fire. One of the delegates expressed the matter in this wise:

"I am not yet ready to vote against the party that gave me the ballot. I appreciate the fine way in which the President has met the world panic, which he did not create and which he would be as unable to stop as he would a thunderstorm. The policies he has set in motion require time for effectiveness, and he should not be denied an opportunity to see them through Unless he is re-elected we shall see terrible times this winter.

"As a prohibitionist, I am not fully satisfied with his stand on the liquor question, but it is the best he could do under the circumstances, and his constructive stand is far superior to that of his opponent, who would yield to immediate repeal. I like the running mate of the President much better than I do that of his opponent For these and other reasons I have made up my mind to stand by Hoover and the Republican party in the coming election."

Uphold Hoover Leadership

After a dinner in the evening tendered by the local committee, with Perry Howard as toastmaster, when addresses were given by such representative speakers as "Mayor" Dalmus Steele of Harlem, the delegates went back to their homes inspired to help return the President to the White House, confident that through him would return that prosperity for all in which they would surely share.

Since that pilgrimage it is significant to note that Republicans of New York among whom are 287,066 Negroes of voting age, have made the Rev. Dr A. Clayton Powell, pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, in Harlem, the largest church in the largest Negro city in the world, a Presidential elector-at-large. If Pennsylvania, which has 277,355 Negro voters Illinois, which has 226,692, and Ohio with her 199,291, should do likewise what an appeal would be made to the Negro electorate throughout the nation.

"LIBERTY, JUSTICE AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY"

"The right of liberty, justice and equal opportunity is yours. The President of the United States is ever obligated to the maintenance of these sacred trusts to the full extent of his authority."

Thus spake President Hoover to his Negro henchmen who swallowed it, hook, line and sinker.

These are very fine words and sound very good but they are meaningless words when uttered by President Hoover.

Herbert Hoover has been President of these United States for three years and six months. There are more than 13,000,000 Negro American citizens under his jurisdiction. President Hoover has the first time to raise his hand or his voice in "the maintenance of the sacred rights" of the American Negro (citizens—if you please).

He has not been just, nor has he given or even granted the Negro an equal opportunity in his administration nor in the various governmental departments under his authority.

More than 100 Negroes have been lynched and several of them burned, four of them within an hundred miles of the White House, since Mr. Hoover has been President. When did he exert "his authority" to protect "the sacred trust" of life and liberty and justice? Not in a single instance has he raised his voice against lynching nor even suggested a remedy for it. Was he sincere when he spoke those words? There is not a Negro in these United States who believes President Hoover was sincere in his address to the Negroes, with whom he condescended to stand for a picture.

For the past thirty years, Negroes have been disfranchised all over the South. They are counted for representation and denied a voice to be represented. Mr. Hoover certainly is aware of that fact. He has condoned and promoted it. Does he call that "liberty, justice and equal opportunity" and why has he not demonstrated "his authority" in "these sacred trusts?" What is more sacred to an American citizen than his suffrage?

President Hoover and the Republican party have acquiesced in the wholesale disfranchisement of Negro suffrage and are therefore as guilty of it as the perpetrators "Liberty, justice and equal opportunity." Those words coming from President Hoover in the light of his past performances are enough to make you laugh. President Hoover must think all the Negroes of this country are as gullible as Roscoe Simmons. Well, Mr. President, they are not, and thousands of them who can exercise their suffrage will speak out on November the 8th against your failure to discharge your duty in exercising your authority for "liberty, justice and equal opportunity."

We have not forgotten the injustice of the Hoover administration toward our Gold Star Mothers who were jim crowed in cattle ships on their trip to France. That is a sample of President Hoover's "justice and equal opportunity." And the Republicans expect us to swallow all of these injustices and humiliations and go like sheep to the polls and vote the Republican ticket. The party of Lincoln minus his spirit and principles is only a shell of Lincoln's ideals. It is a name only.

President Hoover expects us to forget his nomination of Judge Parker for the Supreme Court and the endorsement of Montgomery of Mississippi for United States Marshal over the protests of Mrs. Booze and hundreds of Negro women, after Montgomery had declared there is not a virtuous Negro woman in this country.

President Hoover has been asked many times to issue an executive order eliminating the photograph from civil service applications. He has not responded. He has been asked to eliminate discriminations in the various governmental departments in Washington, giving the Negro the "equal opportunity" which he declared is their "right." He has turned a deaf ear to this appeal. In the face of all of this he tells the Negro delegation that "liberty, justice and equal opportunity is yours." And that he is "obligated to the maintenance of these sacred trusts." What did President Hoover really mean?

NEW YORK
HERALD-TRIBUNE

OCT 9 1932

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The chief spokesman for the delegation was Roscoe Conklin Simmons, who made a speech in seconding the nomination of the President at the Chicago convention, likening him to Lincoln. In a moving and quiet address Mr. Simmons expressed to the President the misgivings with which others had sought to infect them, but assured him of their continued loyalty and support.

"We do not, as citizens, ask for any special favors," said Mr. Simmons "but we will not be satisfied with anything less than that which is granted to all other citizens."

After other brief addresses, in which Mrs. Wilda Townsend, of New Jersey spoke for the women of the race, the President spoke with simplicity and directness. He expressed admiration for the recent progress of the race, making special mention of Tolan and Metcalf, Olympic heroes. He also expressed the intention of carrying out the policies of Lincoln with respect to the Negro, whom he regarded as an integral part of the body politic.

Reiterates Party Pledge

"You may be assured that our party will not abandon or depart from its traditional duty toward the American Negro," concluded the President. "I shall sustain this pledge given in the first instance by the immortal Lincoln and transmitted by him to those who followed as a sacred trust. The right of liberty, justice and equal opportunity is yours. The President of the United States is ever obligated to the maintenance of those sacred trusts to the full extent of his authority. I appreciate your presence here today as an evidence of your friendship."

After the President's address, which was most cordially received, he was photographed with the delegation. When the dozen photographers had finished the President greeted each one with a shake of the hand. Being assured by one clergyman that he was remembered every Sabbath in his pulpit, the President expressed gratitude.

After being conducted through the White House, the party returned to its rendezvous to hear reports from the field and to map out lines of action. Reports from the field were unanimous in revealing deep-seated restlessness of the voters in view of the depression. There also were racial grievances from the lack of adequate recognition. These arguments were met by the statement that the President was not only not responsible for the depression but that the measures he espoused kept things from being worse.

Racial Grievances Discussed

In regard to racial grievances it was held that we should not let our grievances overshadow our opportunities, and that the President's chief opponent offered nothing in the way of removing the things complained of. They were warned not to jump out of the frying pan into the fire. One of the delegates expressed the matter in this wise:

"I am not yet ready to vote against the party that gave me the ballot. I appreciate the fine way in which the President has met the world panic, which he did not create and which he would be as unable to stop as he would a thunderstorm. The policies he has set in motion require time for effectiveness, and he should not be denied an opportunity to see them through. Unless he is re-elected we shall see terrible times this winter.

"As a prohibitionist, I am not fully satisfied with his stand on the liquor question, but it is the best he could do under the circumstances, and his constructive stand is far superior to that of his opponent, who would yield to immediate repeal. I like the running mate of the President much better than I do that of his opponent. For these and other reasons I have made up my mind to stand by Hoover and the Republican party in the coming election."

Uphold Hoover Leadership

After a dinner in the evening tendered by the local committee, with Perry Howard as toastmaster, when addresses were given by such representative speakers as "Mayor" Dalmus Steele of Harlem, the delegates went back to their homes inspired to help return the President to the White House, confident that through him would return that prosperity for all in which they would surely share.

Since that pilgrimage it is significant to note that Republicans of New York among whom are 287,066 Negroes of voting age, have made the Rev. Dr. A. Clayton Powell, pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, in Harlem, the largest church in the largest Negro city in the world, a Presidential elector-at-large. If Pennsylvania, which has 277,355 Negro voters, Illinois, which has 226,692, and Ohio with her 199,291, should do likewise what an appeal would be made to the Negro electorate throughout the nation.

"LIBERTY, JUSTICE AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY"

"The right of liberty, justice and equal opportunity is yours. The President of the United States is ever obligated to the maintenance of these sacred trusts to the full extent of his authority."

Thus spake President Hoover to his Negro henchmen who swallowed it, hook, line and sinker.

These are very fine words and sound very good but they are meaningless words when uttered by President Hoover.

Herbert Hoover has been President of these United States for three years and six months. There are more than 13,000,000 Negro American citizens under his jurisdiction. President Hoover has the first time to raise his hand or his voice in "the maintenance of the sacred rights" of the American Negro (citizens—if you please).

He has not been just, nor has he given or even granted the Negro an equal opportunity in his administration nor in the various governmental departments under his authority.

More than 100 Negroes have been lynched and several of them burned, four of them within an hundred miles of the White House, since Mr. Hoover has been President. When did he exert "his authority" to protect "the sacred trust" of life and liberty and justice? Not in a single instance has he raised his voice against lynching nor even suggested a remedy for it. Was he sincere when he spoke those words? There is not a Negro in these United States who believes President Hoover was sincere in his address to the Negroes, with whom he condescended to stand for a picture.

For the past thirty years, Negroes have been disfranchised all over the South. They are counted for representation and denied a voice to be represented. Mr. Hoover certainly is aware of that fact. He has condoned and promoted it. Does he call that "liberty, justice and equal opportunity" and why has he not demonstrated "his authority" in "these sacred trusts?" What is more sacred to an American citizen than his suffrage?

President Hoover and the Republican party have acquiesced in the wholesale disfranchisement of Negro suffrage and are therefore as guilty of it as the perpetrators. "Liberty, justice and equal opportunity." Those words coming from President Hoover in the light of his past performances are enough to make you laugh. President Hoover must think all the Negroes of this country are as gullible as Roscoe Simmons. Well, Mr. President, they are not, and thousands of them who can exercise their suffrage will speak out on November the 8th against your failure to discharge your duty in exercising your authority for "liberty, justice and equal opportunity."

We have not forgotten the injustice of the Hoover administration toward our Gold Star Mothers who were jimcrowed in cattle ships on their trip to France. That is a sample of President Hoover's "justice and equal opportunity." And the Republicans expect us to swallow all of these injustices and humiliations and go like sheep to the polls and vote the Republican ticket. The party of Lincoln minus his spirit and principles is only a shell of Lincoln's ideals. It is a name only.

President Hoover expects us to forget his nomination of Judge Parker for the Supreme Court and the endorsement of Montgomery of Mississippi for United States Marshal over the protests of Mrs. Booze and hundreds of Negro women, after Montgomery had declared there is not a virtuous Negro woman in this country.

President Hoover has been asked many times to issue an executive order eliminating the photograph from civil service applications. He has not responded. He has been asked to eliminate discrimination in the various governmental departments in Washington, giving the Negro the "equal opportunity" which he declared is their "right." He has turned a deaf ear to this appeal. In the face of all of this he tells the Negro delegation that "liberty, justice and equal opportunity is yours." And that he is "obligated to

What did President Hoover really mean?

Party Affiliation

Many Negro Republican Leaders Will Be Present

Savannah, Ga.

Going to Macon Determined to Organize for War On Lily-Whiteism

GREAT RESENTMENT AGAINST ROSE

Claims Georgia Politics Will Ever Be In Turmoil As Long As He Leads

"I fully expect the Bibb County Courthouse at Macon to be crowded beyond its normal capacity next Saturday, so great is the enthusiasm and determination of our people all over the state," said J. G. Lemon, local attorney and Republican leader yesterday. "Judging from reports coming into my office from all quarters of the state, our people are thoroughly aroused and alive to the serious aspect of lily-whiteisms as it has been imposed upon the Negro people in Georgia by Rose and Arnold, at the instance of the Postmaster General of the United States, and the rank and file of black people all over Georgia are rising up to make the fight of their lives. They believe thoroughly that they are fighting for a great principle, with their backs to the wall, and they are coming to Macon with a determination to organize for a war on lily-whiteism which will not abate until every vestige of the scourge is wiped out and until every proponent of it has been driven from the party. There is great resentment toward J. T. Rose, an Ohioan who has come into Georgia and has been foisted upon the party and the people by influences at Washington, and it would seem that there will be no peace in Georgia Republican ranks until Rose is disposed of."

"All of us know that if our people shall come together in a solid phalanx in the consciousness of our might at the polls it will be easy to rid the state of the few lily whites who would control the party for the sake of the federal jobs to be dished out every four years. They do not represent the high minded, law-abiding white people of Georgia, and they will find little comfort even among the Democrats of our state."

"Leaders from all over Georgia will participate in the Macon meeting and it will represent the best element of the race in the state. When it is considered that the very political life of the race is at stake in the fight on Rose and Arnold it is past difficult to see how any colored man would not be in entire sympathy with the movement and how any outstanding citizen could remain away from Macon. Every one ought at least wire in his approval of our stand."

It will never be an easy job to defeat or discourage or to intimidate men like S. S. Humbert, Sol C. Clemmons, J. C. DuBignon, T. C. Williams, Dr. L. M. Hill, J. H. Watson, J. E. Elders, J. T. Rattoree, W. C. Shipman, J. I. Grant, L. B. Toomer, W. S. Scott, E. B. Jefferson, E. J. Matthews, Dr. W. H. Bubb, and scores of others who have enlisted in this plan to so organize our group in this state that it can be called into action in a moment, and with power to effect its legitimate purposes. It is our plan at Macon to effect a smooth-working body, composed of men and women who cannot be bribed or traded with by some empty promise of political perferment. I believe our group is largely through with empty honors, cheap official recognition and meaningless political objective. We are well on the road to work for advantage for the masses, to be procured and made secure by our votes. We will set to work first to stamp out lily-whiteism and our object will be to cooperate with that large and growing number of fairminded white Republicans who believe in the ancient high principles of Lincoln Republicanism."

It is hoped that a large number of people will take advantage of the cheap railroad fare of $3 for the round trip to attend the Macon convention. It is free and open to every Republican voter. It is especially desirable to have a large number of ministers of the state present, and many have signified their intention to be present and to announce their stand on the political questions of the day.

NEGRO G. O. P. CHIEFS TO 'CARRY ON' FIGHT

Constitution 5-10-32

Determination to "carry on" was expressed here Wednesday by B. F. Cofer, negro, secretary of the faction of the republican party in Georgia which is backing Mamie Williams, negro, of Savannah, for re-election as republican national committeewoman. The administration-recognized republican organization of the state made clear its intention to leave Mamie Williams off the national committee by failing to indorse her at the March convention. They plan to select a white woman for the place.

Opposing the republican state central committee set up recognized by the Washington administration, a faction met in Macon last week and elected 16 delegates to the national convention in Chicago and indorsed Mamie Williams for re-election. They also nominated H. H. Nichols, of Albany, a white man, for national committeeman. This place is now held by Captain J. W. Arnold, of Athens. The March convention indorsed Captain Arnold for re-election and instructed the Chicago delegation to that end.

Augusta, Ga.

The Macon convention delegates say they will carry their fight first before the national committee, which meets in Chicago June 7, to make up the temporary roll of the convention.

S. C. Lily Whites Name Four Colored As State Delegate

Gary Guardian 5-7-32

COLUMBIA, S. C. — (CNS) — Two Negro delegates and two Negro alternates will be on the delegation of the Hambright Republican faction of this state, commonly known as the "lily-whites." This delegation, which will contest the right to seats in the Republican National Convention in Chicago this June with the regular Republican group, headed by National Republican Committeeman Joseph Tolbert, selected Negro delegates at a rump convention held here recently. No Negroes were on the convention floor of the "lily-whites' convention, despite the selection of four of their number on the delegation.

The colored men selected were J. M. Maxwell of Orangeburg, delegate; S. D. Brown of Spartanburg as alternates.

Perry Howard to Head Delegation at Convention

Commercial Appeal

JACKSON, Tenn., May 20.—The Perry Howard faction to the Republican national convention in Chicago in June has been announced as follows: Perry W. Howard, E. E. Hindman, Mrs. Mary C. Booze, S. D. Redmond, W. W. McDonough, J. B. Woods, W. L. Moon, Mrs. Celia Cook Davis, Fred Miller, N. D. Robinson and W. J. Hale.

With National Committeeman Howard leading the delegation a bitter fight will be staged against the Lamont Rowland "lily-white" faction before the credential committee and if unsuccessful before the convention itself.

'LILY WHITES' WIN LEADERSHIP HERE

'Black And Tans' Are Refused Recognition At District Republican Meeting

Advertiser

Republicans of the Second Congressional District yesterday elected Charles B. Kennamer, Jr., and Capt. J. F. Brawner as district delegates to the National Republican Convention in Chicago and chose several other officers in the District organization. 5-19-32

The question of leadership in the Republican party in Montgomery County was presumed to be virtually settled also when the district executive committee seated the "lily white" group of delegates and denied the "black and tan" delegates a seat in the convention.

Each group has also chosen delegates to the State Republican Convention in Birmingham today but the action of the district chiefs yesterday was regarded as indicative of the course the State convention may be expected to follow.

In the event the State convention also seats the "lily whites" or "bolter" delegation Charles B. Kennamer, Jr., will replace R. H. Harris, negro, as chairman of the Republican County Executive Committee. Harris has held the place of chairman for many years.

The district convention yesterday elected Dr. W. C. Smith, of Red Level, as chairman of the district executive committee and G. F. Schad, of Brewton, as secretary. Montgomery Ala.

The convention also nominated Frank Burchard, of Foley, as a congressional candidate to oppose Congressman Lister Hill.

Alternate delegates to the National convention are E. S. Purdue, and V. B. Huff.

The plea of the "black and tan" delegation for recognition was presented to the executive committee by J. T. Wheeler while Dr. Victor Hovis spoke in behalf of the "lily white" delegates.

Members of the county delegation who will attend the State convention in Birmingham today are: W. Y. Eaker, E. N. Ethington, George N. King, Ralph Kennamer and A. W. Richie.

The county delegation to the district convention which was seated yesterday is composed of Dr. Victor M. Hovis, C. B. Kennamer, Jr., Roy A. Lifsey, Wesley Blalock and A. J. Roberts.

LILY WHITE G.O.P. FAILS TO OUST BOB CHURCH

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The attempt of a faction led by C. Arthur Bruce, white, Republican nominee for governor two years ago, to muzzle the influence of Robert R. Church over G.O.P. affairs in Memphis, nearly disrupted the party state convention here last week.

The spirited fight waged by Bruce and his cohorts was the only ripple that marred an otherwise harmonious meeting, the attack starting early in the morning and continuing until late afternoon, and aimed at unseating the faction led by Church. Order was restored, however, when a sub-committee of the state executive committee recommended that "in the interest of harmony" delegates of both factions be seated, with the question of which was regular to be acted upon later each side to submit nominees for the county primary board.

Bruce Out-Voted

Bruce, determined to clip the wings of his rival, appealed to the committee of the whole, to the credentials committee and to the convention itself, but his effort to have the convention to amend the recommendation to provide that only Bruce delegates be seated, failed on a roll call, 631 to 44.

John McCall, in his attack upon Church, referred to him as "the millstone hung around the neck of the Republican party in Tennessee. Bruce, in his appeal to the convention, said that his fight was a matter of "principles against politics" and declared that Church was in politics "for only one thing and that is a selfish interest."

Neither Group Legal

Church, according to Bruce, has refused several compromise offers from him. District Attorney A. V. McLane, of Nashville, defeated the credentials committee's report upholding the recommendation that delegates from both factions be seated and the question of the Shelby County organization be deferred. He contended that neither faction at the March convention held a legal meeting and therefore neither side should be recognized as the regular organization.

GA. LILY WHITE RANKS DIVIDED ON CONFAB EVE.

Afro-American

MACON, Ga.—The Bibb County (Macon) Georgia Courthouse will be a mecca for hundreds of colored Republicans of the State, May 14 to attend the regular Republican State Convention. 5-14-32

Much enthusiasm attended the meeting of the Republican State Central Committee on April 27 when plans for the State meeting were made. Addresses condemning "lily-whiteism" and those responsible for it were made by several leaders of the Republican party from various sections of Georgia including Dr. L. M. Hill of Atlanta Prof. S. S. Humbert, Americus; E. J. Matthews, Dawson; J. G. Lemon Savannah, and others.

Every county and district organization is making ready to be represented in full numbers and by representative citizens of the communities. If the Bibb County courthouse proves too small to accommodate the assembly, the meeting will be convened and promptly adjourned to the City Auditorium nearby.

Messrs. Rose and Arnold and Cheney, agents of Postmaster-General Walter F. Brown at Washington, who has decided that the Negro must take a back seat in Republicanism everywhere, have lost control and in some localities these three leaders have been repudiated by lily-whites themselves, for alleged double-crossing and double-dealing. It is also reported that Messrs. Arnold and Rose have parted company, because it appears that both are after the same job, national committeeman. It is also stated that the executive committee constituted by Arnold and Rose has shorn both Rose and Arnold of power, by the passage of certain rules within the committee.

In a word, lily-whiteism may be its own undoing in Georgia. The offense itself, and the methods employed by Rose and Arnold to inaugurate the lily-white program throughout the state, have both combined to make all of the proponents chary and suspicious of each other and of all of the acts and moves of each other.

One thing has been accomplished. The Negro men and women of Georgia have been aroused as never before. They are offering their time, their money and their unremitting industry to overthrow lily-whiteism, and to restore justice and fair play.

CHICAGO TO MARK END OF BATTLE

Courier 5-14-32

JACKSON, Miss., May 12—(ANP)—"Lily White" Mississippi Republicans, in convention here, instructed 11 delegates selected by the "Black and Tan" faction of the party for the state's representation at the Republican National Convention in Chicago next month to support Herbert C. Hoover and Charles Curtis as Presidential and Vice Presidential nominees.

The convention went on record as indorsing the Hoover administration and as "opposed to repeal of the 18th Amendment to our Constitution or modification of the Volstead Act."

Lamont Rowlands of Picay who delivered the keynote address was indorsed for national committeeman, and Mrs. Mary Gamble white, of Greenville, as national committeewoman. The present Mississippi national committee members are Perry Howard and Mary C. Booze of the "Black and Tan" faction. Both were renominated at the "Black and Tan" state convention here.

Ernest M. Hawkins of Corinth was re-elected chairman of the "Lily White" faction and J. C. Tyler of Jackson will continue his post as secretary.

The delegation which will be sent to Chicago to represent the "Lily Whites" was chosen from the state at large, since the Legislature has not completed Congressional redistricting as required under the Federal reapportionment act.

"Lily White" leaders said their wing of the party would contest the right of the "Black and Tan" delegation at the Chicago convention by "strict adherence to all election laws governing party and convention procedure."

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
NEWS

MAY 17 1932

RIVAL ENVOYS FROM 5 STATES TO SEEK SEATS

'Lily-Whiteism' and Patronage Issue Face G.O.P.—Roosevelt, Smith Row Seen.

By D. HAROLD OLIVER

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP).—Rival delegations from five states and one territory will contest for seats at the national conventions next month.

"Lily-whiteism" and patronage reorganization in the South will be the issues faced by the republicans and a Roosevelt-Smith clash involved is in one of the democratic controversies.

Republicans have selected opposing delegations in Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana. Two delegations each to the democratic gathering have been chosen in Minnesota and Porto Rico.

The republican contests arise largely from Pres. Hoover's decree, three weeks after his inauguration, reorganizing the party machinery in Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi as a result of disclosures over the handling of Federal patronage in those states. New groups were set up to recommend Government appointments.

In Louisiana, a negro faction will dispute for 12 seats against a predominant white group headed by Ernest Lee Jahncke, assistant secretary of the navy and national committeeman. The negro delegation complains of white supremacy and wants the convention to pass definitely on "lily-whiteism" to avoid similar contests in future.

The administration-recognized factions in the four states expect to be seated, but not perhaps without a fight, from South Carolina and Mississippi, where the administration groups are bringing the contests with the hope of ousting National Committeeman Joseph W. Tolbert from South Carolina, and Perry Howard, negro, from Mississippi, long prominent figures in Southern republicanism.

J. C. Hambright of Rock Hill, S. C., and Lamont Rowlands of Picayune, Miss., who have been handling patronage in their states since Mr. Hoover scored abuses of the privilege under Tolbert and Howard, will endeavor to succeed the incumbents.

James W. Arnold of Athens, named national committeeman from Georgia, after the Kansas City convention deposed Ben J. Davis, Atlanta negro, will head an administration-recognized delegation, with opposition from a faction protesting white domination and proposing R. H. Nichols of Albany, white, and Mamie Williams of Savannah, negro, incumbent, for the national committee.

A delegation of 24 democratic "regulars" from Minnesota, instructed for Franklin D. Roosevelt, will be contested by a group headed by Mrs. Ruth Haynes Carpenter of Minneapolis, who organized a rump convention and named an uninstructed delegation favorable to Alfred E. Smith.

Porto Rico's rival delegations are both uninstructed. The first to be selected favors ultimate statehood and Benjamin J. Horton, for the national committee to succeed the late Henry W. Dooley, a familiar figure at democratic conventions for years. The opposing faction chose W. R. Bennet for committeeman and proposed a self-government plank.

MISSOURI CONFAB DELEGATION INCLUDES SEVEN RACE MEMBERS

Chicago Defender

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 29.—Thirty-seven Race delegates were present at the Republican state convention which met here recently. In addition to naming one leader as a state delegate-at-large the convention also named two alternates-at-large and one presidential elector.

The roster of Race delegates and alternates who will attend the Republican national convention in Chicago as members of the Missouri delegation is as follows: Attorney L. Amasa Knox of Kansas City, delegate-at-large; Dr. A. A. Crosslands of St. Joseph and Mrs. Blanche L. Edwards of St. Louis, alternates-at-large; Richard Kent of St. Louis, district delegate; C. H. Calloway and W. C. Hueston of Kansas City and Mrs. J. E. Allen of St. Louis, district alternates. A. W. Lloyd of St. Louis was chosen presidential elector.

Delegation Harmonious

The selection of Attorney Knox as one of the "big nine," following a caucus of all Race delegates to the state convention, where he was the unanimous choice for the position. He was opposed by Dr. Crosslands, who did not remain in the caucus during the vote and who was later made alternate-at-large. The delegate-at-large is a former of the state legislature.

Aside from the minor contest between Dr. Crossland and Attorney Knox for chief honors on the delegation, the agreement of all Race delegates was definitely harmonious. The recognition accorded them as a result is said to be greater than in any other campaign year.

Republican.

Political - 1932

Party Publication.

PRESS

Englewood, N. J.

OCT 7 1932

YOUNG COLORED G. O. P. IN ENGLEWOOD DEFIES COUNTY ORGANIZATION

Refuses to Support Marini Despite Long Harangue by Walter Winne

Ignoring the stand taken by the Bergen County Young Republican Club, the Englewood Colored Branch of the organization last night overwhelmingly defeated a resolution to support Joseph W. Marini.

The Englewood group took this action in spite of a harangue delivered by Walter Winne, Bergen County campaign manager, who demanded that the club endorse the stand of the county organization. But the group refused to follow his advice even though its action was contrary to that of its parent organization taken in Hackensack the other night.

Senator Warren Barbour will be the guest of all Englewood Republican Clubs at the Englewood Field Club Monday afternoon, it was announced by Henry P. DuBois, president of the Englewood Republican Club last night, and hundreds of Republicans are expected to greet him there.

Last week the Englewood Women's Republican Club unanimously endorsed the stand taken by Douglas G. Thomson against Mr. Marini and in support of Edward J. Ryan for Congress. Through an error it had been stated that no formal action was taken. This action was the same as that taken by the main organization of the city.

The Italian-American Dwight W. Morrow League last night praised the stand taken by Mr. Thomson. The League met last night, exactly one year from the day Dwight W. Morrow died, and in his address to the league, Henry P. Du Bois sketched the history of the great statesman, saying that everything that Mr. Thomson is attempting to do, everything the Englewood Republican Club is attempting to do, are in line with the principles Mr. Morrow established in Englewood.

URBANA, O.

CITIZEN

OCT 13 1932

NEGRO ORATOR TO BE SPEAKER

Many Candidates Will Attend District Rally.

An outstanding Negro orator, W. E. King of Chicago will be one of the speakers at the seventh district Republican rally in Springfield next Wednesday, when Champaign county will be well represented by a large delegation.

The principal address will be delivered at a mass meeting in Memorial Hall Wednesday night by U. S. Senator Lester J. Dickinson of Iowa, who is considered one of the outstanding orators of the country. He made the keynote speech at the Republican national convention in Chicago.

David S. Ingalls is expected to head a delegation of Republican candidates for state offices who will attend. Others include Attorney General Gilbert Bettman, candidate for U. S. senator; George C. Braden, candidate for secretary of state; Joseph T. Tracy, candidate for auditor of state; Harry S. Day, candidate for treasurer of state, and John W. Bricker, candidate for attorney general.

The meeting will be preceded by an old-fashioned torchlight parade including delegations from each of the nine counties. The Urbana Colored Glee Club will be among the musical organizations on the program.

OTTUMWA, IA.

COURIER

OCT 12 1932

NEGRO VOTERS TO CONVENE FRIDAY

Wapello county Negro voters will meet at the republican headquarters, 232 East Second street, for a political rally Friday night at 7:30, it was announced today.

Mrs. F. M. Hunter of Ottumwa will be the main speaker on the program to be presided over by Mrs. Edith Lintz. Others to speak are Henry E. Williams and Mrs. W. A. Hunt. Music for the meeting will be furnished by Mrs. Russell Downey.

NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE

OCT 16 1932

The Negro's Vote

He Has Every Reason to "Hold On to Hoover"

To the New York Herald Tribune:

The Negro has every reason to support the Republican party in this Presidential campaign. It is the party that offers the largest opportunities for his economic, industrial, social and political advancement. It is the party that has given the Negro greater recognition, and whatever political prestige the Negro enjoys in America today has been gained largely through the Republican party. He has held high Federal offices and has been placed in positions of trust and honor as the result of recognition given him as a citizen of the United States. It is safe to say that something like 2,000,000 Negroes will vote in this Presidential campaign, and that the vast majority of these votes will be found in the Republican column.

The Republican platform recognizes the sacred obligation of preserving the great traditions and ideals upon which the party was founded. The Negro is not the "forgotten man" as he will be in the Democratic party. I claim that a party with the history and tradition of the Republican party offers the best opportunities for the Negro to preserve the most sacred of all heritages, and that is citizenship rights. "Hold On to Hoover" should be the campaign slogan of every Negro in America.

The protective tariff is of great importance to the Negro. It helps him to compete along with other American workingmen on the same wage scale. Under a Democratic administration the Negro, as well as any other workingman, would fare hard. It is the principle for which the Republican party stands that I am contending. The Negro cannot afford to experiment at this time. The issues are too grave. His safety lies in supporting in this campaign the Republican party.

CLEVELAND G. ALLEN,
Negro Editor.

New York, Oct. 11, 1932.

ELYRIA, O.

CHRONICLE-TELEGRAM

OCT 10 1932

COLORED VOTERS TO MEET AT OBERLIN

A meeting under the auspices of the Lorain County Republican Colored Voters' League, will be held at 60 E. Vine street, Oberlin, tomorrow evening. Assistant Prosecutor Harding and George Bender of Cleveland, will speak. The meeting will begin at 6:30 p. m.

Bullington Dodges Negro Press Quiz While Here to Talk

Informer 10-22-32

Houston, Texas

Orville Bullington, Republican candidate for governor of Texas, who delivered an address in Houston at the City Auditorium last Saturday night declined to answer a questionaire which was addressed to him by the city editor of The Houston Informer and which was delivered to Mr. Bullington at the auditorium while he sat on the stage by a white messenger boy.

The questionaire quizzed the Republican nominee for governor on his reputed declaration that he favors the repeal of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifeenth amendments to the United States Constitution which have secure to members of the Negro race citizenship and freedom in America.

The questionaire, which contained two questions, asked Mr. Bullington if he had been correctly reported in the Negro press as being an advocate of the repeal of these amendments and that if he was advocating such how did he expect to bring the repeal about as governor of Texas in event of his election to the office.

Mr. Bullington, the messenger boy reported, read the questionaire and advised him to report to the sender that he was about to deliver an address and that he would reply as soon as he finished speaking.

Giving Mr. Bullington the benefit of the doubt, the city editor of The Informer remained at the office of the publication until late last Saturday night and he has been on duty every since and up to the time the paper goes to press, the message Mr. Bullington promised to send has not as yet made its arrival.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA.

POST

OCT 6 1932

Letters to the Editor

Editor, The Post:

I saw in the Dominion-News a "Message to Negroes." I was amused at some of the statements the writer made relative to the Republican party and its record with respect to negro voters. I would like to know which of the two parties, since the constitution made the negroes citizens of the United States, has tried to rob the negro of his citizenship. The Republican party has always championed the cause of the negro in his national and state rates, while the Democratic party has ever sought to deprive the negro of his constitutional rights. I wish to remind my fellow negroes of some of the men who have been lauded by the Democratic party because of their attitude toward the negro—Vardaman of Mississippi, Tillman of South Carolina, Tom Watson of Georgia, Tom Heflin of Alabama, and John W. Daniel of Virginia. These men were haled with great delight and put in office to make "the nigger stay in his place."

Mr. Crook, in his letter to the Dominion-News, said that he believes the negroes could get more out of political parties if we could learn a lesson from the white men and not put all of our strength in any one party. But as I see it, our position in politics differs from that of the white man. We are the middle group between the two major parties—the Republican and the Democratic, the former the defender of our citizenship against the latter. What has the Democratic party done for the negro to elevate him? Can the Republicans stop lynching? Mr. Crook says there have been more than 5,000 negroes lynched, but he failed to say where the most of this lynching took place, whether in Republican or Demcoratic states. It is an undeniable fact, however, that most of the lynchings of both black and white have been in Democratic states. And yet the Republicans are blamed!

Mr. Crook gives us bad advice when he tells us not to put all of our strength in one party. We should not heed his advice, but should vote the Republican ticket.

B. F. NEWSOME.

CHARLSTON, W. VA.
MAIL

OCT 10 1932

Series of Negro Rallies On Monday and Tuesday

A busy schedule of meetings in Republican Negro circles was set for Monday and Tuesday nights.

R. E. Hughes and D. L. Ferguson will be the speakers ta a rally in London high school, Cabin creek district, at 7:30 o'clock Monday night. At the same time the Riverview club, of Wilson Hollow, will hear political speeches by Friend Cochrane, D. L. Salisbury and Dr. H. R. Williams. Five Republican rallies are scheduled for Tuesday night at 7:30 o'clock. They will be at Spring Hill colored school, speakers John Copenhaver and Dr. Willimams; at the thirteenth ward Republican headquarters in Hansford street, speakers Grant P. Hall, Jr., and J. H. Love: at the ohme of Morris James, in Black Hawk hollow, speaker Henry Burke; at Roosevelt junior high school, speakers State Treasurer W. S. Johnson, Guy W. Van Horn, and John C. Morrison, Jr.; and at the home of Mrs. Mattie Myers, in Piedmont road, for Negra Republicans of the twelfth ward, speakers Municipal Judge D. Bonoe Dawson and G. E Ferguson.

CINCINNATI, O.
POST

OCT 14 1932

PRESS OF RACE ASSAILS 'PARTY'

Charge Hoover's Reception Was 'Paid for' by G. O. P.

REPORT BLOCS WAVERING

Negroes Plan Democratic Rally at Washington

By Ray Tucker
Scripps-Howard Writer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14. — The Republican high command has begun frantic efforts to win back two normally Republican groups hostile to President Hoover—the Negroes and the various elements of foreign ancestry.

Hoover's reception of 100 Negroes at the White House a few weeks ago has been bitterly assailed by 18 Negro newspapers as a belated effort to repair the party's neglect of the race. According to editorial charges, the affair was arranged by Everett Sanders, Republican national committeeman, and Ray Benjamin, attache at the Chicago headquarters, and the $8000 bill was paid for by the Republican National Committee.

Totals Million

As the Negro vote totals more than 1,000,000, this defection may prove damaging to Hoover in key states like New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Tennessee and New Jersey.

Groups of foreign descent are said to be antagonistic to the G. O. P. because of its drastic anti-immigration policy and the various deportation drives inaugurated by Secretary William N. Doak. Much of the foreign language press is giving editorial support to the Democrats.

Besides declaring that Hoover has shown neglect of the Negro, the race press holds against him his appointment of Judge John J Parker of North Carolina to the Supreme Court, his "lily white" program in the south and his failure to recognize prominent Negroes with offices usually given to members of their race under previous Republican Presidents.

Try New Banner

In order to register a protest against the reputed Republican financing of the recent reception at the White House, former Negro Republicans will stage a Democratic rally here next Thursday. It will be addressed by leaders who once held office under Republican administrations.

Charging that Hoover has declined to pose with delegations of their race in the past, the Afro-American, one of the outstanding Negro newspapers, said of the White House reception:

"The Hoover in those photographs is the same who sent Gold Star mothers to France in Jim Crow ships. He's the same Hoover who put the 10th Cavalry to work doing chores and advised Liberia that what it needed was a white dictator. The Hoover photograph is a gesture of despair. Let's make no mistake about it."

NEWARK, O.
Advocate and American Tribune

OCT 11 1932

COLORED GROUP TO MEET HERE

Aaron Mitchell Is Elected President of New Republican Club.

Organization of a Colored Republican club was effected Monday night at a meeting of representative groups in the G. O. P. headquarters, 22½ West Main street. The club will meet every Friday night at 8 o'clock and an active membership is indicated by the enthusiasm and attendance at the first meeting.

The new officers are: Aaron Mitchell, president; Samuel Jenkins, vice president; Mrs. T. B. Wilson, secretary and J. F. Stewart, treasurer.

The executive committee consists of Mrs. T. B. Wilson, Mrs. Gertrude Brown, Foster Rucker and George Bennett.

CHARLSTON, W. VA.
MAIL

OCT 7 1932

Negro Mass Meeting Is Planned by G. O. P

A mass meeting of colored Republican voters will be held by the Colored Women's West Side Republican club next Friday. October 14, it was announced following a session of the organization at the home of Mrs Beatrice Smith, 1420 Third avenue.

Addresses were made at the Thursday meeting by J. H. Love, an attorney, and William Buchanan. Plans for the mass meeting were discussed with Mrs. B. A. Dunlap, city chairman. The next session of the club will be held Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. B. L. Cosby, 1521 Second avenue.

The Lincoln club of Kanawha county met at the K. of P. hall in Washington street Thursday night. Several of its members will attend the young Republican session at Parkersburg on Saturday.

The Vandalia Republican club will hold a rally at the Vandalia colored school Friday night at 8 o'clock. Hillis Townsend, T. Nelson and G. E. Ferguson will speak.

Mayor DeVan and Philip H. Hill spoke Thursday night at a meeting of the Black Belt Republican club. Leslie Burdette and H. R. Williams also were on the program.

REGISTER

Ed Barker

OCT 12 1932

Republican Club Meets.

About 75 members of the Young Men's Colored Republican club met at Taylor's hall at Eatontown Monday night. Speakers on the program comprised Frank Durand, candidate for state senator; Herbert E. Edwards and Joseph R. Megill, candidates for assembly; Charles Tate, candidate for sheriff; Borden A. Jeffrey and Raymond L. Wyckoff, candidates for freeholder, and Charles Breese, candidate for mayor and county coroner. The candidates were introduced by Andrew H. Taylor, president of the club.

DETROIT, MICH.
FREE PRESS

OCT 18 1932

Warning to Negro Voters Develops Racial Reaction

To the Editor: Permit me to express myself relative to the letter signed J. W. Rawlins (Oct. 9) in the Free Press, "Warns Negroes of the Peril Involved in Balloting."

This very wise and sane warning to the race of which I am a member should be read and re-read with the utmost care.

We, as a race, should do nothing that tampers with the Constitution, or its Amendments.

If one Amendment can be repealed, others can be taken care of in the same manner.

Things can be worse for the less-privileged people.

I am for the G. O. P. straight down the line.

AARON BATTLE BLENT.
Saginaw, Mich.

To the Editor: Analysis of the letter by J. W. Rawlins, titled "Warns Negroes of Peril Involved in Balloting," suggests to "the primitive mind" of the Negro race, that Mr. Rawlins appears to be much more concerned in promoting the interests of Prohibition, than he is in either the election of President Hoover or a Republican Congress, or to protect the rights of the Negro race.

The text of his letter is an insult to the whole Negro race. Final result of such propaganda will be that President Hoover and Republican candidates for the Senate and House will not lose one Negro vote, but prohibition repeal vote on Nov. 8 will receive thousands of Negro votes that it otherwise would not if such writers had kept this class of propaganda out of the papers.

INDIGNANT NEGRO.

WILMINGTON, DEL.
EVERY EVENING

OCT 13 1932

URGE NEGROES TO VOTE REPUBLICAN TICKET

Charles H. Colburn, a member of the Republican State Committee, pleaded for the united support of the local, State and national Republican tickets, in addressing a meeting of colored Republican voters last evening in the newly opened headquarters for colored voters, 713 French St.

Mr. Colburn particularly stressed the need for registering voters at the final registration day, Saturday, October 22.

It was announced the headquarters will be opened from 9 to 4.30 daily. Visitors are invited to obtain campaign literature and buttons.

LINCOLN, NEB.
EVE. STATE JOURNAL

OCT 14 1932

COLORED VOTERS ORGANIZE

New Republican Group Is Formed in Lincoln.

One hundred and fifty negroes gathered at 1133 M to hear Barton Green, Lancaster county republican chairman. Mr. Green stressed the necessity of organization, emphasizing the fact that the colored citizens had no representation becuse they had never been organized. He imparted significant points that were fundamental in organization.

The meeting was opened by Guy Wiley, who in turn presented T. T. McWilliams, who introduced the speaker, a former classmate. Refreshments were served.

An intermission was followed by spirituals sung by the Mrs. Ruth McWilliams singers. The group then voted to form a permanent organization.

Dr. A. B. Moss was chairman, One hundred and twenty-eight of those present expressed a desire for membership. The following officers were elected: T. T. McWilliams, president; Guy Wiley, first vice president; Loretta Swanigan, second vice president; M. T. Woods, secretary; Dr. A. B. Moss, treasurer; Ada Holmes, assistant secretary.

The committee in charge of arrangements was Guy Wiley, M. T. Woods, T. T. McWilliams, Maud Johnson, Alma Wiley, and Loretta Swanigan.

FORT WORTH, TEX.
MORNING STAR TELEGRAM

OCT 16 1932

NEGROES URGED TO BACK MRS. FERGUSON

Declaring that the Republican gubernatorial campaign is the work of R. B. Creager, who "wielded the political hammer that drove the negro voters out of active politics in Texas," E. L. Arrant called on negroes of Texas yesterday to support Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson.

"I want to issue a warning," he said, "calling the entire strength of qualified negro voters in Texas against the R. B. Creager move to elect a Governor of Texas. I would urge the colored voters to resent such a movement backed by Creager. Mrs. Ferguson believes in being the Governor for all the people of Texas. I would rather vote for a Democrat than a lily white."

Political - 1932

Republican.

Party Affiliation.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
MORNING TRIBUNE

OCT. 6 1932

DE PRIEST HITS AT DEMOCRATS

Promises of Immediate Repeal Are Misleading, Congressman Says.

Promises of the Democratic candidates to repeal the eighteenth amendment if they are victorious at the polls next month drew fire from Oscar De Priest, Negro congressman of Illinois, Wednesday night in Minneapolis.

He charged, in an address before city and Hennepin county Republican leaders and workers, that the Democrats are "atempting to steal the presidency under false pretenses."

"The Dem[illegible]tic platform was drafted to [illegible] people," he charged. "[illegible] that they are going to [illegible]nteenth amendment if the[illegible] they are trying to lead the vote[illegible] believe that this would be done immediately. By doing that they are misrepresenting the case."

Mr. De Priest was introduced at the meeting at 43 Fourth street south, by Congressman W. I. Nolan, Minneapolis.

Alderman E. J. Gasink, spoke in behalf of Earle Brown, Republican candidate for governor. Other speakers were Ward F. Senn, chairman of the Hennepin County Republican committee, which sponsored the rally; Congressman Harold Knutson and Talmadge Carey, Negro member of the county committee, who was in charge of arrangements.

Mr. De Priest will speak Thursday night in St. Paul.

NEWARK, N. J.
NEWS

OCT 7 1932

The formal opening of the Second Ward Colored Republicans' Club, Hartley Boosters Unit, will take place tonight at the headquarters, 385 Halsey street. The speakers scheduled are Representative Fred A. Hartley Jr. Louis E. Batchelor, Republican candidate for sheriff; County Clerk John Scott, who is seeking re-election, and J. Mercer Burrell, Assembly candidate.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
NEWS

OCT 14 1932

PARADE TO BE FEATURE.

Will Precede Address of Representative DePriest Tuesday Night.

A parade through the downtown streets will precede the Republican meeting Tuesday evening at Keith's theater at which Oscar DePriest, colored, representative in congress from Illinois, and Mrs. Nina Burroughs, colored educator of Washington, will speak.

Several thousand marchers are expected to take part in the parade, which will form at Walnut and West streets. The line of march then will be down Indiana avenue to Illinois street, south to Washington street, east to Pennsylvania street and north to the theater.

Republican meetings for Friday include the following: At 7:30 p. m., home of John Neely, 319 West Vermont street; at 8 p. m., 1821 Howard street; 2508 Martindale avenue; 521 Arbor avenue; 654 Division street; home of Mrs. Blanche Ellsworth, 323 North Noble street; 2813 West Michigan street; home of John Fergason, Cumberland; home of Ernest Newlin, 4016 Winthrop avenue; 1026 North Pershing avenue; home of Mrs. Ethyl DuVal, 621 East Forty-eighth street; home of Oscar Harvey, 6380 Broadway; home of Mrs. Lillian Early, 1223 Central avenue; home of Mrs. Lena O'Neal, 1121 North Capitol avenue; 468 West Twenty-first street; home of James G. Drummond, 500 West Forty-sixth street.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
NEWS

OCT 13 1932

DE PRIEST SPEAKER FOR COLORED G. O. P. RALLY

Woman Orator Also on Keith's Program Tuesday.

OTHER MEETINGS LISTED

Oscar DePriest, Chicago, colored, representative in congress from Illinois, and Mrs. Nina Burroughs, colored, woman orator who is touring the country on behalf of the Republican national committee, will be the principal speakers at a colored Republican rally at Keith's theater Tuesday evening, it was announced Wednesday. The meeting will be at 8 p. m.

DePriest has served in congress during the speakership of John N. Garner, now the Democratic nominee for Vice-President, and who also is seeking re-election as representative from his home district in Texas. DePriest has spoken here in former years.

Republican meetings scehduled for Thursday will be held as follows 2:30 p. m., at the Women's Club, 2508 Martindale avenue; 7:30 p. m., at the home of C. W. Minton, 2311 College avenue; Malcomb Combs home, R. R. 1, Acton, and Mrs. Pearl Matthews home, 1133 River avenue; 8 p. m., W. E. Williams home, 1138 Linden street; Foster Bell, 2528 Columbia avenue; J. L. Jackson, 1826 Cornell avenue; Frank Fuller, R. R. 9, Box 614; Viola Banks, 1737 Arsenal avenue; Mary Gipe, 834 Broadway; John Grady, 1628 Villa avenue, and Mrs. Ella Gibson, 2407 Ralston avenue; 8:30 p. m., Mrs. Myrtle White, 717 North Emerson avenue.

WARNS AGAINST DEMOCRATS

10-8-32

PROSPERITY RETARDED YEARS IF HOOVER LOSES

Portland, Oregon

Approximately five hundred citizens gathered at The Mount Olivet Baptist church on last Saturday night and listened attentively to Honorable Oscar Depriest extol the principles and activities of the Republican party and flay the Democrats.

Blamed for Depression

"The Republican party is held responsible for our economic problem today. Hoover is blamed. If Hoover is responsible for the present economic condition of the country, he is a mighty big man and ought to be made king of the world.

"The world war is responsible for our economic plight. The world war was the greatest war and the resultant depression is the worst we have ever known," began the speaker.

He started flaying the democrats by referring to the Wilson administration. "Wilson kept us out of war by putting us into war 60 days after he was elected the second time. He got into office under false pretenses. I know of no man on earth who could have done any better than Hoover has done. Surely no democrat.

"The first and second congress did pass some bills which put life and confidence into the nation while the democrats were running around the country talking but saying nothing. They would repeal the tariff lay. They ought to want that tariff law to remain as it is to protect your lumber industry; fruits, etc. We cannot compete with the foreign markets, where low wages prevail and living standards low.

The 18th Amendment

With reference to the liquor question, the speaker stated that the Republican platform called for submission of the 18th amendment to the people and that it required a three-fourths vote of all the states to repeal it. It would take 36 states to put it over, he said.

Can't Trust Democrats

"You can't trust a democrat—you never could and you never will", thundered the white-haired solon. "The Democratic party hasn't very many big men in it because it is controlled by the south, and the south spends all its time keeping Negroes down. The best people in every community are members of the Republican party—not the scum of society. Democrats are not accustomed to handling big affairs. The Federal government is the biggest business in the world.

What Republicans Have Done

"The Republican administration passed the first bill to increase the Civil and Spanish-American war veterans' pay from $70 to $100 per mo.; passed a bill to lower the age limit of the civil war veterans' widows from 82 to 70 years." Applause and laughter followed the speaker's statement, "Any woman who struggles along with an old man 85 or 90 years deserves all she can get."

"The war with Spain was short and it did not require many men to win it. Therefore, not many are left and the Republicans passed a resolution to raise their pensions from $50 to $60.

In justification of his opposition to payment of the bonus, Depriest said: "I did not think I had the moral right to vote to give out the peoples' money which is not due for 13 years. A man ought to be as fair about the Government's business as his own," he stated.

He branded the bonus expedition as a cheap political stunt devised to embarass the administration. He pointed out that the Legion meeting in annual session at Detroit a year ago, voted not to ask for the payment of the bonus but that they were urged to do so by Rankin and other southern democrats.

"Any man in Washington, there to represent the people who can be bulldozed into voting against his will, is unfit to be in Congress. If the government attempted to pay more money than it took in it wouldn't be long before the government would be bankrupt.

U. S. Only Place Dollar Safe

"The United States is the only country on earth that has maintained the standard of money. If Patton's bill had passed calling for the issuing of twenty-four hundred million dollars, the purchasing price of the American dollar would have dropped to sixty-eight cents.

"I represent more people in Congress than any other member of Congress and I would not debauch the American dollar even to help the Negro. I don't think any real citizen would want me to do so. I am under oath to my God and my country."

R. F. C. Praised

Hon. DePriest praised the Reconstruction Finance Corporation bill which provided two hundred million dollars to aid railroads, insurance companies, banks and every other corporation in America that employs labor. He stated that Twenty million more men would have been thrown out of employment if the government had not come to the rescue of these businesses. The railroads alone employ 750,000 people. Speaking of bank failures, Mr. Depriest said that in Chicago alone more than 150 banks closed their doors during the crisis as a result of frozen assets (Colateral without immediate cash value). Insurance bonds, manufacturers bonds, had no

immediate cash value. People became panniky and drew their money out of the banks and deposited it in safety vaults, bed mattresses and tin cans. Two billion dollars went out of circulation altogether. However within the last 90-days, there has been an increase in business amounting to eighteen hundred million dollars.

Finance Corporation Saves Business

Sixty-seven mortgage and Loan companies, eighty-two billion dollars; three hundred and twenty five million dollars went for federal highway construction; seven hundred million dollars for federal building construction; 4286 banks with 16 million depositors; six hundred and thirty-three building and loan companies; seventy-nine insurance companies with thirteen million policy holders and forty-nine railroad companies.

"We had to save the big businesses in order to save the people. If you put Hoover out and a democrat in, the country will have another three-years' set back. Under the present administration there have been appropriated three hundred million dollars for relief of the poor.

Would Aid The Farmer

Speaking of the farmer's plight, DePriest said, "The law of demand and supply is responsible for the farmer's condition and not the Republican party. The farmer himself doesn't know what he needs. If the farmer can frame a bill that will actually help him, we will pass it.

"Roosevelt is shooting a lot of hot air. He doesn't know what he is talking about. He is trying to get into office under false pretenses. If Roosevelt will force a constitution which he boasted of drafting down the throats of the black people in Hayti through the aid of Marines. If he will do that to black people down there, what will he do for Negroes in America if he gets the chance.

South Denies Negro Rights

"Under the democrats the Negroes in the south have been denied the ballot—they cannot go to the polls in the mapority of the states in the south and cast their ballots. Roosevelt is dead from the waist down and under pressure of office would not last six months in the presidential chair, if elected. It is the scheme of the solid south to get Garner into the presidential chair by way of the back door. What chance would a Negro have with that Texan in office.

The speaker told of lynchings and

OSCAR DEPRIEST

peonage in the southland and social ostracism of the Negro under democrats and implored his audience to send only Republicans to Congress, "so that my hands may not be tied in my efforts in behalf of the race's rights.

"Vote for a democratic mayor, or judge around here but for God's sake don't send them back to Washington," he advised his audience.

"Any white man who votes a democratic ticket should be examined by a psychiatrist and any Negro who votes for one ought to be sent straight to the asylpm without an examination," thundered the speaker.

The speaker explained that the federal bank bill, known as the Carter-Glass Bill while passed by democrats came in reality from a republican head. He said that the democrats had not done any big things because as a party they did not have the brains to do so. Also he explained the Home Loan Bank Bill which provided loans for small homes valued up to $20,000.

"Put your best brains forward because making government is a big job." He told of the money which was appropriated by Congress for reconstruction work on the Pacific coast and of millions more in the offing and urged his hearers not change horses in mid stream so that this work which gave employment to thousands would not be handicapped.

Speaking of himself being the only Negro in Congress and therefore he represented all the Negroes in the United States in addition to his district, Mr. DePriest said, "I don't know how many are down there, but I'm the only one who claims I am one.....I make no apology for I am proud of it.

In scathing terms, the Congressman denounced Negroes who occupy places of leadership who try to get away from the race in order to hold jobs. "My mother was poor—she was a slave but she was my mother. I wouldn't deny my mother for all the jobs on earth", he shouted.

"You haven't all the rights you deserve and you may be a long time getting them, but what you have you didn't get them from democrats.

"I have introduced a bill in Congress by which I hope to have every living ex-slave paid at the rate of $30 per month for the rest of their lives. There are just 10,000 living. It will cost the government $3,600,000 per year for about ten years. Altogether about $36,000,000. Don't tie my hands by sending a democrat back to Congress. I hold the highest elective office of any Negro in the United States. It is not the highest the Negro should hold but the highest under present existing prejudice, the speaker explained.

He closed his illuminating address with the following pertinent statement: "The American Negro has just begun the fight for his rights. Ireland fought Britian for 700 years and the Negro must fight until every Negro in America has his rights. "

Seated on the stage with the distinguished visitor were the following: Wyatt W. Williams, attorney and member of the executive committee of the County Republican Committee; Clarence E. Ivey, member of the County Republican Congressional Committe; Fev. J. D. Wilson, pastor of Mt. Olivet Baptist church; Dr. DeNorval Unthank, Rev W. R. Lovell, pastor of First A. M. E. Zion church; Rev W. L. Sledge, of Chicago who accompanied the guest to Portland; Mr. W. H. Holliday, proprietor of Holliday & Holliday's tonsorial parlor; Mrs. Bonnie Bogle, club woman; Homer D. Angell, attorney and Republican party nominee representitive in Congress; Jack L. Day, U. S. Marshall and prominent republican, and Beatrice Cannady-Franklin, editor of The Advocate.

The program opened with the singing of America by the audience. Dr. DeNorval Unthank briefly welcomed Hon. DePriest in behalf of the professional people; Rev Lovell also extended welcome and Beatrice Cannady-Franklin initiated the honored guest into the "Mystic realm of the Order of the Rose" with a few chosen remarks concluded by pinning Oregon's official rose upon his lapel. Attorney Homer D. Angel introduced the speaker. Impromptu remarks were made by Jack Day and C. E. Ivey. Wyatt Williams presided.

RACINE, WIS.
JOURNAL NEWS

OCT 5 - 1932

NEGRO VOTERS HERE FORM G. O. P. CLUB; OFFICERS ELECTED

Negro voters of the city have formed a republican club and named as their president, T. H. Greer. The organization meeting was held Monday evening in the Community center at DeKoven avenue and Racine street, the meeting being in charge of Mrs. Clara Whittman, Milwaukee, during the election of officers. William Miller, of this city, was the acting chairman during the earlier portion of the session.

Complete representation of all Negro families in the city is reported and some short talks were given. The main address of the evening was by Mrs. Whittman, who came here through the courtesy of the League of Women Voters of the state.

Mrs. Dora Bell was elected assistant chairman, and the other officers are George Bray, secretary; Manzy Turner, assistant secretary, and David Odom, treasurer.

WHEELING, W. VA.
NEWS

OCT 6 1932

COLORED VOTERS' CLUB SELECTS DELEGATES

Delegates to the state convention of the Young Republican clubs, to be held at Parkersburg Saturday, were selected today by the Colored Republican Political club of Ohio county.

The delegates are Miss Bessie Grant, Mrs. Leealouia French, Arthur Sneed, George Peters and William Miles, the president. The members will drive to Parkersburg early Saturday morning to be present for the opening of the session. The speaker for the county representation at the meeting will be Mrs. Leealouia French.

Permanent headquarters are to be opened by the club at 1036 Chapline street Friday and the committee states that it is the first time that an exclusive headquarters for colored voters has been opened in Clay district.

CHARLSTON, W. VA.
MAIL

OCT 5 1932

Negro Republicans to Be Addressed by Candidates

Three meetings for colored Republican voters in Kanawha county were announced Wednesday by the county Republican headquarters.

The Colored Republican Women's club will meet at the K. of P. hall Wednesday night at 8:30 o'clock to hear an address by Mrs. Goodwin Smith, an officer of the Kanawha County Women's Republican club.

The Black Belt club will meet Thursday night at 8:30 o'clock in the Odd Fellows hall in Lewis street and will hear an address by Mayor DeVan.

The Ferguson Republican organization of Dunbar will meet at the Ferguson school there Thursday night with other organizations in that area. John C. Morrison, Jr., Republican nominee for the house of delegates; G. E. Ferguson and Rev. J. S. Tyree will speak.

The Twelfth Ward Republican club met Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. Lillian Anderson in Lewis street. Registration and organization for the campaign were discussed. L. C. Massey, William Spriggs, J. C. Campbell, Mrs. A. L. Spaulding and Mrs. J. F. J. Clark spoke. The next meeting of the organization will be held at the home of Mrs. Mattie Myers in Piedmont road.

The Spring Hill colored Republican club held a meeting in the colored school at Spring Hill on Tuesday night and heard addresses by W. W. Saunders, superintendent of Negro schools, and J. E. Anderson, of state Republican headquarters.

Party Affiliation.

DES MOINES, IA.
TRIBUNE-CAPITAL

OCT 6 1932

Head Iowa Negro Republicans

Officers of the Negro division of the Iowa Republican state organization, left to right, standing, Benjamin Lucas, Cedar Rapids James B. Morris, seated, Mrs. S. Joe Brown and A. A. Alexander Des Moines.

HUTCHINSON, KANS.
NEWS

OCT 8 1932

Negro Republican Club Has Rousing Meeting

The Negro Republican club met last night at the court house with Wm. D. Harrison acting as chairman. A large crowd attended the meeting and music was furnished by Ed. Owens and Joe Bell

Speakers of the evening were Ben S. Paulen, candidate for United States Senator, Congressman Clifford R. Hope, Judge J. G. Somers, D. J. Wilson, T. W. Woodward, chairman of the Landon-for-Governor committee, Capt. Sam Jones, of Wichita, and Rev. J. W. Johnson.

Candidates that were introduced were Eustace Smith, candidate for state senator, A. B. Leigh, Ed. Cunningham, Max Wyman, Miss Phyllis Obee, Walter Hoagland, O. "Lefty" Williams and Art Cline. Morgan Coe, president of the Young Republican club also was introduced.

This was one of the best political meetings that has been held among Negroes in this section for years Another meeting will be held this month and a speaker from Kansas City will speak. Mrs. York, who is working in the first precinct announced another meeting at the home of Mrs. Ed. Moss, 410 Avenue E west next Tuesday. Mrs. Geo. Foster announced a meeting for next Tuesday.

Hoo. r Wore Brown, Finley and Roscoe. Black

Afro-American

10-8-32

Canes and Meerschaum Holders Appear at White House Conference. Baltimore Woman in Black and White. Indiana Leader Demands Larger Recognition. Kelly Miller There. Cranberry Hat from Boston.

WASHINGTON—(CNS)—In the matter of hats and sartorial perfection at the White House last Saturday, J. Finley Wilson and Roscoe Simmons led the vanguard, and that is saying a whole lot. Finley had on a black cowboy fedora fashioned after a combination of the head-dress of Napoleon at Waterloo and Mussolini at Rome. Roscoe had a black hat, wing collar and a sweeping gesture to everything he did. The President himself was attired in full [illegible]

Hat Brown.

There was Mrs. Howard Young of Baltimore in black with just a touch of white, a charming hat with a half veil of black lace. The trim figure of Mrs. Wilda R. Townsend of New Jersey was also attired in black for the day sessions and in a lovely black evening creation at the banquet.

It looked as if every politician who wasn't sporting cane and a sporty meerschaum holder, was peeping through a veil.

Wendell Phillips Dabney, editor extraordinary from Cincinnati, former city paymaster of the Queen City, upset the dignity of the "chief planners" on more than one occasion with murmured comments and scribbled witticisms upon the events of the day. The irrepressible young editor attended all of the sessions and whenever he could get an audience, launched into a series of his famous stories of years ago, with the dates advanced to August, 1932, when he forgot, who was listening.

From Indiana

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HANNIBAL, MO.
COURIER-POST & JOURNAL

OCT 6 - 1932

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ORGANIZATION WILL SUPPORT ENTIRE REPUBLICAN TICKET

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KANSAS CITY, MO.
STAR

SEP 30 1932

RACE ISSUE IN CAMPAIGN

NEGRO ORATORS CENTER THEIR ATTACKS ON GARNER.

Voters Are Warned That the South May Be Represented in the White House if Democrats Win.

WASHINGTON BUREAU
THE KANSAS CITY STAR
610 ALBEE BUILDING

(By The Star's Correspondent.)

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Norfolk, N. Va.

OCT 11 1932

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Party Affiliation.

DES MOINES, IA.
TRIBUNE-CAPITAL

OCT 6 1932

Head Iowa Negro Republicans

Officers of the Negro division of the Iowa Republican state organization, left to right, standing, Benjamin Lucas, Cedar Rapids James B. Morris, seated, Mrs. S. Joe Brown and A. A. Alexander Des Moines.

HUTCHINSON, KANS.
NEWS

OCT 8 1932

Negro Republican Club Has Rousing Meeting

The Negro Republican club met last night at the court house with Wm. D. Harrison acting as chairman. A large crowd attended the meeting and music was furnished by Ed. Owens and Joe Bell

Speakers of the evening were Ben S. Paulen, candidate for United States Senator, Congressman Clifford R. Hope, Judge J. G. Somers, D. J. Wilson, T. W. Woodward, chairman of the Landon-for-Governor committee, Capt. Sam Jones, of Wichita, and Rev. J. W. Johnson.

Candidates that were introduced were Eustace Smith, candidate for state senator, A. B. Leigh, Ed. Cunningham, Max Wyman, Miss Phyllis Obee, Walter Hoagland, O. "Lefty" Williams and Art Cline. Morgan Coe, president of the Young Republican club also was introduced.

This was one of the best political meetings that has been held among Negroes in this section for years Another meeting will be held this month and a speaker from Kansas City will speak. Mrs. York, who is working in the first precinct announced another meeting at the home of Mrs. Ed. Moss, 410 Avenue E west next Tuesday. Mrs. Geo. Foster announced a meeting for next Tuesday.

Hoo. r Wore Brown, Finley and Roscoe. Black

Afro-American 10-8-32

Canes and Meerschaum Holders Appear at White House Conference. Baltimore Woman in Black and White. Indiana Leader Demands Larger Recognition. Kelly Miller There. Cranberry Hat from Boston.

WASHINGTON—(CNS)—In the matter of hats and sartorial perfection at the White House last Saturday, J. Finley Wilson and Roscoe Simmons led the vanguard, and that is saying a whole lot. Finley had on a black cowboy fedora fashioned after a combination of the head-dress of Napoleon at Waterloo and Mussolini at Rome. Roscoe had a black hat, wing collar and a sweeping gesture to everything he did. The President himself was attired in fall brown.

There was Mrs. Howard Young of Baltimore in black with just a touch of white, a charming hat with a half veil of black lace. The trim figure of Mrs. Wilda R. Townsend of New Jersey was also attired in black for the day sessions and in a lovely pale evening creation for the banquet.

It looked as if every politician who wasn't sporting cane and a sporty meerschaum holder, was peeping through a veil.

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CANDEM, N. J.
POST
OCT 5 - 1932

G. O. P. Question on Attitude Toward Negro

To the Editor:

Sir—I submit herewith a few questions of vital importance as far as the Negro race is concerned, sent to Mr. Karl Kisselman, committee chairman of G. O. P. speakers. It would prove rather enlightening if G. O. P. speakers, when addressing colored audiences, would answer the following questions:

1. Why did Mr. Hoover nominate John J. Parker, an enemy of the Negro and a foe of the laboring man, Supreme Court Justice?
2. Why did Mr. Hoover appoint a white man minister to Haiti, a Black Republic?
3. Why was it necessary for Monrovia to protest before Hoover deemed it wise to appoint a Negro Minister to Liberia?
4. Why weren't Negroes given employment at the Hoover (Boulder) Dam until very recently. This is government construction work.
5. Why weren't Negroes given an opportunity to labor on government construction work in the South, said work being financed by the federal government?
6. Why hasn't the G. O. P. enacted anti-lynching legislation which would guarantee the Constitutional right of a fair trial for all citizens regardless of the crime committed or the racial identity of the perpetrator?
7. Why were Colored Gold Star Mothers sent to France in Jim Crow ships with limited accommodations when the expenses were defrayed not by individual subscription but by Congressional appropriation?
8. Why hasn't Hoover and the Republican party eliminated segregation and discrimination in the government departments at Washington?
9. Why hasn't Mr. Wolverton nominated some worthy Negro boy for West Point or Annapolis?

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1. Why isn't there one Negro deputy sheriff or one full-fledged Negro detective of Camden county?
2. Why aren't there any Negro clerks in the Camden County Courthouse?
3. Why haven't Negroes been given an opportunity to serve on the grand jury during this regime?
4. Why isn't there one Negro in Camden county holding a position which pays $3000 per annum?
5. Why hasn't Mr. Charles Polk, who was dismissed from the Camden City Engineers' Department, been given a political position commensurate with his intelligence and usefulness to the G. O. P.?
6. Why do national and local Republican leaders insist on naming the representatives of our group instead of the same being elected by the colored constituents?
7. Finally, why should the Negro support the Republican candidates on the national and local tickets?

"To the victor belongs the spoils." Negroes have always voted consistently for the Cause of Republicanism. Why are they so deliberately ignored?

Thanking you in advance for the consideration this questionnaire, I am

OLIVER H. BOND,
3471 St. Martin's Road,
Pennsauken.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
EVE. TRIBUNE
OCT 5 - 1932

CONGRESSMAN AIDING HOOVER

Oscar De Priest of Chicago Says Republican Ticket Is Gaining Votes.

Oscar de Priest, the tall, white-haired Negro congressman from Chicago, came to Minneapolis Tuesday night with a prediction that President Hoover will carry Illinois by at least 200,000 votes.

He even went beyond that and forecast that the country's voters will keep Mr. Hoover in the White House by casting their ballots for him when they go to the polls November 8.

Mr. De Priest was enthusiastic about the President's Iowa address when he arrived in the city to give two talks in the Twin Cities in behalf of the national Republican ticket.

"The Hoover sentiment is increasing every day all over the nation. People realize that his reconstruction program is the only real thing planned to aid recovery of the nation's business. They also realize that his leadership is needed to carry out this program."

Mr. De Priest came to Minneapolis from the Pacific northwest, where he gave talks in behalf of Mr. Hoover in Seattle and Portland and at several big rallies in California. He was met at the Great Northern station by a group of Negro Republican party leaders, headed by Talmadge Carey of the Hennepin County Republican committee.

He will speak Wednesday night at 43 Fourth street south and in St. Paul Thursday night. Friday he will give an address in Milwaukee.

ST. PAUL, MINN.
PIONEER PRESS
OCT 5 - 1932

OSCAR DE PRIEST ARRIVES FOR TALKS IN TWIN CITIES

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Mr. De Priest arrived to give two talks in the Twin Cities in behalf of the national Republican ticket. He praised President Hoover for creating the Reconstruction Finance corporation and for the moratorium on war loans. At the same time he criticized Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Mr. De Priest will speak in Minneapolis tonight and in St. Paul Thursday night.

CINCINNATI, O.
POST
OCT 14 1932

GLOOMY SPIRIT PERVADES G.O.P.

Only Enthusiam Is for State and County Tickets

DEMOCRATS ARE JOYOUS

Indorsement of Bulkley by Wet Groups Noted

By Robert L. Otto

If the Democrats haven't won this year's election in October, it's not the fault of their Republican opponents. About the only enthusiasm reported around G. O. P. headquarters is that voiced for the state and county ticket.

Democratic headquarters, on the other hand, is claiming that a Nov. 8 landslide is going to bury David S. Ingalls and his running mates. They are less sanguine about the hopes of the Citizens County ticket.

The most noticeable result of the Hoover defeatism is in the West End where scouts for the Democrats report that Negroes are being shown how to vote for Ingalls and Gilbert Bettman, candidate for U. S. senator, and still realize their determination to cast a ballot for Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Should Hamilton-co run true to Democratic forecasts, there is scant hope that Bettman will win over Bulkley. There are local betters who are now willing to wager that the attorney general will be 250,000 votes behind the Clevelander after all the ballots are counted. Bettman was running strong here in Cincinnati until the Thursday indorsement of Bulkley by the Crusaders and allied wet groups.

That indorsement pointed out Bettman's advocacy of federal supervision of liquor even when the 18th amendment is abolished. Bulkley, the Crusaders show, is for unqualified states' rights. Wet Cincinatians are thinking hard about that one.

• • •

THE CITIZENS are wondering if Cincinnatians are being impressed by the tax arguments of the Republicans. A Republican spokesman told us this week that his party had been holding back in the county campaign of 1930 and the municipal campaign of last year because of a feeling then pervading Republican ranks that the taxpayers were mad and that it would be unsafe to become "too tough" with the opposition.

Within the next 10 days, he said, the Republicans intend to open up with a vengeance and take Citizens over the coals. They will center their arguments on the real estate reappraisal of Robert Heuck, county auditor.

"But," commented a Citizens' leader, "if they all cite figures like James G. Stewart, who told a local woman's club his taxes were raised when they were lowered, beating them this year will be as easy as it was in the city campaign last year."

• • •

LOCAL POLITICIANS were a-flurry this week, what with Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, secretary of the interior, visiting Republicans, and Newton D. Baker here to cheer the Democrats.

So puffed up with importance were the window dressers of both parties that their enthusiasm surpassed that of children seeing Santa Claus. One Democrat swelled so mightily he had an extremely uncomfortable time at the Baker dinner. He just couldn't keep his chest down. And 50 years from now none of us will know anything about anything.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.
TRIBUNE
OCT 8 1932

REPUBLICAN CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

The Young Negro Men's Republican club, working with a similar organization of young women and with the two older political organizations of colored people—the Progressive Political club and the Douglas league—has opened headquarters on Imperial avenue, where an intensive campaign is being carried on for Republican candidates.

At a meeting held Thursday night at 428 Twenty-eighth street, Tom Cummings was elected president; Joseph Bullock, vice president, and H. Johnson, treasurer.

Another meeting will be held next Thursday at 8:30 p.m. at the same address. All young negro men of San Diego who are eligible voters and registered Republicans are urged to attend.

WILMINGTON, DEL.
EVERY EVENING
OCT 14 1932

URGE NEGROES SUPPORT REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES

Jefferson S. Coage, Recorder of Deeds of Washington, D. C., and Former Minister to Liberia Ernest Lyons urged the election of the Republican ticket at a meeting of Negro voters at Colored Odd Fellows Temple, Twelfth and Orange Sts., last night. Charles H. Colburn, a member of the Republican State Committee, presided.

Other speakers were J. Henry Hazel, candidate for State Auditor; Daniel J. Layton, for Attorney General; George S. Williams, for State Treasurer; Donald R. Morton, for State Senator from the Second District; Leo Dugan, for Representative from the First District; George A. Pedrick, candidate for Coroner in New Castle county, and Harry W. Wenninger, candidate for Comptroller in New Castle county.

Members of the executive committee of the Colored Republican Campaign Headquarters, all of whom were present, follow: Mr. Colburn, chairman; City Councilman James Winchester, Dr. A. R. Milburn, Edgar Starling, Dr. O. N. Smith, Mrs. C. M. S. Pipes, Harry Irons, Dr. Conwell Banton, Dr. F. Jamison, Dr. S. G. Elbert, and Philip Saddler.

Announcement was made by the executive committee that it was favoring the support of the straight Republican ticket.

MICHIGAN CITY, IND.
NEWS
OCT 8 1932

COLORED VOTERS WILL HEAR GARY SPEAKERS IN MEET

Several hundred of Michigan City's colored voters are expected to assemble at the courthouse auditorium Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock when Milo C. Murray, and W. Hardeway, both of Gary, will speak at a Republican rally.

Arrangements for obtaining the two speakers were completed yesterday by Rev. H. G. Pope, who will preside at the meeting and introduce the men.

Attorney Murray, a graduate of the Harvard law school, is a candidate for state representative from Lake county this fall, having been nominated last spring by the largest majority on the ticket. Hareway is at present a Gary alderman.

The meeting has been arranged by the Independent Voters league.

Party Affiliation.

HOOVER THROWS ANOTHER BOOMERANG

Journal and Guide

AGAIN President Hoover has tossed some caviar to the twelve million Negroes in America, in the form of an almost all-Negro commission "to make an inquiry" into the semi-slavery conditions in the Mississippi labor camps, but what is in reality nothing more than another bait for votes on next November 8. In the four years that Mr. Hoover has been in office, his attention has been called to rank discrimination on Federal projects on the dam that has been called after him in Nevada; he has been apprised of lynchings and of the tortures in prison camps, and months ago he had a chance to really discover the facts in the Mississippi case, before both the Army and private contractors had a chance to go on dress parade for expected investigators.

Instead, Army officers tried over a month ago to whitewash the reports of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and only sent an Army investigator after nationwide publicity had made any other move impossible. As we said then, little of fact could be hoped for after parties guilty of enforcing the disgraceful conditions were forewarned, and we chose to put our reliance in the findings of the N. A. A. C. P. Again, and on the same grounds, we are compelled to take lightly whatever Mr. Hoover's new commission brings in, and for the additional reason that everyone must know that (we discount the Army officer) an all-Negro commission's hands will be tied and even the rights indigenous to such a body grossly limited in Mississippi. Even the ever-militant N. A. A. C. P. refused to send its white investigator to testify in that state because it felt it "unsafe" to do so.

If Mr. Hoover's high aim and purpose were "to dig up the dirt" in Mississippi, he would have acted long before this, and he would have recognized that the duties involved should mean more than giving posts to Negroes on the one commission where color and race may be a decided disadvantage. But the President may not be thinking so much of helping the poor devils who are being exploited on the Mississippi; his latest appointments are just another last-minute crumb from the master's table to entice revolting Negroes into voting for the G. O. P. Just as the belated photograph-taking stunt has not fooled the rank and file of colored voters, so this almost abortive Mississippi commission should not be allowed to buy penance for a party which in a thousand and one ways has chosen to forget the Negro increasingly as the years have rolled by.

HOOVER ACT ONLY GESTURE, BELIEF

Courier

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—An aroused public opinion among Negroes, threatening grave political consequences to the Hoover administration, according to Walter White, N. A. A. C. P. secretary, forced the appointment of the committee headed by Dr. R. R. Moton, to investigate the charges of peonage conditions on the Mississippi Flood Control project.

11-5-32

Mr. White pointed out that this committee was the second to be appointed by Mr. Hoover who, as secretary of commerce, in 1927, appointed a similar committee, also headed by Mr. Moton, to investigate charges made by the N. A. A. C. P. after it had investigated the treatment of Negro refugees in the Mississippi flood of that year. The committees report, although the committee was appointed in 1927, was not published until two years later, in October, 1929.

Pittsburgh Pa.

"Led by Negro editors and the Negro press, colored people of the United States have forced the Hoover Administration to act on the N. A. A. C. P. charges," said Mr. White. "The President has at last been forced to act on the charges of outrageous exploitation of colored workers on the Mississippi levee and brutalities carried on in the good old Delta peonage tradition.

"The N. A. A. C. P. is glad that a committee has at last been appointed and only hopes that the committee will be given a fair chance to get the facts and to publish those facts promptly. We also hope that there will be no such delay in publication of the report as there was from 1927 to 1929, in the case of the first committee which Mr. Hoover appointed.

"I want to emphasize that the appointment of this commission does not diminish the job facing the N. A. A. C. P. We have investigations to make for which we need money and need it at once and badly. We cannot make public the details now of this work for obvious reasons. But if we can improve conditions on the levee, it will mean several million dollars more in wages each year for the colored workers there.

"So far as the appointment of the new committee is concerned, it is fortunate for the Mississippi peons that this is an election year."

A SURVEY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE NEGRO

Negro Star

HOW TO VOTE AND WHY

An Open Letter To A Puzzled Young Voter

BY

11-4-32

DR. WILLIAM H. JERNAGIN

Former Pres. National Race Cong.

Wichita, Kansas

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30—Before me lies a letter from a young colored American in a northern state. He is a former pupil of the public schools. He is puzzled as to his conduct in the coming presidential campaign, and has written to a friend for FACTS.

He is to vote for the first time. So seriously does he regard his privilege that he would have his vote register his determination. It is to be an act of his will guided by his intellect.

Over this country there are scores of thousands of young men and women who have the same atttitude toward their vote as does this young correspondent.

In some sections, these seekers after truth note the same intolerant, vituperative, scornful, "lynchocrat" attitude that prevailed during both campaigns of Abraham Lincoln; that prevailed in the now famous trial of the school teacher, Scopes, who presented the scientific theory of evolution to youth of people who refused to change or to think; the same attitude that led them to believe that the Vatican to Washington remove he Vatican to Washington if Alfred E. Smith was elected president in 1928.

Elsewhere, they find vicinus, suggestive cartoons in their newspapers. They read news stories which by inference tell them of heartless cruelties inflicted upon innocent ex-soldiers, of secret conferences with foreign governments to betray the trust of the American people, of plans to rob them by taxation, by waste of public monies; stories of racial hatreds of special favor. Their passions are in med by those who boast their patriotism. Vile epithets are hurled. They are unable to think; demagogues prevent them.

The first Negroes to vote in any considerable number (and some colored citizens have voted since before the adoptinn of the Constitution, in New England) very naturally voted the Republican tickets because the action of that political party made possible their improved civil status, January 1863. Grattitude, the noblest sentiment of humans, would lead us who are the beneficaries of that political action and its terrible costs and sacrifices to continue our loyalty to the successors of the founders of the PARTY. Thus sentiment would have colored Americans vote for the political party of Lincoln, Sbmner, Grant, Thaddeus Stevens, Colonel Higginbottom, Robert Gould Shaw and Wendell Phillips. No thought would be necessary. We would be "historical Republicans."

But we are clamoring that we are no longer wards of the nation; we are American citizens and want to be so regarded, and to leave slavery in the dim distant past. Facts have come to light that affect our young judgment because we have been forced to, taught how to, and do THINK, both of the motives for and the consequences of our actions—some of them at least.

The truth is the principles upon which the Republican party was founded and still stands, go further back than Lincoln and the Unionists.

G. O. P. Hasn't Done Anything To Help Race Advance, Says

Courier 11-2-32
Pittsburgh Pa.

History Shows That Only Theodore Roosevelt Tried to Help Negroes—But His Hands Were Tied.

By MURI BENSON

Everyone is familiar with Hoover's speech to the Committee of One Hundred, that "You may be assured that our party will not abandon or depart from its traditional duty toward the American Negro."

Now, get out your old history book and turn the pages back to the reign of Rutherford B. Hayes, and read his inaugural address, which took place on the fifth of March, 1877 — the fourth having fallen on Sunay—you'll see, right then and there, and only about 13 years after Lincoln had set you free, Hayes promised the lilywhites that he was going to withdraw the Federal troops out of the entire South, and place the Southern whites "on their honor," to see that the blacks —he was referring to you—get a square deal. Now, pray tell me, when, where and what is this honor among Southern whites for a black that Mr. Hayes spoke of?

With the exception of Theodore Roosevelt—and he had his hands tied behind him where you were concerned, but any man who cares for his family, Roosevelt was such a man—is influenced, to a certain extent by his family. But do not think for one moment that Roosevelt was henpecked. He wanted to do more for you but his hands were tied behind him . . . But with the exception of Roosevelt's administration, that traditional duty toward the American Negro, has been to put you back where Lincoln brought you from.

You have been a very perplexing —and I may venture to add—a very embarrassing problem to the Grand Old Party. And the old party hasn't done very much to keep you down—it has left you to make the best of a bad bargain to your self. But on the other hand, the old party surely hasn't done anything that would help you advance, socially, physically, morally or financially.

Most true Democrats have given you their heartfelt sympathy, but they have always felt that you were the problem of the G. O. P., and they (the Democrats) have kept a hands off policy. Now that you are becoming awake to your opportunity for a place in politics as an American citizen, the Democrats no longer view you as only a G. O. P. liability—but a Democratic asset.

In his Cleveland, O. address, Mr. Hoover took great pleasure in referring to the expression, that, "it could have been worse." But Mr. Hoover failed to state just how it could have been worse. Well, the only way it could possibly have been worse, would have been another French revolution, right here in America.

Though, after Roosevelt is elected, I doubt if it shall improve the Negro's status as an individual citizen, or as a race in general . . A Negro is a Negro; no matter who may be President. And the only means by which he may aspire to gain relief, shall come by the Negro's own efforts applied in the right manner, and not by any promises by a President or a Presidential candidate.

But why keep Hoover, a known enemy to anything dark of complexion? Roosevelt might not be any better, but any two-year old child knows that Roosevelt could not be any worse. What we want is a change. Why should you continue to purchase your meats where a butcher keeps two pairs of scales—one pair to weigh his white patron meats on and the other pair "for niggers?"

American white folk may vote against a man, once, on the account of his religious or his prohibition beliefs, but they do that only once in a life's time. Everyone knows that Hoover is your political friend—just like a professional undertaker—they both would rather see you d—— but this isn't fair to professional undertakers.

Why don't you step-sons of Ham wake up and do something for yourselves? Do you not know that it is said that a Negro can sit down longer and in more ease and comfort of mind—without a penny in his pockets—better than any other people in the world—unless it's an American Indian. But then, sitting down is part of an Indian's bargain with great white father. So an Indian can afford to sit down.

Do you know that the Indians are the only race of people in the whole world that have outsmarted the American white man. White man drove the Indians out of most all of the States. And those who didn't choose to be driven were shot in their tracks or shot in somebody else's tracks—white man cares very little about tracks. When the Indians reached Oklahoma, a few of their number were wise—as far as an Indian is concerned and they offered to lay down their arms also their hands and also their bows and arrows (in those days, white man did not allow the Indians to play with real guns) so, Indians using Indian ingenuity would not sell-out directly to white man, but signed a contract or treaty with white man, that white man take land, for always, and pay Indian a compensation long as Indian behaves himself.

Of course, white sman smart fellow, he thinks he knows Indian—he thinks soon Indian grow tired of white man's civilization, and pick up arms again, against white man, thereby forfeiting Indian's right to compensation, yet white man keep land. But here, for once in white man's life, white man wrong. Indian outsmart white man and Indian hasn't picked up anything more heavier nor more dangerous than white mans' compensation or white man's whisky jug—Indian very fond of white man's compensation and whisky jug.

Of course, white man realize now, that he has the worst of the bargain, and he would very gladly give it all back to Indian, but Indian is well satisfied with bargain as it stands. And Indian is going right ahead, draw[illegible] compensation and his w[illegible]s, and is sitting down i[illegible] with the world and th[illegible] force. Everyone know[illegible] man is proud of his ra[illegible] never met one yet w[illegible] change places with an[illegible]

HOOVER POSING SOP TO VOTERS—BISHOP JONES

Afro-American 10-15-32

Zion Prelate Tells Conference It Was a Painful Experience.

Baltimore, Md.

SPLIT OF VOTES IS ADVISABLE

Where Democrats Will Give Square Deal.

BARDSTOWN, Ky. — President Hoover's recent photograph with his colored campaign comr[illegible]e was a "painful experience," Bishop E. D. W. Jones told the Kentucky and South Carolina A.M.E. Zion conferences in session at Walters Church here, last week.

Bishop Jones

Bishop Jones created a stir last year when he told one of his conferences that the 18th Amendment was a failure. His address last week was greeted with loud applause.

Bishop Jones said, "Yes, I knew of the meeting and was in Washington, D.C. a few hours last Saturday, en route from South Carolina here to hold my Kentucky conference.

The Photograph

"Negroes are not deceived by the White House visit nor by the inconsequential incident of picture-taking. Neither at this late date means anything to us. But it is simply a form of political sop that will not impress the intelligent voter nor atone for past slights of our race. It was a painful experience. It should not have been required of the President nor intimated to him that our people are so gullible that they would swallow it. Whoever suggested the picture taking episode was not sagacious nor keen in estimating the penetration of our people. We are not children. We are not going to vote for Mr. Hoover, because he had his picture taken with us but because we believe that he stands for right, justice and fair play.

"Unlike Dean Kelly Miller, my loyalty to the best interests of my country or to any candidate does not depend upon what is specially but partially done for my race. If the country thrives, Negroes will thrive with the general prosperity and if as a race we are clamoring for equal opportunity, we must not seek political doles and special privileges because we are Negroes, but contend for recognition as citizens because we are worthy and better prepared to accept responsibility than any other co[illegible]etitors."

The Depression

While President Hoover may not have done all that it was possible, for him to do in giving warning of over-production and the impending depression and repressing wildcat speculation and foreign loans on unstable securities, we must remember that this depression is world wide, and is the aftermath of the World War. We must remember that when Europe, Asia and South America are hard pressed, the demand for American goods in foreign markets decreases. This automatically throws tens of thousands of American laborers out of employment.

It was when English factories cried out for cotton and more cotton that Negro farmers in North and South Carolina and Georgia could sell their cotton as fast as they could raise it and get good prices. It was when China and Japan were prosperous that the cotton mills of Salem, Mass., were running on full time.

Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt is an able man and a good man, but I believe that if he had been president the past four years, he would have encountered as many knotty problems as President Hoover has."

HE[illegible]LE DEPRIEST IN CALIFORNIA CAMPAIGN

Afro-American 10-15-32

Congressman Says that Russians Gave B.E.F. Fake Discharges.

Baltimore, Md.

WAR MOTHERS WENT FIRST CLASS

Trip to France Not in Cattle Ships.

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Congressman Oscar DePriest, speaking for Hoover here last week, was heckled by John Fonler, former ardent G.O.P. worker. Some of Fonler's questions were: What about our Gold Star Mothers? Have you forgotten that Mr. Hoover sent them to France on cattle ships? What about the treatment Mr. Hoover gave the Bonus Army in Washington?

DePriest

How did you vote on the Soldiers' Bonus Bill?

Not in Accord

Admitting that he was not in accord with all the policies of the President, DePriest called him the best President for these times.

1,000 Fake Bonus Vets

Answering the heckler on the bonus question, Mr. DePriest said:

"The bonus boys were fooled when advised to go to Washington for a cash settlement of the bonus." He further stated that there were 1,000 fake discharges in the army supplied by a Russian firm in New York. Hoover's reason for evicting the ex-soldiers was, they were a menace to government property and this was only a protection measure.

The Gold Star Mothers were not shipped to France in a cattle boat, according to Mr. DePriest, but were sent over in first class boats under the command of a colored officer. He finally declared that anyone who said that they were sent over in a cattle boat was telling a lie.

Political - Party

Party Affiliation

Madison, N. J.

OCT 7 1932

G.O.P. Plans Rally for Colored Voters Here on Wednesday

Rep. Eaton and Others to Address Meeting at Settlement

Republicans Open Campaign Headquarters; Plan Drive for Straight Vote

Charles A. Eaton, candidate to succeed himself as the representative from the fifth New Jersey district in the House of Representatives at Washington, will be the chief speaker at a rally for colored voters to be held next Wednesday evening at the Settlement House. There will be several other speakers from the state and county committee present at the meeting, W. Reginald Baker, who is the Madison member of the Morris County Republican campaign committee, states. Albert R. Palmer, chairman of the local Republican committee, will preside at the meeting it is expected. It will start at 8:15 p. m.

The local Republican committee has opened its headquarters at 43 Kings road this week. The building has a sign on the side toward the Lackawanna station urging voters to cast their ballot for the straight Republican ticket on the ground that business is on the mend and that it will not do to swap horses now.

Republican women of the vicinity held a meeting here last Friday afternoon when Representative Eaton and other speakers addressed a gathering at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Reginald Baker on Crescent road.

As far as the county offices are concerned, most of the Republican candidates are now making a vigorous canvass for possible votes. There is considerable uncertainty over the race for the office of sheriff, which, with its annual salary of $7,500, is always one of the most coveted posts in the county. William N. Beach, who was sheriff of Morris County two years ago, is again running for the post as the Republican nominee. He was selected in the primaries in May in spite of the fact that the organization had previously indorsed another candidate for the nomination, Daniel Brooks.

Recently the opposition to Beach in Republican ranks has taken form in the candidacy of Harry Moller of Boonton, nominally a Republican, who is preparing to run as an independent. Because he entered the lists too late to have his name on the ballots, Mr. Moller will have to have his name "pasted in" by his supporters. It is not considered likely that any candidate running on an independent ticket in this fashion will be elected but he may be able to get enough votes to insure Beach's defeat. Thomas F. Dunn of Morristown is the Democratic candidate.

Another contest where the Republicans will have to fight hard to elect their candidate will be in the race for freeholder. In the primaries, Sheriff Fred S. Myers obtained one of the two nominations by a wide margin but the second nomination was closely contested and finally went to Howard F. Barrett of Madison by a narrow margin over Peter Telfer, the indorsed candidate. The two Democratic nominees are William Bishop, jr., and A. Hulse Mooney. The latter has been particularly active and is very well known up-county. He has made several visits to Madison and, should the contest be close, stands a good chance of besting Barrett.

Pleasantville, N. J.

OCT 7 1932

ENDORSE REPUBLICANS

At a meeting Monday night of the Colored Union Republican Club at Rev. Miller's Church on Garfield avenue, the entire Republican ticket was endorsed by more than fifty members present. Interesting talks were given by a number of enthusiasts. William Rice acted as chairman.

Weirton, W. Va.

OCT 7 1932

Colored Delegates Go To State Convention

Four delegates of the Young Colored Republican club of Weirton left at noon today for Parkersburg to attend the first convention of Young Peoples Republican clubs of West Virginia tomorrow.

Those attending the state convention are Rev. J. H. Dennis, James Gibson, president of the local club, Henry Davenport and T. S. Adams.

NEWARK, N. J.
LEDGER

OCT 7 1932

HARTLEY SPEAKS TONIGHT

Congressman Fred A. Hartley will address the members of the Second Ward Colored Republican Club., Inc., at their headquarters, 385 Halsey street, tonight at 8 o'clock. Under-Sheriff Louis E. Batchellor, County Clerk John H. Scott and Assembly Candidate J. Mercer Burrell also will address the members. Bunn Todd is president of the club and Meredith T. White is secretary.

MERIDIAN, MISS
STAR

OCT 7 1932

NEGRO REPUBLICAN FACTION RECOGNIZED

JACKSON, Miss.—Secretary of State Walker Wood is in receipt of a letter from Chairman Sanders of the republican national committee, asking that Secretary Wood recognize the Perry Howard group. "This is known as the 'Black and Tan' faction of Mississippi republicans, and as the regular organization in the state of Mississippi." It is so enrolled upon the roster of the republican national organization, stated Chairman Sanders.

WHEELING, W. VA.
NEWS

OCT 8 1932

COLORED REPUBLICANS OPEN HEADQUARTERS

The Ohio County Colored Republican Political club opened headquarters today at 1036 Chapline street. Officials will be on duty and the club may be reached by calling Whg. 4294.

A delegation from the club is in Parkersburg attending the convention of Young Republican clubs of the state being held the last two days of the week in that city. The club is planning an active campaign in the district and invites members of all other clubs to cooperate.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.
CAPITAL NEWS

OCT 12 1932

PAID IN FULL

How happens it that negro men from St. Louis have been appointed penitentiary guards just at this time? It is suggested that it falls this wise, because of information on the part of G. O. P. campaign managers that a large contingent of the negro vote in Missouri is swinging into line for the Democratic ticket, state and national. Bestowing the guard positions upon the colored boys in the shank of the campaign is merely a sop to Cerberus—just a little come-along to induce the negro to again "vote her straight" all down the line, including Winter, the Republican candidate for Governor, who will scatter these guard jobs around among the colored lads, it is said.

The negro voters of Missouri, however, have learned their political onions after so long a time, and are taking Republican campaign promises and gestures with quite a large chunk of salt, remembering that they always fade away into the circumambient after the vote has been delivered. These same have also realized that the Republican party is not specially concerned with the welfare of the citizen of average means and opportunities; that the economic creed of the party is that benefits should be bestowed upon the Upper Ten of the party—the elect—the big financiers and their institutions, the big manufacturers and their businesses, the big boys and their big ventures, and if anything seeps down to the Lower Five, the latter ought to be thankful and sing "praise the G. O. P. from which all blessings flow." The negro voter has found out that he is of the average citizen class, and what finds its way through the Upper Ten down to him is the proverbial something the little boy shot at. He has passed up the legend that he owes his freedom, his rights, his soul and body, and therefore his whole and individual suffrage to his Republican saviors.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA
POST

OCT 6 1932

NEGROES PLAN RALLY

The Negro Republican Club will meet tomrrow evening at the home of the Rev. B. F. Newsome at 480 Forrest avenue to arrange for a rally at the courthouse. Newsome is chairman of the club.

DETROIT, MICH.
FREE PRESS

OCT 18 1932

NEGRO G. O. P. OFFICE OPEN

Negro Republican headquarters for Michigan were opened Monday at 2010 St. Antoine St. Four speakers have been assigned to the headquarters by the Republican National Committee.

BOISE, IDAHO
DAILY STATESMAN

OCT 1 3 1932

Negro Republican Club Will Again Meet; Clerk Out of Jail

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Last summer the club was started. After election of officers and an exhortation by the treasurer, activities were suspended. For more than a month Nelson has been trying to renew the program which was to consist of lectures by himself and others on the relative merits of Republican and Democratic candidates.

Two weeks ago he was all set. "Then my clerk got in jail," Nelson complained. "Without the clerk to notify the members and take the minutes there couldn't be any meeting. The clerk got out last week and we had a date scheduled. Then a funeral came at the same time as the meeting so we changed plans again.

"Now some of the members want to postpone the club until after election so we can discuss the vote instead of the candidates, but I'm not going to stand for that. We have to get busy to be sure none of the Lincoln Republicans vote for a Democrat. I'll be having a meeting any day now."

SAN DIEGO, CAL.
UNION

OCT 8 1932

Young Negro Men Open Campaign Headquarters

The Young Negro Men's Republican club, working with a similar organization of young women and with the two older political organizations of negroes—the Progressive Political club and the Douglas league—has opened headquarters at Imperial avenue, where an intensive campaign is being carried on for the Republican candidates. An enthusiastic meeting of this club was held Thursday night at 428 north Twenty-eighth street. These officers were elected: Tom Cummings, president; Joseph Bullock, vice president, and E. Johnson, treasurer.

Another meeting will be held next Thursday at 8:30 p. m. at the same address. All young negro men of San Diego who are eligible voters and registered Republicans are urged to attend.

YAKIMA, WASH.
HERALD

OCT 1 2 1932

Negro Speaker Coming

Thomas W. Myles, Negro Republican speaker from the national committee of the party, will arrive in Yakima Thursday. A meeting with Negro Republicans of Yakima will be held Thursday night.

NEWARK, O.
Advocate and American Tribune

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PITTSBURG, KANS.
SUN

OCT 1 6 1932

NEGRO WOMEN MEET

Pittsburg Negro Republican women were organized at a meeting held Friday night in the home of Mrs. J. T. Elias. Officers elected were: Mrs. Elias, president; Mrs. J. D. Alexander, vice president; Mrs. Florence Shaw, secretary; Mrs. V. Williams, assistant secretary; Mrs. H. Hopkins, treasurer, and Mrs. A. N. Wright, chairman in charge of Negro women's clubs in the county. At 2:30 o'clock next Friday afternoon the local club will meet at the home of Mrs. Wright.

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HERALD

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URGES SUPPORT OF REPUBLICAN TICKET

TROY, Oct. 17.—A large number of the colored voters of the city attended the colored Republican rally held in the Grange hall at the courthouse last evening to here several speakers stress the importance of the negro voters supporting the Republican national, state and county tickets.

Edward T. Banks noted Dayton colored orator, was the chief speaker. Other speakers were Rev. William Hodge and Rev. John Douglas, both of this city.

SUN

Saturday P. D.

OCT 18 1932

S. Kingstown Forms Colored G. O. P. Club

Kingston, Oct. 18—A Colored Republican Club in South Kingstown and Narragansett was formed at a meeting in Castle Hall, Kingston, last evening under auspices of the South Kingstown Republican leaders.

The club already has a membership of some 40 members. The following officers were elected: John Curtis, president; Henry Smith, vice president; Miss Elsie Hazard, secretary; M. Ernest Fayerweather, treasurer.

The meeting was addressed by Thomas H. Gardiner, chairman of the Republican Town Committee; Miss Jessie Wilcox, State central committee woman from South Kingstown, and W. Murray Gates, State central committeeman.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.
JOURNAL

OCT 1 2 1932

COLORED PROGRESSIVE CLUB MEETS THURSDAY

The colored progressive republican club will meet Thursday at 8 p. m. at People's hall, 227 East Marquette avenue. The meeting is open to the public, Chairman J. Manning has announced.

Vote for Hoover and the G.O.P.

Amsterdam News

NEXT TUESDAY the nation goes to the polls to elect a Chief Executive for the next four years and, while there are at least seven candidates in the field, the choice lies between President Hoover and Governor Roosevelt. Norman Thomas, running on the Socialist ticket, and William Z. Foster, running on the Communist ticket, will each receive a comparatively larger vote than is usually cast for the standard bearers of these two parties, but it is inconceivable that either has a chance to win. Our system of government will not be changed this year or the next, so the number of independent votes they receive this year may properly be classified as protests against all that is bad in our democracy.

11-2-32

THE RACE between Hoover and Roosevelt is expected to be close; and, though we may sincerely admire the voter who remains loyal to his party when it hasn't a chance to win, the part of wisdom appears to be with the man who is willing to face the facts and narrows his ballot down to one of the two candidates with a chance to win.

New York, N. Y.

THE AMSTERDAM NEWS has espoused the cause of President Hoover for re-election and has strenuously opposed the aspirations of Franklin D. Roosevelt. We have done this because we believe that the program of rehabilitation offered by the Republican party is far superior in every way to that offered by the Democratic party. We believe that the election of Roosevelt would retard economic recovery and plunge the country into a more devastating period of depression than we have had for the past three years. The business interests are distrustful of the Democratic party, not so much because they fear the liberal policies the Democrats profess as for the more important reason that many of their policies have not been tried out and this is the worst possible time to try them out. It is an undeniable fact that the most prosperous years of the United States have been those when the Republican party has been in control in Washington.

AS CITIZENS AND NEGROES, we have espoused the cause of Hoover and the Republican party because the Negro has a voice in the councils of that party. True, he also has complaints against the Republican party; but when his voice has been intelligently used, when there has been unanimity in his demands, his voice has generally been heard. We have expected too much of the party and too little of ourselves. Our political leaders have not always spoken for us but for themselves. We should blame ourselves more and the party less.

ON THE OTHER hand, the councils of the Democratic party are closed to us all over the South as a definite policy and here in the North we are given only a back-door representation. In the South the Democratic party doesn't want us to vote at all, not even for their own candidates. We are opposed to the election of Roosevelt because the balance of power in his party is held by the South, where the complete disfranchisement of the Negro is as much desired at the present moment as it was fifty years ago, and where it has well-nigh succeeded. Effectually denied the ballot, every form of oppression and discrimination, including peonage and lynching, is the Negro's lot in the South and stands in the way of the Negro in the North.

THE WHITE CITIZEN'S decision on the candidacy of Hoover or Roosevelt may be influenced by party, prosperity or the lack of it, or prohibition. To many of them it may not matter which one wins. The Negro cannot be so indifferent. His circumstance demands that he vote for the candidate whose party recognizes that he has rights to fight for and rights to defend in the North and South. That candidate is not Franklin D. Roosevelt and that party is not the Democratic party. The Socialist and Communist candidates recognize that the Negro has manhood and citizenship rights and have defended them to the limit of their strength, but neither can win the Presidency this year. The Negro vote next Tuesday should therefore go to Hoover and the Republican party.

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Political-1932

Republican.

Party Affiliation.

MARTINS FERRY, O.
TIMES

SEP 27 1932

ST. CLAIRSVILLE TO HEAR NOTED COLORED ORATOR

Roscoe Conkling Simmons Scheduled to Address Mass Meeting of Voters Here Thursday Afternoon

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COLUMBIA, MO.
TRIBUNE

OCT 7 - 1932

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Rockville Centre, N. Y.
NASSAU DAILY REVIEW

OCT 29 1932

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MICHIGAN CITY, IND.
DISPATCH

OCT 11 1932

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NEWARK, N. J.
NEWS

OCT 28 1932

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Political-1932

Republican

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MARTINS FERRY, O.
TIMES

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Negro spokesmen who said they came as a joint national planning committee gathered from more than 20 states to get out the Presidential vote of their race. One after another they stepped into a cleared circle to speak.

Roscoe Conklin Simmons, of Chicago, Negro orator, who seconded the renomination of the President at the Chicago convention, spoke first and longest. He gestured frequently toward the President, who stood silent but intent a few feet above him.

"We have been told, Mr. President," Simmons said, "that our party has deserted the old faith. We are tongue-cursed by a thoughtless few because we hold that although Abraham Lincoln is dead he still lives. Some few have gone so far as to say that you do not believe in human equality. We protested and arose to seek you. We are here to repledge our fealty.

"Distress has overtaken us. We come to you in our heaviest hour. It has been charged that the party has deserted the principles that sustained it. And yet, Mr. President, we are here to bespeak you to remain strong, to acquit yourself as our leader. We ask no higher honor than to be permitted to help save the nation and again go forward under your leadership.

"Speak, Mr. President, speak and say that there is no higher faith than eternal liberty. Dispatch us back to our people, Mr. President, with words and solemn phrases that will stir them."

After two others had spoken, the Chief Executive replied;

"I wish to thank you for your coming," Mr. Hoover began, "and for the presentation to me of so touching a statement.

"The platform of the Republican party speaks with justifiable pride of the friendship of our party for the American Negro that has endured unchanged for 70 years. It pledges itself to the continued insistence upon his rights."

Postmaster General Brown, two of the President's secretaries, and the squad of secret service men who accompany him on every public appearance stood behind President Hoover during the ceremony. Upon its conclusion, he formed a receiving line and shook hands with each of the delegates.

BALTIMORE, MD.
EVE. SUN

OCT 12 1932

Negroes Not Fooled By The Hoover Gesture

To the Editor of The Evening Sun—Sir:

While agreeing almost in toto with Louis F. Stahl, whose letter appeared in your issue of October 6, that the "photograph" incident in Washington was so much "soft soap," dished out by an unwilling President at the behest of his political advisers to a group of dumb Negroes, I beg to say that there are thousands of Negroes just as intelligent as Mr. Arnold who were not fooled by any such empty gestures.

To those of us who think, and there are thousands right here in Baltimore, this incident was a direct insult, a heaping of coal on an already smoldering fire, which will cost the Republican party thousands of votes.

Our sin in the past has been that a group of egotists, such as congregated in Washington for the "photograph," have held themselves out as so-called leaders, when the only leading they were interested in was the few dollars they could grab for themselves. But we as a group, and particularly the younger group, refuse to be led or follow in the footsteps of any such "handkerchief-headed" dummies as these so-called leaders have proven themselves to be, and at the polls on November 8 we will clearly demonstrate that we are looking for something other than "pretty words."

We see the value of organized opposition, and we have learned the value of the ballot and we intend to serve Mr. Hoover just what his contemptible record toward us for the last three and one-half years deserves—a vote against him.

Baltimore, Oct. 7. Dallas F. Nicholas.

TRIBUNE
Elkin - N. C.

OCT 6 1932

Courting the Negro Vote

President Hoover has evidently come to the conclusion that there is little hope of holding the 1928 Republican gain in the South at the polls next November, and is making a bid for negro support in the North where they hold the balance in many states.

Last Saturday he entertained the negro "four hundred" on the White House grounds and was photographed as the central figure in a group of 150 or more. These negroes were the guests of the national Republican advisory board and planning committee at a banquet in their honor, which all the more accentuates the open bid the party is making to hold the negroes in line in the North and virtually discloses that they have abandoned hope of carrying the five southern states again this year. And they are correct in their analysis, because the South went "haywire" in 1928—voting for Republican candidates that year did not mean that they had gone Republican.

Abundant campaign funds of other years have meant meal tickets for negroes who did not need them so badly then as they do now, and the clamor, for that reason must be heeded by those who would hold them in line. By toadying to their demands for recognition the Republican high command reveals the panic in which it finds itself at this stage of the game.

Affected by the economic distress to probably a greater degree than their white brethren, they are not averse to blaming their misfortune to the party in power, and a revolt has been threatening for a long time. But this picture alongside the President will go a long way toward quieting them, even though the gnawing at their intrals cannot be helped thereby.

We of the South are perhaps too hasty in our criticism of anything that smacks of racial equality; we forget that the head of our government is president of all the people. If he wishes to entertain the DePriests purely as an act of impartiality, we are inclined to grant him that privilege without censure. But when he places himself in a group of negroes to be photographed for purely political advancement, he crosses a line of demarcation that is foreign to anything connected with his official duties, and lets the gap down for criticism that is sure to come from at least one section of the country.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.
TELEGRAM

OCT 29 1932

NOTED ORATORS SCHEDULED FOR G. O. P. RALLIES

Ingalls And Bettman To Be Here Monday To Give Addresses

By ARTHUR R. TODD

During the Republican campaign in Mahoning county next week numerous speakers of national prominence are to address party rallies and mass meetings scheduled by the county campaign committee.

David S. Ingalls, candidate for governor, will spend Monday in the county with Gilbert Bettman, candidate for senator. Both will speak at a mass meeting in Central Y. M. C. A. gymnasium Monday night.

John W. Bricker, candidate for attorney general, Judge J. H. C. Lyon and Congressman John G. Cooper will speak at a mass meeting Wednesday night in Chaney high school. On Friday night, Senator David Reed, Republican leader in Pennsylvania, will be the attraction at a mass meeting in the Y. M. C. A.

Noted Orator Scheduled

The climax of the campaign will be reached on election eve, when Roscoe Conklin Simmons, noted Negro orator and leader, will speak at a mass meeting in State theater.

The principal Republican meeting tonight will be held at campaign headquarters, Warner theater bldg., under auspices of the Ex-Service Men's league. Homer E. Carlyle will speak.

The West End Republican Athletic club will hold a meeting at Kincaid school, Salt Springs rd., at 8 p. m., at which Mrs. E. L. McKelvey and Mrs. C. F. Detchon will speak. Another meeting will be held in St. Nicholas hall, 1856 Wilson.

Dr. Leroy Bundy, Cleveland, will be the principal speaker at a mass meeting in Ukranian hall, 165 Gordon, Campbell, Sunday at 2 p. m. At the same hour, there will be a mass meeting at Republican headquarters under auspices of the Hungarian Citizens club.

Polish Voters To Meet

A meeting of Polish voters will be held at 7:30 p. m. Sunday, Warhurst rd., Campbell, to which candidates are invited. A meeting of Croatian voters will be held at 91 Bright, Campbell, at 9 p. m., with Harold Bickler and Atty. Ben Roth as speakers.

Mr. Ingalls and Mr. Bettman will make their first appearance here Monday noon at the Union League club and will make 10-minute speeches. Joseph T. Tracy, candidate for auditor of state, also will speak. A parade of the county will follow the meeting. About 40 machines will be in line. Mr. Ingalls will talk at Campbell, Struthers, Lowellville, and at night at Sebring, Struthers, Youngstown and Vienna.

James Henry McClafferty, assistant secretary of commerce, will attend the mass meeting here Monday night as the representative of the national committee.

There will be a meeting for Republican candidates tonight at the Sons of Italy hall in Struthers.

CAMDEN, N. J.
COURIER

OCT 27 1932

NEGRO LEADER TO TALK AT RALLY HERE TONIGHT

Roscoe Conkling Simmons, colored orator, will be the principal speaker tonight at a mass meeting and Republican Rally in Fetter's School Auditorium, Third and Mt. Vernon streets.

The affair is sponsored by the Associated Colored Republican Clubs of Camden county. Wilda Robinson Townsend will preside. Thomas Hope, national advisory committeeman of the colored clubs, will introduce Simmons.

Other speakers will include Congressman Charles A. Wolverton, Albert S. Woodruff, candidate for the State Senate; Mrs. Elizabeth C. Verga, vice chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Mrs. Jeanette V. Smith, president of the Camden City Colored Republican Women's Club.

Political - 1932

Party Affiliation

Republican

RICHMOND, VA.
TIMES-DISPATCH

OCT 30 1932

Abuse of Negroes Feared In Victory

Writer Sees No Benefit in Control By Democrats

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—This communication concludes my observations begun in your issue October 12, under caption "The Worst Ruled State." Since the great Democratic leaders, reformers and statesmen of Virginia permit their State Government to be run in the most disgraceful manner of any State in the world as publicly charged by Colonel Henry W. Anderson, what a mess of it they and their party would make in running the United States Government. No greater disaster could befall this nation than the success of the national Democratic party in November. Al Smith wisely asks what would the Democrats do with their victory? There is no harmony in the Democratic party. Antagonistic elements in that party are rife. While warring faction would be bitterly fighting faction to the death over political preferment or recognition by the new administration, the business interests of the country would go to the dogs.

Let me here digress to reason out the probable effect Democratic success would have on the Negro. For example, the Democratic Mayor of Richmond, Va., has hunted out and fired the last Negro on the City pay roll. The gangsters and highwaymen of New York, the racketeers and murderers of Chicago exert greater influence in the government of their respective cities, than 53,000 honest Negro citizens exert in the Democratic government of Richmond.

In event of national Democratic victory, what would prevent Democrats under Vice-President Garner of Texas from hunting out and firing every Negro in the postal service in every State, and every Negro in the Federal departments at Washington? Negroes everywhere would be helpless and prostrate—actually reduced to a condition approaching human slavery by reason of race.

Negroes may not like President Hoover for good and sufficient reasons. Under his administration the colored Gold Star Mothers were jimcrowed and sent to France not in a United States war vessel, but in a chartered freight ship. He nominated Judge Parker of North Carolina, a Negro hater, for the Federal Supreme Court. Negroes working on a Government job in Mississippi are treated worse than convicts in road camps, without his protest. And that is not all. But, nevertheless, and notwithstanding, Mr. Hoover is a whole lot better than Speaker Garner, Texas; Huey P. Long, Louisiana; William Randolph Hearst, William Gibbs McAdoo and "Ma" Ferguson, the present Democratic leadership.

Wherein is the national Democratic leadership of today more favorable to the Negro, than was the national Democratic leadership of long ago under Ben Tillman, W. K. Vardaman, Cole Blease and Tom Heflin? Where are any laws in Texas, Louisiana, Georgia or any other Southern State best suited to the Negroes' needs? In words made famous by Vice-President Curtis unless the Negro is: "too damn dumb" he will vote the Republican ticket and not jump out of the frying pan into the fire.

The South will be in the saddle under any Democratic national administration for the reason that Southerners are in the majority in the Democratic party. All abuses, terrorism, jim-crowism, disfranchisement and tyranny forced upon the Negro originate in the South. The clu-clux-clan, black shirt and other anti-Negro organizations are located in the South. The South is the breeding place for lynch-law, mob-rule, burnings at the stake and misrule by courts of law. Nothing can better illustrate these facts than the conviction and sentence to death of the seven innocent Negro boys at Scottsboro, Ala., at which outrage the civilized world revolts.

If Governor Roosevelt really wanted to take the foot of the South off the Negroes' neck, he could not do it. For reasons above explained he could initiate no reform though he be President of the nation.

THEODORE W. JONES.

Richmond, Va., October 29.

CHERRYVALE, KANS.
CHERRYVALE, REPUBLICAN

OCT 29 1932

COLORED REPUBLICAN MEET

Dr. E. C. Patton of Atchison Principal Speaker

Colored folks from Independence Coffeyville and Cherryvale turned out 200 strong last night at the local Bethlehem Baptist church to hear the address delivered by Dr. E. C. Patton, nationally known colored speaker from Atchison, in behalf of the Republican administration, and to devour a big free barbecue given by the local colored Republican club.

The program started with a song by all, and following this Rev. C. Teal of Independence, colored Baptist minister, gave the invocation. The local colored girls glee club sang several spirituals. Miss Vivian Robinson played a piano solo and Miss Barbara Wheaton gave a reading.

The meeting was then turned over to the Cherryvale Colored Republican club, with their chairman, A. T. Reed, taking charge. Mr. Reed stated that the club has been active in Cherryvale for a number of years, and that it was established for the betterment of Cheryvale colored folks. Mr. Reed then turned the meeting over to Dr. Butler of Coffeyville, who was the acting master of ceremonies for the evening.

After a few brief remarks he introduced Dr. E. C. Patton, the principal speaker of the evening.

Patton praised the Hoover administration and said that Hoover was head and hands over any other candidate in the field. He stated that three weeks ago Hoover started an investigation in the southern states in behalf of the colored folks who were far underpaid for their labors, and that in many other ways Hoovetr was helping the colored people.

Dr. Patton then turned to the senator's office and said that one time Paulen had made a promise to him, and the promise had been kept. This promise was made concerning an appointment to a grain board which Paulen started when he was governor of Kansas, Patton said.

Mr. Patton closed his speech by urging all colored folks to vote the Republican ticket from top to bottom.

Dr. Butler then introduced M. D. L. Cox of Coffeyville. Cox is a well-known colored attorney in southeasern Kansas and spoke in favor of all Republican county candidates.

Mary McKittrick, Republiacn candidate for register of deeds, and Harry Neal, Republican candidate for sheriff, were introduced to the audience by Attorney Cox.

All present then adjourned to the church hall were pork sandwiches and coffee were served.

MEMPHIS, TENN.
PRESS-SCIMITAR

OCT 27 1932

NEGRO SPEAKER FOR G. O. P. HERE

Dr. Austin Talks Thursday At Beale Church

Negro Republicans of Memphis will hear Dr. J. C. Austin, 54-year-old negro preacher from Chicago, urge the re-election of Hoover and Curtis Thursday night at the Beale Avenue Baptist Church.

Dr. Austin, a Baptist preacher and born in the South, is looked upon by the local negroes as "a spellbinder worth hearing." The old church will be packed to capacity, said G. W. Lee.

As. Dr. Austin is of the Republican National Committee's Speakers' Bureau, there is a strong possibility he will confine his campaign talk to urging the support of Hoover, rather than discuss the state race, in which John E. McCall is seeking the governor's office as Republican nominee.

The Beale av. Republican headquarters is not conducting an active campaign for McCall.

Lee will preside at the speaking. M. S. Stewart, negro, will introduce Dr. Austin. Dr. J. B. Martin, negro on the county Republican committee, is in charge of the rally. George Strong, negro, is taking part in arrangements.

Other members of the arrangement committee are: W. H. Owen and J. R. Wright, both negroes.

PASADENA, CAL
STAR-NEWS

OCT 27 1932

NEGRO CLERIC GIVES VIEWS

Rev. W. Talbot Handy to Support President

REPUBLICANS SAID HOPE OF RACE

Colored People Obtain Rights From Party

Expressing the belief that President Hoover merits the support of citizens of all races as the strongest man available for the important job of leading his country back to prosperity, Rev. W. Talbot Handy, pastor of the Scott Methodist Episcopal Church, has written the following open letter on the political situation:

"As a resident of the city of Pasadena for two years, it has been my policy to steer clear of the political arena. It has been a pleasure to sit on the sidelines and watch the divergent interests and the conflicting groups surge in our body politic. My major motive and master passion has been along lines of community welfare and social adjustment.

Danger Seen

"That danger lurks in the path of the minister who takes the stump in the interest of any one candidate in local politics is altogether too obvious. Yet there arise circumstances which force one to express one's convictions and abide the results. Such a condition has arisen in my case, hence I hasten to make an expression, so as to reflect my attitude and voice my opinion as to the general election.

"The other day as I was trudging along, a friend of mine offered me a ride. This gentleman has often befriended me in this and many other particulars. I prize his friendship as a man. It happened that the gentleman in question had on his car the names of Roosevelt-Garner and McAdoo, the trio of Democratic worthies, at whose political shrine he is worshiping. Even though we are personal friends we are avowed enemies politcally. And yet we want to be tolerant and allow every man the right of his suffrage even though we may seriously question his judgment.

Rumor Is Denied

"I was seen alighting from this car, and since that time phones have been busy and rumor has it that I am a Democrat. This makes it necessary for me to make this statement and brand as false this accusation.

"Be it known by all these presents that I am an avowed Republican and will support Mr. Hoover in the coming election November 8. In making this assertion, however, I hold no brief for Mr. Hoover. As a matter of fact the 15,000,000 colored people in this country have somewhat to say to Mr. Hoover. They are not altogether satisfied with his policies as they relate themselves to the Negro. And while this group is interested in the wet and dry issues as well as the economic situation of today, they are especially concerned in the man who will at least be fair in his attitude toward our welfare.

"May I say that as a result of some if his policies as regards the Negroes, there is obvious a strong rising tide of Democratic sentiment among the colored people to my re-

gret. I have letters on file and my telephone is often called, asking me to stop the colored people from voting the Roosevelt-Garner ticket. To inform your readers of the slant of this group, let me state some of their grievances as follows: They argue that—

States Grievances

Under Mr. Hoover's orders the Gold Star Mothers' of the race were sent to Europe in freight boats; colored leaders in the Republican ranks in the South have been displeased under the Hoover regime; screens have been noticed about colored government employes in Washington; Negro regiments in the United States Army, which have been the pride of the race during the years, have been deprived of arms, and reduced to laborers instead of the status of troopers; poor Negroes are forced to labor from ten to twelve hours daily in the Mississippi flooded area for food, while it is given at will, to others by the American Red Cross.

"There are some 200 newspapers among us, and these organs have passed such information along to the 6,000,000 voters. Mr. Montgomery of Mississippi was nominated for high office in that state, until his efforts were defeated. The man he insisted on appointing had made the remark that there were no virtuous women in the Negro race. Through the influence of a good, white woman they encompassed his defeat.

Supports President

"Be that as it may, I personally do not favor his stand on the Eighteenth Amendment. But in the light of all the facts, I am going to vote for him. I do not hesitate to state my grounds for my decision as follows: With the economic situation in the world today as it is, we need in the White House a master mind. And after looking over the forest of our presidential timber, I find no better than Mr. Hoover. He has the superior mind.

"We will all have to admit that conditions around the world have been such that many matters of vital concern locally have suffered. Yet he had to under gird and save the economic structure of world affairs and not only of America. Now that this has been accomplished, the minority group in America feel that during the coming four years he will mend his ways among many lines.

"All thinking Negroes will agree that what we have and are today we have and are that very largely through the initiative and leadership of the Republican party. Unfortunately we are not producing any more Theodore Roosevelts and Lincolns. Somehow we have been looking for the Utopia through our relation to the G. O. P., but it has not arrived.

Some Complain

"There are some disgruntled people, of course, and many of them have missed a few meals from the Republican trough, but my advice to them is that we should hold on and let these abide in the ship. Let us proceed along lines of racial solidarity and group consciousness and we shall still remain the balance of power. We will thus work out our future economic and political welfare in America.

"To whom then shall we go? seems to be the question. Of course the Socialists are making their bid along with the Democrats. And the political gestures on the part of the Communists will have very little weight. While there arises the question of either or' or both and' the Negro has at least one other alternative. He can remain away from the polls, which he will not likely do.

"Another reason for my support of the party is traceable to the fact that I feel that the weight of government is too heavy for us to be so inhuman to heap upon Mr. Roosevelt's shoulders such grave responsibilities. We need a world figure with a world mind. On close examination of his activities in Haiti, gives evidence that he is no better friend than we already have. So far as Mr. Garner is concerned, we need but to study his vote on the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill' to be convinced that he is no friend to the race.

Similie Drawn

"To hear these men speak one is reminded of a man who has some deadly disease and his wife seeks the services of a skillful physician who has been trained in some of the best schools of the world and with years of experience with such cases. And while the complaint might hold on with an unrelenting grip, yet with constant care of such a physician, he will pull through.

"Just at this time will come along a 'quack' doctor who will guarantee a cure and advise the dismissal of the physician and discontinue taking his medicine. Anyone with sound judgment can appreciate what would be the best thing to do in that case. The patient of our economic life has been and still is very sick, but with modern methods we can see improvement, slowly but surely. Shall we change a real doctor for the quack?

"The sage of old offered timely advice as he gave us a good motto for life when he said: 'Ask for what you want. Take what you get. Use what you get until you get what you want.' We have received some things from the Republican party, not all that we want by any means. Put if we will use what we have properly, it will not be too long before we can get what we want."

Leader of 30th Ward Is Among Hoover's Escort

By JOSEPH H. RAINEY

President Herbert Clark Hoover believes that the color of a man's skin should have no bearing on his ability to secure fair play. This opinion was borne out in a statement which the President made during a special interview with the writer in his private car at Broad street station, last Monday.

When asked what message he had for the Negro press the President said:

"It is my opinion that there should be maintained equality of opportunity to every individual, regardless of race, creed or color so that he may achieve for himself the best to which his character, ability and ambition entitle him.

"I believe it is only by this release of initiative, this insistence upon individual responsibility that we accrue the great sums of individual accomplishments which carry this nation forward."

The President had just finished his speech to a multitude of more than 50,000 on Reyburn Plaza where he paid tribute to Philadelphia and the ruggedness of William Penn, the anniversary of whose landing the city is now celebrating.

Asbury Among Official Escort

Philadelphia Negroes were singularly honored during the Chief Executive's visit in that City Committeeman John C. Asbury, leader of the 30th ward, was among the escort which accompanied the President from Broad street station to the Plaza, where he was awaited by Ex-Senator William S. Vare, head of the Republican Organization and the huge throng.

The President's message to Negroes was very much in keeping with his pledge made to the "Committee of 100" at the White House in Washington, on October 1st, when he said:

The Mesage to "100"

"The platform of the Republican party speaks with justifiable pride of the friendship of our party for the American Negro that has endured unchanged for 70 years. It pledges itself to the continued insistence upon his rights.

"It is gratifying to me to have participated in many measures for advancement of education and welfare amongst the Negroes of our Nation. I have had the cooperation of the ablest leadership from the Negroes themselves in these institutions and movements.

"You may be assured that our party will not abandon or depart from its traditional duty toward the American Negro. I shall sustain this pledge given in the first instance by the immortal Lincoln and transmitted by him to those who followed as a sacred trust. The right of liberty, justice and equal opportunity is yours. The President of the United States is ever obligated to the maintenance of those sacred trusts to the full extent of his authority."

Many Negroes in Crowd

Scattered among the huge crowd at Reyburn Plaza were thousands of Negroes, who were bent on doing their share in welcoming the country's first citizen to the City of Brotherly Love. Reports show that Negroes were equally enthusiastic along the entire route of the President's journey which had scheduled stops at Trenton, New Brunswick, Elizabeth, Newark and New York.

FRESNO, CAL. REPUBLICAN

OCT 24 1932

U. S. Aide Urges Negroes To Support G.O.P. Ticket

Urging his audience of approximately 150 persons to support the Republican ticket, Ivan Johnson of Los Angeles, deputy United States attorney, spoke at the Carter Memorial Church yesterday afternoon.

"A change in administration would not only mean a change in the interest of the country but also a change in the full status of the Negro," Johnson said.

"The government positions held by Negroes that have gradually increased since President Wilson's administration would be abolished over night. The Negro must remember the words of Frederick Douglas that "for the Negro the Republican Party is the ship; all else is sea."

Johnson also spoke briefly in behalf of Tallant Tubbs, candidates for United States senator, and Congressman Henry E. Barbour addressed the group.

William A. Bigby, Jr., presided. Maxine Hughes and LeRoy Calhoun sang, Rev. Allen Washington presented the invocation and Rev. A. L. Powell, the benedition.

HARTFORD, CONN. COURANT

OCT 28 1932

Negro Republican Group Moves in New Quarters

The Colored Republican State Organization has moved into its new quarters at 2064 Main Street and will maintain office hours from 10 a. m. until 11 p. m. The organization will support the entire Republican ticket, but is making a special drive on the behalf of Colonel Clarence W. Seymour, candidate for Congress, and Milton D. Richman, candidate for State Senator from the Second District.

JERSEY CITY, N. J. JOURNAL

OCT 28 1932

Colored G. O. P. Club Meets

The Young Colored Republican Association met at 21 Virginia Av. Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas spoke on "Hoover and the Republican Party" as it affects the colored people in the United States.

The ways and means of maintaining interest after the campaign was discussed by Walter Upperman and Raymond Alleyne. Plans for a debate with Democratic opponents on Oct. 31, 1932 at P. S. No. 29, Rose Av., were approved by the club. The subject of the debate will be, "Which party better serves the interest of the colored people, the Democratic or Republican parties."

The organization will meet next with the county organization at P. S. No. 14, Union St., at a mass meeting, tonight.

STANDARD

Red Bank, N. J.

OCT 28

Colored Voters Rally Tonight At River St.

Meeting the demands of enthusiastic colored voters of Monmouth County a monster Republican Rally will be held tonight at the River street school, Red Bank. Dr. George E. Marshall, chairman, along with the committee has provided a real treat for the large crowd which is expected to attend.

The principal speaker will be Hon. Oliver Randolph, Assistant U. S. District Attorney who also represented New Jersey as a Delegate at Large to the National Republican Convention. Speakers representing the Republican candidates of the State and County will be present as will one of the foremost women of the group in the person of Mary Church Terrell of Washington, D. C., advisor of the Colored Women's Bureau, Republican National Committee. She is eminent in the field of political advancement for Negroes.

JOURNAL EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

OCT 28 1932

Negro Republican Club Meets Sunday

The Young Men's Negro Republican Club will meet at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon at campaign headquarters, 140 Collinsville avenue. Plans for the final drive of the campaign will be made, officers announced.

Political - 1932

Republican.

Party Affiliation

THE YOUNG REPUBLICAN LEAGUE

According to press report, a Young Negro Republican league was recently organized in the District of Columbia. The purpose of the organization was not stated, but it is said that the officers were highly pleased because of the recognition that had been given the organization by the Hoover-Curtis league.

Chicago Defender 9-16-32

Viewing the situation at a distance and admitting that we do not know all the facts in the case, we are inclined to call it a "Voteless league," and as such, we can see very little service that such a league in the District of Columbia can render any candidate seeking office through the sufferage of his or her constituents. We can see where a young voters' league can render much service in the several states where the people vote. But it is to be remembered that those who reside in the District of Columbia do not vote in the district, and should a dozen or two dozen of them organize themselves for the purpose of rendering organization support to any candidate, such an organization would be nihil as to force and effort when the several members would return to their respective homes; for at home, they would cease to be an organization but just individuals.

We make this comment not for the purpose of discrediting the efforts of these young voters to do something for their party, but rather to inquire if they are laboring under some false apprehension or delusion. Of course we can see that they are following in the footsteps of many of those who have gone before them, those who have got by on pretensions. If so, we would like to suggest that they change their course, because the old way of playing the game is fastly being carted to the brush heaps. If these young voters do not know the secret of their power in politics, they should be told that it does not lie in their organizing in the District of Columbia, but rather what they are able to do in their respective states in an organized way.

Mississippi Daily Paper Calls Perry Howard "Forgiven"

Afro-American 9-17-32

JACKSON, Miss.— (ANP)— Although Mississippi Democrats are having financial troubles enough of their own trying to keep Republicans off the next Mississippi delegation in Congress, the Daily News of this city takes time off to compose a few sentient paragraphs for the benefit of Perry W. Howard, Republican national committeeman, in a recent editorial.

Like Mississippi's mules, the Daily News has long ears and a long memory and opens up editorially on Mr. Howard by trying to jog his memory a bit.

Baltimore, Md.

"Perry W. Howard," the editor writes in a mild spirit of chastisement, "is evidently a forgiving sort of person."

He recalls how less than three years ago Mrs. Mabel Willebrandt of the Detartment of Justice, and with the alleged approval of Mr. Hoover, was trying in her zealous way to send Mr. Howard to prison for selling Republican jobs in Mississippi. Despite the severity of Mrs. Willebrandt's attack, checkmated some said because of Mr. Howard's usefulness at times to Mississippi Democrats in a passive sort of way, the News editor notes that today "Howard is on the stump up north whooping it up among the Negroes for Hoover and the dear G.O.P."

"A few days ago," the omniscient and watchful editor continues, "the Negro Elks of the United States held their annual convention at Atlantic City (although the News did not publish anything about it). A resolution was introduced roundly denouncing President Hoover for favoring the lily-whites in the south in the distribution of patronage, and Perry Howard took the floor and made a vigorous fight against it."

"It is easy to understand, of course," the editor concludes, "why Mr. Howard should be grateful to the Republican leaders who seated his delegation from Mississippi at the Chicago convention and repudiated Mr. Hoover's lily-white delegates from this state, but why his gratitude should extend to Hoover is not so easy to understand.

"After all, it is not important. The Republican party will not have any patronage to distribute, in Mississippi or elsewhere, after the 4th of next March, and present occupants of federal offices my as well start looking around for new jobs."

NASHVILLE, TENN.
EVE. TENNESSEAN
SEP 7 1932

LEADERS IN POPE CAMPAIGN GATHER

Plans For Fight On City Machine Rule to Be Made.

Leaders who will direct Lewis S. Pope's November fight against Memphis and Nashville political machine bosses were gathering today for the all-state conference at the Maxwell House.

The conference was called by friends of Mr. Pope shortly after his announced plan of carrying the fight to the people after his defeat before the State Primary Board.

Impetus to the conference was added Monday by Mr. Pope's formal announcement of his candidacy, which spiked rumors that he would not make the race. His statement outlined the principles of the fight he will wage, and upon this basis the conference was to proceed.

Carmack to Preside.

Sam W. Carmack, state manager, who presided at the meeting, expressed belief this morning that the gathering would be representative of the "White Democracy of Tennessee," from whom Mr. Pope claims an overwhelming plurality from the August 4 primary.

The call issued by local friends of the Pope cause sets out that "The Democrats of Tennessee cannot permit the Crump-Church machine of Memphis, nor the McConnico-Howse machine of Nashville to destroy the Democratic party, nor alow the party nominations to be controlled with the corrupt votes of negroes herded to the polls by these machines, nor permit the beneficiary of such political machines to become governor of Tennessee. Something must be done by the straight Democrats of Tennessee to prevent the crooked city machines from controlling the Democratic party and politics of the state."

The leaders signing the call give full indorsement to the "straight Democratic nominees—Roosevelt, Garner, and Pope."

Strength Holds.

As the Pope leaders gathered this morning, reports were substantiated on every hand that the Pope strength of the primary was standing firmly behind his cause of carrying on to November. Except for a few politicians and job-hunters, who are rumored as having gotten promises, no material changes in the Pope ranks have been noted, his supporters reported. On the other hand, his gains have been large from both the Patterson and McAlister vote in various counties of the state, they reported to Pope headquarters.

The Boys Line Up on Hoover Bandwagon

Publication of the G.O.P. campaign expenses in last week's AFRO-AMERICAN shows that the Hoover forces have lined up John R. Hawkins, Oscar DePriest, Ben Davis, Roscoe Simmons and Perry Howard. Mr. DePriest is back in the fold after his non-partisan excursion. Mr. Finley Wilson and John Marquess, from their reported speeches, are also on the bandwagon.

Chicago Defender 9-17-32

Not satisfied with this line-up, Charles Mitchell, minister to Liberia, was brought to orate to the voters on the beneficence of Hooverism.

Baltimore, Md.

All and sundry jobholders, as for example, the Honorable Jefferson Coage, D.C. recorder of deeds, and the Honorable William Hueston, of the postoffice department, will be out on the hustings this fall explaining why Hoover nominated Parker and Montgomery and sent the Gold Star Mothers to France in jim crow ships.

They may also advance reasons why Mr. Hoover posed for a photograph with the Order of Jobs Daughters, white, last week, but never has been photographed with any colored delegation to the White House.

They have a tough assignment, however, quite as tough as the one Hanford McNider, white has. Mr. McNider has been brought home from Canada where he was U.S. minister. He is a former national commander of the American Legion.

His soft(?) job will be to convince the Legion convention that Mr. Hoover "didn't mean no harm" when he used gas, swords, tanks, cavalry and bullets to rout the B.E.F. from Washington.

NEGROES ATTEND PARTY MEETING AT JEFF CITY

Chicago

Quite a group of Negroes were present at Jefferson City Monday and Tuesday during the Republican and Democratic Conventions where the platforms of the respective parties were adopted.

9-16-32

As usual, the Negroes ostensibly were interested in getting something mentioned in the respective platforms regarding the welfare of the colored people of the state. It is said that each group presented material for the adoption by the Republican and Democratic parties. But so far as the newspaper report, nothing was specifically mentioned in the Democratic platform about the Negro while the Republicans mentioned very little.

St. Louis

TRIBUNE
SOUTH BEND, IND.
SEP 8 1932

COLORED VOTERS WILL MEET.

The Second Ward Colored Republican Voters' club will meet at 8:30 o'clock tonight in the Mohawk Athletic club on Birdsell street to discuss organization plans. Earl Finley, chairman of the club, will preside. Mrs. Mabel Robinson is vice chairman and Mrs. Anna May Askew is secretary.

RESIGNATION OF MISSISSIPPI LILLY-WHITE REPUBLICAN CHIEF TO PLACE BLACK-AND-TAN FACTION RIGHT BACK INTO POWER

JACKSON, Miss — (ANP) — Lamont Rowlands, leader of the lily-white Republicans in this state since 1928, has resigned his job. When President Hoover took office Rowlands was installed as the federal patronage dispenser for this state and as the President's official representative, although Perry Howard retained the title of national committeeman.

The task of making Mississippi white Democrats into Hoover Republicans has been an arduous one. Sometimes the requirements played hide and seek with the technicalities of the law. So last January, the Picayune lumberman, informed Mr. Hoover that he would like to step down.

The President is alleged to have asked Rowlands at that time to stay on the job until June when the national convention would be held and certain black-and-tan obstacles in Rowlands' way might be removed. But June came and the black-and-tans remained, stronger than ever.

Now both the lily-whites and the black and tans have named Republican congressional candidates and the black and tans, led by Sidney Redmond, has unloosed a barrage of legal shrapnel upon the lily whites to force them under cover.

It is stated that one of the other men in Rowlands' so-called cabinet may take his place, but that is thought doubtful, for, as Redmond points out, each of the persons is a Democrat.

The Jackson Daily News refers to Rowlands' resignation in the follwing para raphs.

"Lamont Rowlands, leader of the lily-white faction of the Republican party in Mississippi, President Hoover's personal representative and federal patronage referee, has tendered his resignation.

"Perry Howard, Republican national committeeman for Mississippi, and leader of the black-and-tan faction, has taken the stump for President Hoover, speaking to Negroes in northern states.

Put two and two together and you get the well-known result of four."

HOOVER A DANGEROUS MAN

Worst Enemy Negro Ever Had in the Presidency

By MELVIN CHISUM

CHICAGO, Ill.—Old Omar Kayam has said in his Rubyiat, "The moving finger writes, and having writ, moves on. All your piety nor wit shall lure it back to cancel half a line, nor all your tears wash out a word of it." President Hoover has been in the White House almost three and one half years. In all that time he has not made one single appointment of a black man which would indicate that he desired to encourage the black people of the nation to increase their affection for the chief magistrate of this county.

On the contrary, President Hoover has demonstrated in deeds and by word of mouth, that he is opposed to Negroes exercising any sort of authority and that he does not intend to allow them to control any political power where he can prevent it. Not only has the President's own actions thus spoken, but the actions of all the men who constitute the Republican high command during Mr. Hoover's tenure of the presidency have added to this conviction.

Nor is this mere opinion. At the beginning of Mr. Hoover's administration in Washington, this writer was interested in the appointment of a distinguished Negro lawyer for a position in the Department of Justice. Supporting the petition were many of the ablest educators, clergymen, business and professional men of all America and the man was proposed for the place by that distinguished unselfish gentleman, Dr. Robert R. Moton. Dealing directly with members of the Hoover high command, I was led to believe that the matter was in the making and coming on finely. After a more than reasonable long wait, the writer went to Washington and pressed hard for a showdown and got it. It developed that there was never any intention of appointing this black man because his appointment demonstrated a centralization of Negro power in one black man of the character which Mr. Hoover did not intend should exist. But to the end that we might not be outdone in tactics, when the writer was finally convinced that the applicant which we were all backing so solidly could not possibly be appointed, he went to Tuskegee and conferred with Dr. Moton. We did not kick up any row over our defeated candidate because we did not desire to lose the place for the race. After Dr. Moton consulted with Mr. Claude A. Barnette of Chicago, and several other gentlemen of the East, he authorized the writer to go forward with the name of a Chicago Negro attorney of unquestioned ability, genuine high character—a clean man in every respect. After due preliminaries, the Chicago man's name was submitted to President Hoover, we were instructed to present our candidate in person on a certain date, at the Department of Justice. We did as ordered; our prospective appointee having been looked over by the Department; again we waited a more than reasonable length of time, then we returned to the Department of Justice in Washington and sought reason for the delay, we were told, "The appointment can and will be made, only when the President directs it should be done."

The writer then sought Mr. Walter Newton, the President's political secretary. Mr. Newton denied to the writer that he was the political secretary, the writer arose and bade the gentleman adieu in order to prevent telling him what he was. Because the writer, well acquainted with the administration grapevine, knew that Mr. Newton knew why he was calling and did not intend to play ball with us black men. From that day to now, this writer has not sought out Mr. Newton. But by a careful study of that gentleman and an efficient check-up of his official conduct where Negroes were concerned, the writer is convinced that Walter Newton has most faithfully carried out the orders of the Hoover high command: **Negroes must be kept down politically and kept out of all office which would allow them the exercise of any considerable authority.**"

In Mississippi, at the town of Shubuta, there was a post office appointment which had been promised a distinguished Negro doctor for a certain white friend of his. The doctor was stricken down suddenly with paralysis from which he never recovered, when first stricken, he "wired" the writer and I went to him at Meridian, Miss., where, upon his death-bed, he pledged the writer to see that appointment safely through. From Meridian the writer went straight to Washington, and conferred with the Postmaster General, Mr. Walter Brown, informing him that my friend had pledged me to see the appointment through. On inquiry as to the status of the case, Mr. Brown had the papers looked up, he promised that "the right thing will be done in the matter." But the appointment was never made. The writer made more than six trips to Washington, each involving from a week to ten days, in the interest of this one case, but was never able to get anything done though promises galore were handed out. The applicant for this post office appointment was out of a family which has done yeoman service for the Republican party in the South; they are a white family which has always stood up for fair play and justice for the Negro in the South and did not align themselves with the freebooting Hoovercrats in the South and, of course, were not wanted by the Hoover high command.

Charles Mitchell was appointed to the post of minister to Liberia only after the Liberian government let it be known that a white minister would not be welcome at Monrovia. And this very hour, the Hoover high command is striving to put a white man in Monrovia as minister.

Only last week, President Hoover appointed a new minister to Haiti, but he did not appoint a colored man. For the Negro people of this country, Mr. Hoover is a dangerous man. In his palmiest days, Ben Tillman was a better friend to the colored brother than is President Hoover. All of the public work which has been set up in the South by the Federal government during the last year has specifically excluded Negro workers; and more and more is the Negro being driven from the pursuits of honest endeavor under the present administration at Washington.

Only last week, the Chicago Defender carried an article reprinted from the Jackson, Mississippi Daily News, wherein they boast of the facts that on a tremendous government job where thousands of men are being employed all are white and no Negro worker is allowed upon job.

At Boulder Dam where the government is spending more than fifty million dollars of the taxpayers money and where there are thousands of men employed, up to six weeks ago not a Negro was employed there and none allowed to let the sun go down on him at Boulder Dam though he be seeking work. Interstate Negro railroad firemen and brakemen in the South have been being shot from off the trains where they were at work for more than two years and the federal government has done nothing about it: of the millions of bushels of wheat being given away by the government in the form of flour through the agencies of the Red Cross, almost none of this relief is being given to Negro people; under Mr. Hoover's administration, there has been and is now going on an intensive regimentation of oppression of the black people in this country, the most dangerous abuse of federal power from which the Negro has suffered since the emancipation and the end is not yet.

Mr. Hoover's public policies have worked to the double undoing of the Negro citizenry and we, as citizens must rise up in November and help vote Mr. Hoover out of office.

Last week, the Republican high command selected Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson, president of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and appointed him director of the labor bureau at the national headquarters in the Palmer House in Chicago; but no distinguished Negro has been chosen to head up the Negro bureau. Dr. L. K. Williams, of National Baptist fame, has been chosen one of an executive committee for colored work. Dr. Williams has submitted a list of preachers to help fill up the executive committee and Congressman DePriest and Colonel Roscoe Simmons have submitted another list for the same purpose, but to date none have been decided upon. The writer repeats Mr. Hoover is a dangerous man and we shall vote against Mr. Hoover in November.

Party Affiliation
Chattanooga, Tenn.
TIMES

JUN 23 1932

G.O.P. NOT REAL FRIEND

Colored Writer Backs Up Assertion of T. D. Fletcher.

To The Chattanooga Times:

Please give space in your valuable paper for the following article in response to T. D. Fletcher's article in The Times Sunday, June 20, headlined "Will They Fool the Negroes?"

Mr. Fletcher's article was very timely and it should have gone a long way in the minds of thinking Negroes. It is true the republican party has had the influence of the Negroes for the past seventy years. Negroes have been laboring under a great delusion which has so blinded the so-called leading members of our race that they have catered to the republicans without beholding the party as it stands.

These leaders of the race have ever believed that Negroes owe a debt of gratitude to the republican party that we will never be able to pay, owing to the fact that slavery was abolished under President Lincoln's administration. They are unaware of the fact that Abraham Lincoln made a speech on Sept. 18, 1858, saying that if he was elected to the presidency of the United States of America it was not his intention to interfere with the slaves and he further stated that he was not, nor ever had been, in favor of bringing about in any way any social equality between Negroes and white people. He said:

"I am not in favor of making voters out of Negroes nor qualifying them as jurors, and I will further say that there is physical difference between Negroes and whites that will forever forbid them of living together on bases of social equality. But while they so remain there should be superior and inferior positions; and I as much as any other man believe that all superior positions should be assigned to white people. While I believe that all superior positions should be assigned to whites, I do not believe that the Negro should be denied everything."

These living words of President Lincoln are emblazoned in the hearts and minds of thoroughbred white Americans today, and the republican party is no exception to the rule. The so-called leading Negroes of my race being deluded by a spirit of disguisement, think Abraham Lincoln declared war on the south for the sole purpose of setting the slaves free. When Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated as president of the United States of America South Carolina led the revolt for a free and confederated republic.

As President Lincoln had previously said that he would do all in his power to save the Union, and if he could save the Union without interfering with the slaves he would, and if he could save the Union by freeing half of the slaves he would do that, and if he had to free all of the slaves to save the Union he would do that. The revolt for a free and confederated republic below the Mason-Dixon line at first was not taken seriously, but after many losses and failures and the Battle at Bull Run was fought and disgracefully lost to the Union then Abraham Lincoln issued the proclamation for 75,000 volunteers, but the motto was no Negroes need appear. Abraham Lincoln apparently thought that a Negro in Union blue would disgrace the uniform. He tried to make peace with the south in order to avoid violent action by first offering to pay all loyal masters who had lost their slaves during the revolt, etc.

However, being compelled by the perpetual revolt on the part of the south and perpetual persuasion on the part of the abolitionist, the latter being an antislave organization in the north composed of free Negroes in the north and white sympathizers, Abraham Lincoln issued the proclamation of emancipation. When the war was over the Negroes were free, but it was all the plan of God worked out through the differences between the white people in the north and the whites in the south, the former desiring to maintain the Union and the latter desiring to draw out. And it was not for what the republican party thought of the Negroes.

The Negroes were then freed and left right in the hands of ex-masters with the clothes he had on belonging to old master or old mistress. Well, old master did not try to starve them out because they were free, but rather, the old master made them welcome to remain if they so desired on your master's plantation and work for pay. As the Negroes began to show their ability and their desire to develop themselves economically and otherwise, many of the ex-masters extended a helping hand. They went forward and sold them live stock, land or anything they wanted except ex-master's wife and children. Also he was encouraged to build his own churches, his own schools, lodges and colleges. This should have taught the Negro how to govern his own affairs among his own people so long as he was not violating the laws of the land. If we had taken advantage of this opportunity and proceeded to build less churches and lodge halls and more factories, more houses for the poor, homes for the old and deformed, etc., we would have been better off today.

But on the other hand, while we still remained in the south, our Negro leaders, laboring under delusion inspired by the republicans that we were living among our enemies and in keeping with the Fourteenth amendment, the Negroes were proclaimed citizens of the United States of America and they were privileged to vote. Negroes who aspired to lead began at once to sell themselves and their comrades to the republican party, being told by white republicans that in so doing they were supporting their friends. Every Negro republican nowadays claims to be representing the Negroes.

Every four years these Negroes are counted as big Negro leaders. They campaign from place to place, making big speeches for our friends, the republicans. Notice, if you please, we are still wearing old master's clothes, shoes, and practically everything we consume is being manufactured by white people's machinery. We still look forward to our white enemies in the south to make arrangements for us to live, by making jobs for us so we can work and feed ourselves or we perish. All our leading Negroes want is a place and chance to work for our republican friends.

Why can't we cease this hoodwink on our intelligence and begin to look after our affairs? By organizing ourselves together from an economical and industrial point of view we can employ ourselves and prove ourselves a good citizenship by supporting ourselves and our families. It is not merely part friends we need; it is bread and butter. We cannot build from the top; we must start at the bottom and build toward the top by doing the right thing at the right time.

MARY KING PEAVY.

321 North Robert street.

THIS IS THE SPEECH THAT STIRRED REPUBLICAN CONVENTION TO CHEERS AND KEPT FANS AT THEIR RADIOS

Journal and Guide
7-2-32 Norfolk Va.

Roscoe Conkling Simmons Seconds Hoover's Nomination With Matchless Oratory Before Many Thousands

When President Herbert Hoover was nominated at the Republican National Convention in Chicago recently to succeed himself as the Chief Executive of the United States, the nomination was seconded by eight orators, "none of them rose to the forensic heights of Chicago's Negro politician, Roscoe Conkling Simmons." Such was the tribute to his sparkling oratory paid by Time, national news magazine.

Without necessarily subscribing to the political faith or the sentiments expressed by Mr. Simmons, the Journal and Guide publishes the entire speech as an example of moving, eloquent, and vivid oratory which is seldom matched for sustained beauty of phrasing. The speech follows:

Simmons Nominating Speech

"Mr. Chairman: In this city the Republican party entered upon its matchless career. Here it anointed deathless Lincoln and accepted the infamous challenge of disunion.

"Now we are met here again. We have come to reanoint the present chief of our cause and accept the challenge of despair.

"The father of our faith was said by Ingersoll, renowned in the story of gifted speech, to be as patient as destiny. Time will again write upon the brightest page of fame. She will dip her pen into the dew of truth. Beneath the story of Lincoln's patience, which gave us the new nation, she will write of the endurance of Herbert Hoover, which offers us the new spirit of inward conquest.

"Up from the Revolution came Lincoln. His was the appointed task. He performed it in the way appointed for the few born not to die.

"Forward from the Rebellion came Herbert Hoover to perform for government as Lincoln performed for man. He is the full bloom of the intrepid youth of our land.

"He examples the possibilities of this new state and answers the expectation of the grandest motherhood in the annals of sacrifice and struggle.

Refers To Douglass

"In 1880 Douglass, the forensic genius in black, invented the motto of our cause. He himself had undergone no small suffering. He had measured all hopes by the flash of the sword of Grant. He had seen the pen of Lincoln make the world over in a night and create the first empire in that liberty had ever known.

"He had seen your fathers, who established this nation above all governments, go away when Lincoln called, thousands never to return, except as they return in me who speaks to you now. He had seen my emancipator fall in death as he lifted me, and those with me, from the living, merciless death of fetters.

"Led on by memory, urged, too, by gratitude, Douglass uttered his cry 'the Republican party is the ship; all else is the sea.'

"The ship of which he spoke still sails. All else is still the sea and I am permitted now to speak of my captain. With eye and heart I examine him. I watch him on the bridge. I note him most when most the storm is wild. I remember another voyage.

A Staunch Captain

"The captain of the vessel of man's eternal hope was once begged by his followers to speak to the loosened elements that shook the sea and put out the stars. With countenance fashioned by the mistakeless hand of divinity, He smiled down wind and wave.

"The inquiry of His astonished followers lives in every heart that hopes. 'What manner of man is this,' they inquired one of another, 'that wind and sea obey his will?'

"Around our captain now rolls the sea of circumstance, high and full. The winds of a disturbed world now beat upon his face. But mark him. Unwearied and unmoved he stands as if he is to be the test of manliness in man.

"What manner of man is he? He rides the tempest without fear and challenges each mocking wind. Let others speak of genius in government. I dwell upon other things. Herbert Hoover is the only hero that the bloodless war of public opinion has produced in his century. In youth we find the patriarch.

At Lincoln's Tomb

"Behind us is a record achieved by no other political parliament. Above us are names that live in the precious list of the godlike—Lincoln, Grant, the only soldier who never lost a battle. Garfield and Harrison, too, McKinley, the defender of the faith, and our choice one, who stood among us and reached up the highest peaks of moral grandeur.

"Not long ago I stood before the tomb of Lincoln. I sought a word from him for times that trouble and for this struggle that often almost overcomes me. As I stood there I was heavy no longer. I saw him everywhere, in all the brightness of his immortal state. It was evening and the beauty of the twilight fell upon the grandest sarcophagus among the tombs of the great.

"He seemed to speak. He seemed to say: 'I died that you might be alone towards these immortal fields fleet of foot. Go and speak to those who still gather in my name. Say to those who sought and found me.' 'Mr. Chairman, in the name of my that I dwell in spirit about the stout-state, Illinois, home of Lincoln, Grant and burdened heart that wears the and Logan, in the name of the millnation on it. Say to Hoover, if by chance you see him, that once I can party, in the name of the youth traveled the path now trod by him of the United States, I second the but that path was cleared by time nomination of Herbert Hoover." for those brave enough to walk

Party Affiliation
Chattanooga, Tenn.
TIMES

JUN 23 1932

G.O.P. NOT REAL FRIEND

Colored Writer Backs Up Assertion of T. D. Fletcher.

To The Chattanooga Times:

Please give space in your valuable paper for the following article in response to T. D. Fletcher's article in The Times Sunday, June 20, headlined "Will They Fool the Negroes?"

Mr. Fletcher's article was very timely and it should have gone a long way in the minds of thinking Negroes. It is true the republican party has had the influence of the Negroes for the past seventy years. Negroes have been laboring under a great delusion which has so blinded the so-called leading members of our race that they have catered to the republicans without beholding the party as it stands.

These leaders of the race have ever believed that Negroes owe a debt of gratitude to the republican party that we will never be able to pay, owing to the fact that slavery was abolished under President Lincoln's administration. They are unaware of the fact that Abraham Lincoln made a speech on Sept. 18, 1858, saying that if he was elected to the presidency of the United States of America it was not his intention to interfere with the slaves and he further stated that he was not, nor ever had been, in favor of bringing about in any way any social equality between Negroes and white people. He said:

"I am not in favor of making voters out of Negroes nor qualifying them as jurors, and I will further say that there is physical difference between Negroes and whites that will forever forbid them of living together on bases of social equality. But while they so remain there should be superior and inferior positions; and I as much as any other man believe that all superior positions should be assigned to white people. While I believe that all superior positions should be assigned to whites, I do not believe that the Negro should be denied everything."

These living words of President Lincoln are emblazoned in the hearts and minds of thoroughbred white Americans today, and the republican party is no exception to the rule. The so-called leading Negroes of my race being deluded by a spirit of disguisement, think Abraham Lincoln declared war on the south for the sole purpose of setting the slaves free. When Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated as president of the United States of America South Carolina led the revolt for a free and confederated republic.

As President Lincoln had previously said that he would do all in his power to save the Union, and if he could save the Union without interfering with the slaves he would, and if he could save the Union by freeing half of the slaves he would do that, and if he had to free all of the slaves to save the Union he would do that. The revolt for a free and confederated republic below the Mason-Dixon line at first was not taken seriously, but after many losses and failures and the Battle at Bull Run was fought and disgracefully lost to the Union then Abraham Lincoln issued the proclamation for 75,000 volunteers, but the motto was no Negroes need appear. Abraham Lincoln apparently thought that a Negro in Union blue would disgrace the uniform. He tried to make peace with the south in order to avoid violent action by first offering to pay all loyal masters who had lost their slaves during the revolt, etc.

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"He seemed to speak. He seemed to say: 'I died that you might be fleet of foot. Go and speak to those who still gather in my name. Say that I dwell in spirit about the stout and burdened heart that wears the nation on it. Say to Hoover, if chance you see him, that traveled the path now trod but that path was cleared for those brave enough to walk

alone towards these immortal fields where you sought and found me.'

"Mr. Chairman, in the name of my state, Illinois, home of Lincoln, Grant and the name of the Republican party, in the name of the youth of the United States, I second the nomination of Herbert Hoover."

FRESNO, CALIF.
BEE

JUN 19 1932

Valley Negro Republicans To Meet In Tulare

TULARE (Tulare Co.), June 18 —The Central California conference of Negro Republicans is scheduled to be held at the county fairgrounds here Saturday, July 16th. One hundred and fifty delegates are expected to attend. Raymond Scott of Tulare is in charge of arrangements.

There will be morning and afternoon business sessions, an evening banquet and a dance.

Main items of the program will include a welcome by Mayor William Hahesy and addresses by President Elliott of the chamber of commerce, Thomas W. Myles Jr., and Mark Requa, state committeeman, Congressman Joe Crail and Congressional Candidate Roland Curran.

Advance
TULARE
CAL.
ISSUE OF
JUN 17 1932

COLORED REPUBLICANS TO MEET HERE IN CONFERENCE JULY 16TH

A Central California conference of colored Republicans will be held in Tluare at the county fairgrounds Saturday, July 16, it was announced today by Raymond Scott and Thomas W Myles, Jr., who are making the necessary arrangements here.

A number of speakers are already scheduled to address the meeting, which will be attended by about fifty delegates from various parts of the valley from Bakersfield to Sacramento, and by several hundred other interested people, according to Myles.

Starting at 10:30 a. m., the caucus is to be held in three sessions. At the morning session Mayor W M. Hahesy is to give an address of welcome; nomination and election of a permanent chairman will be held, after which he will address the gathering, and appointment of committees and announcements are to be made. Rev L. S. Goolsby of Tulare will open the meeting with an invocation.

In the afternoon session, which starts at 3 o'clock, A. J. Elliott, president of the chamber of commerce will speak, and Congressman Joe Crail will give the principal address. This will be followed by a report of committees. In this session Rev. Haynes of the Shiloh Baptist church in Fresno will deliver the invocation.

Following a 6:30 o'clock banquet at which Myles, a member of the Republican state central committee, will be toastmaster, Roland Curran of Bakersfield, who delivered the Memorial Day talk here, will be the principal speaker. Prominent citizens present will be introduced, announcements will be made and the meeting will adjourn, after which a dance in the fairgrounds will be held.

'UNCLE JOE' TOLBERT, SOUTH CAROLINA G. O. P. BOSS, PASSES

Court Independent News 6-30-32

New Group Pledges Cooperation With Negro Republicans Of State—His S. C. Delegation Denied Seats At Chicago

Knoxville Journal

CHICAGO.—(Congress Hotel) (By The Associated Negro Press)

"Uncle Joe" Tolbert is through. His South Carolina delegation has been denied seats in the convention. This was the news which flashed through the hotel lobbies last Wednesday night as the downfall of the white-haired veteran of numerous convention battles, marked the beginning of what eventually may prove to be a new day in the Republican party of the South.

Slowly but surely this powerful credentials committee, the last word on the personnel which goes to make up the convention, is seeing the black delegates that used to pass before its portals in number, eliminated. The stalwarts of other days, the Wright Cuneys, the Bill Pledgers, the Henry Lincoln Johnsons, and the Walter Cohens, who used to pause there occasionally, to see that their passports to seats in the convention were correct, but who brushed off the technicalities thrown in their paths oftimes purely on the plea that they were black and that white southerners back in their home states had been unfair, have gone. Their successors found a differen type of northern white man sitting in judgment, one not so sympathetic, one who looks coldly at the southern situation and the results obtained from Negro leadership.

These new northern leaders have developed an idea that they can, by giving power to white men in the south. develop a real and a functioning Republican party there. Eventually perhaps they envision the inclusion of Negroes after the whites have built up an organization which whites in the south and the implacable hatred of everything northern and republican which still lingers there.

In any event they seem willing to sacrifice the Negroes in an effort to gain their objective. They are slowly but surely casting the die. Their slogan is "white leadership."

Nothing could have been more significant of the trend of the times than the dethroning of J W. Tolbert, national committeeman from South Carolina, who for a score of years has led a mixed black and white delegation to conventions from the Palmetto State. "Tireless Joe" Tolbert, the newspapers love to call him, in gentle ridicule. Uncle Joe is a white man. Back in McKinley's time he had secured control of the Republican party in the state, made himself state chairman and then national committeeman. Since then he has ruled republican affairs in South Carolina and perpetuated himself. Czar over federal patronage in the state, for years he traded and his enemies say bartered, federal jobs with uncanny success.

But today a new regime is in power. Hambright is the name to conjure with now in South Caroline federal circles. For the past three years with the cooperation of the administration at Washington, he has been the dispenser of government jobs in the state. He used this fulcrum effectively. The office holders rallied to his support. He brought to the convention a prosperous looking, intelligent group of delegates to contest for the seats claimed by Tolbert and his followers. Four of Hambright's delegates were colored. J. M. Maxwell, well known grocer, of Orangeburg; Dr. S. Brown, a druggist, of Spartanburg; Prof. J. A. Brier, of Greenwood, and W. M. Rosemond, a prosperous mechanic, of Pickens. The first two were delegates at large, the latter two alternates at large. There were no district delegates.

Uncle Joe Tolbert had two delegates at large, two alternates and seven district delegates who were colored. He called the Hambright faction "lily white" when he went before the committee. He probably would have called any group in opposition to him by the same name. He contended that the Hambright crowd would not let Negroes into their convention nor permit them power of office. Right there his claim rests, for in spite of all his claims, Tolbert does not give Negroes power or office either. During his long term of office, with absolute control as referee of patronage, two or three minor postoffices on islands off the mainland of South Carolina, in communities populated almost exclusively by Negroes, he has named postmasters. He has given an occasional custodianship in federal buildings. These represent the sum total of his efforts in behalf of Negroes.

Four years ago President Hoover and his aids determined to revamp the Republican party in the south. Those states selected for reform happeneed to be states in which Negroes had a vestige of influence, Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina. Charges of office selling were preferreed against leaders. The effort to dislodge Peerry Howard in Mississippi failed. Ben Davis was influenced to retreat to the until this convention.

Hambright was appointed patronage referee through the efforts of Postmaster Gen. Brown. His chief assignment was to make an effort to build up the Republican party in the state. He held a convention, elected delegates, and brought a delegation to Chicago. Colored people were a part of the convention, he states, and he brought colored delegates with him.

Before the contest committee the issues raised aside from the Negro question, were Tolbert's nepotism in placinig many of his relatives in jobs and his selection of democrats in office. But sentiment had its influence. Tolbert was the dean of the national committeemen. He had built up

Party Affiliation

many friends during his years of association. They hated to turn the 90-year-old veteran out. They voted to seat him.

When he came before the credentials committee a sort of supreme court which passed on the previous hearing. however, he found the younger men and administration cohorts in power. They discounted his cries of "lily-white." Robert Taft, son of the former president, representing Ohio on the committee, followed his late father's southern policies and argued against Tolbert. It was President Taft who first began to displace Negroes from federal office in the South. Walter Newton, Hoover secretary, and Charles Jones, of N. C., ably seconded him. Tolbert could show no constructive efforts in behalf of the party. He was turned down.

Tolbert's chief plea was made by Attorney Nathaniel J. Fredericks, nationally known Pythian. Mr. Frederick's efforts in behalf of Tolbert were negatived when a sheaf of editorials which Fredericks had published in his paper, The Palmetto Leader, two years ago, and which attacked Uncle Joe's rule as arbitrary and irregular, dishonest and unfair, were presented. Fredericks, in his paper, had made out a complette case against Tolbert, whom he now sought to defend.

The cry of "lily-white" raised against Hambright by the Tolbert faction was hard to sustain. First there were four colored men on the delegation. They were professional and business men far above the average. The white men on the Hambright delegation were high class and successful men. And were far different than the usual shambling white delegates from the south. They convinced the committee that they meant to build up a party i ntheir state and that they would hold a republican primary, a thing which has not been done for years. They claimed they would register black and white alike.

Uncle Joe was at a disadvantage. He was a white man fighting a white man and with his record against him. He could not use the plea of color successfully as the Mississippians with Perry Howard had done. He was done for.

When an Associated Negro Press reporter called on the Hambright delegation at the Stevens hotel he found twenty or thirty men all gathered, in a huddle planning their offensive. The voices of the Negroes seemed as potent as those of the white men. There was nothingof the handkerchief-head type about these Negro members. They expressed their opinions and argued the justice of their cause as vigorously as did the whites. Two of them had been county chairmen and former aids of Tolbert. They said they were summarily dismissed because they were not sufficiently rubber stamps.

The colored men wanted their position made clear. They had a horror of appearing to be a part of a group which could be justly dubbed "lily-white."

"We are with this group," their spokesman, J. M. Maxwell, said, "because we feel their program represents a real way for the Negro of South Carolina to secure the exercise of political and sitizenship rights."

J. C. Hambright, the new national committeeman for the state, stated his position as follows: "I have had charge of patronage for three years. During that time I have made several Negro appointments. They have not been large or outstanding, but as time goes on we will be able to do better. My brother is internal revenue collector for the state. A colored man has been appointed as one of his deputies. I have oppointed two colored men to postmasterships I appointed several men to custodian jobs. In each case I have gone to the reputable colored people of the communities and asked them to help select the men who should fill the places.

"My associates in the party management and myself are determined that colored people shall have an opportunity to take part in precinct, county and state conventions. The Negroes of South Carolina are and should be an integral part of the Republican party."

A great deal rests upon the Hambright administration in South Carolina. If Mr. Hambright, backed up by such liberals as D. A Gardiner, of Orangeburg, and J. G. Jones, of Spartanburg, can prove that they mean to give the state honest administration and to give Negroes a real opportunity to participate in party affairs, that activity and that alone will justify to Negroes the attitude of the administration.

The Negro public is more vocal than ever before. The Negro press is more vigilant. The eyes of Negroes not in South Carolina alone, but all throughout the country, will be upon the South Carolina experiment. If white leadership there proves to be of the calibre it is in Alabama, Florida, North Carolina and Texas, it is upon the administration's shoulders that the responsibility will rest.

MORE ATTENTION TO LIQUOR THAN TO NEGRO'S ILLS

Courier and Guide

Additional Highlights On Contests And Varied Social Life

6-25-32

CHICAGO—(ANP) — The platform adopted by the delegates to the Republican National Convention here last week occupied 179 column inches, more than an entire page in the daily newspapers. Of the space one and five-sixteenths inches were addressed specifically to the Negro pledging him, in general terms, due aid and comfort in his extremity.

That is to say, eleven million citizens, specially proscribed against and restricted, suffering evilly from disfranchisement and lax law enforcement, but constituting nearly a tenth of the population of the Union, were "sugared" in a space which occupied just 1-136 of the platform.

Exactly ten times as much space was devoted to liquor, not counting the minority report, as to lynching, disfranchisement, restriction of educational opportunities and funds, injustices in the courts, lack of industrial opportunities and kindred social and economic ills which operate as a blight upon black America.

Over 50 Negro Delegates

Although there were more than half a hundred Negro delegates and alternates attending the sessions, the gathering was a white citizens' convention—the black citizen did not count much.

All of the specific pleas placed before the resolutions committee by representatives of various Negro groups and organizations were detoothed and flattened to fit into the elastic platform pledge finally adopted. China and Japan came in for lengthy platform space, with emphasis on the particularities involved.

After three days of tussling, the prophetic words of Postmaster General Walter Brown that after this convention there would be no "big Negroes" in the party in the South, were almost made to come true. In

YOUNGSTOWN, O.
TELEGRAM

DEC 24 1932

COLORED VOTERS PROTEST TO G. O. P.

Vaughn Tells Barnum More Patronage Is Wanted

Republican Chairman W. P. Barnum today is in receipt of a protest from a large number of colored voters asserting the race has received scant recognition from the party in patronage so far distributed by newly elected county candidates.

The protest was delivered by Councilman W. S. Vaughn, president of the Mahoning County Progressive league. It was signed by officers of numerous branches of the league, pastors of colored churches and leaders in other colored organizations.

Chairman Barnum told Mr. Vaughn he would give the matter consideration and that in the course of time the party would give these voters their proportional share of representation in appointments.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM AND PROHIBITION

Reporter 6-18-32

On Wednesday night the Republican Party passed a very elaborate platform, and probably before we publish another issue, the Convention will be over and Mr. Hoover nominated. The platform, to say the least of it, is a very strong and comprehensive expression. It carries the tone of national security, and equal protection for all the people. In one instance it steps aside to mention the Negro, pledging its support to the race and emphasizing what had been the party's policy in years past.

No doubt the measure that provoked the most spirited discussion was the reference to prohibition or the Eighteenth Amendment. The party platform offers some relief from our present situation, but the amendment offered by the minority may have been better for proper and necessary relief, and it is our opinion that this amendment might have served as a strong political leverage. The fact that it was not accepted seems to us a lack of political expediency.

Birmingham, Ala.

If the Democratic Party elects to leave the Eighteenth Amendment to the judgment of the several States with party support, making it a measure in their platform next week, there is hardly any doubt but what the Democratic Party will capture the election of the presidency and maybe the control of both branches of the Legislature.

Prohibition as now operated is generally believed to be a failure; it is a forced measure upon the American people who have never viewed things so kindly when they were forced to accept them. Ours is a government of independence; it is a government for and by the people, and any effort to destroy this fundamental principle will not and cannot survive the sentiment that is constantly being made against it.

The platform as a general proposition is a well thought out document of noble expressions.

EVADE PRO ISSUE; CLAUSE ON NEGRO'S RIGHTS OLD TRICK

Courier 6-25-32

Pittsburgh Pa.

Dr. Max Barber Says Convention Was Like a Lad Passing a Graveyard and Whistling to Keep His Courage Up—Ballyhoo to Spare; Accomplishments Meagre.

By J. MAX BARBER

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 23—I want my release this week to be a short review of the Republican convention and its platform. It seems to me that the shorter it is the better.

DR. BARBER

The Republican convention, both in its platform and in its speeches, was obfuscatory, windy, full of sound and fury. Unlike the classic "sound and fury which signified nothing," the sound and fury of the convention was very significant. There is a certain variety of fish in the sea which, when attacked, puts out a smoke screen of ink to hide its getaway. That is what all of this sound fury at the convention meant. The G. O. P. is trying to spurt smoke, ink or perhaps the protective fluid of the skunk into the faces of the voters while it makes a getaway.

Perhaps never before have we had so much ballyhoo, so many meaningless platitudes, so much hot air. But under it all one can easily recognize the nervousness, the uneasiness. The Grand Old Party was passing a graveyard and was whistling to keep its courage up.

The Democrats were denounced—as, of course, they deserved to be. Pledges were made to do wonders for labor and capital, and all of the good that has ever been done in America and the world was claimed. The meddlesome foreign policy of the administration was endorsed. The American attitude in Latin-America was falsified.

The outstanding feature of the platform was the straddle on prohibition. The American people are disgusted with prohibition. But Hoover is still afraid of the Methodist Board of Temperance. It has established a virtual dictatorship over the administration at Washington. But it was so evident that people were tired of prohibition that something had to be conceded. Instead of meeting the demand of the vast majority of voters for an out-and-out repeal plank in the platform, Hoover ordered a straddle.

The debate on prohibition was prolonged and at times acrimonious. Senators Hiram Bingham and Nicholas Murray Butler fought hard to make the party go on record for a flat submission of repeal to the voters. They were finally defeated through a threat of Hoover to split the party. The Hoover marionette, McNab of California, in closing the debate, openly declared that the adoption of Senator Bingham's resolution was displeasing to Hoover and would split the party. It was thus, through Hoover pulling the wires at the White House and the manipulation of the Southern dummy delegates that the straddle won.

This year the Republican party faces an uphill journey. And this is not due to any particular virtue in the Democratic party. The donkey is a mighty good symbol of that party. It is historically true that depressions have always operated to dethrone the party in power. The United States is in the grip of a devastating depression, millions of people are unemployed. Hungry people do not vote for the party which is in power during depressions. They are in the habit of holding the party responsible which is in power during depressions.

The two paramount issues this year are unemployment and prohibition. On prohibition the Republicans have straddled. That plank has a face like Janus—it looks both ways.

The administration has shown itself singularly inefficient in solving the unemployment problem. Hoover gives us plenty commissions and unctuous phrases, but outside of that nothing.

The paragraph in the platform about the "rights of the Negro" is pure bunk and means nothing. It is the old catch phrase to catch votes. After the voting is over the Negro is forgotten. We are slightly tired of this buncombe. We are no longer fooled by that kind of stuff. As a matter of fact, Mr. Hoover, who is the candidate on this platform, has openly encouraged lily-whiteism in the South and is afraid to have his picture made with Negroes. How can self-respecting Negroes vote for that kind of a man? We are between the devil and the deep blue sea. If the Democrats do the usual thing and make asses of themselves, as they usually do, there is no course left for me on election day but to vote either for the Communists or the Socialists or go gunning and not vote at all.

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Journal and Guide 6-25-32

Sidelights On Convention Tell Of Lovely Women From West Virginia; Inside Contests, Backstage Personal Murmurings

CHICAGO,—(ANP)—One of the most colorful affairs of the week was the banquet given by the famed Appomattox club honoring the distinguished visitors in the convention in their beautiful clubhouse, on South Parkway. Political minded members of the club comprised the committee giving the affair and the political leaders most closely associated with Congressman DePriest were active in its arrangement and sat in the places of honor.

For four hours during and after the consumption of the sumptuous meal, oratory flowed in freest vein. Most of the delegates present and many of the visitors spoke.

Among those present, and speaking, were Perry W. Howard, Mrs. George S. Williams, Congressman Oscar DePriest, Representatives Wm. E. King, Harris B. Gaines, Wm Warfield, all of the Illinois Legislature, Judge Albert S. George State Central Committeeman William L. Dawson, Mrs. Oscar DePriest and her son, Oscar Jr., Assistant Solicitor Wm. C. Hueston.

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"I have learned, too," he continued, "that when a black man is able to look a white man square in his eye and show him that he believes the white man to be his inferior, that the white man shows new respect."

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But administration spokesmen blurted out during argument that Mr. Howard had made an agreement to split with the lily-white delegation before he came to Chicago, one half vote to members of his delegation and one half to the Rowlands group.

Roscoe Simmons Stars

A throng gathered in the lobby of the Stadium about Rosco Conkling Simmons to congratulate him after his successful seconding speech. Beautifully gowned women, newspaper reporters and colored friends hailed him.

His appearance had been a dramatic one. John Marquess of Philadelphia, who also had made an electrifying address as the second man of the group to deliver an adulatory address supporting the president explained the circumstances which made Mr. Simmons' address so long and his so brief.

Just before the two colored orators appeared, Parliamentarian Burke of Pittsburgh called them to the rear of the platform. He told them they had been allotted eight minutes each. Mr. Simmons protested that he could not say all that was in his heart in eight minutes. Mr. Marquess thereupon graciously offered to give him five minutes of his time. When Roscoe reached his five minutes, Chairman Snell touched him on the shoulder stopping him in the middle of his address. The crowd called for more. Mr. Simmons explained the arrangement and was allowed to go on for five minutes more. In fact he took even longer and presidential secretary Walter Newton restrained chairman Snell from stopping him a second time. Despite the brevity of Mr. Marquess's speech his delivery and his powerful voice made it effective.

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West Virginia Please Chicago

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Mrs. Cora L. Terry, little conferees in the deliberation. There was precious little work done by anyone, The absence of a contest for the State white or black. Liquor was the big issue. After that presidential nomination this year fought and predominant issue. After that presidential nomination in the aura of the most whispered subject was the made a great difference in the aura Negro. Delegates from the South, surrounding delegates. There was therefore, were kept busy defending no herding them off by leaders anxious to keep them in line for a particular candidate since Mr. Hoover's renomination was conceded.

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Party Affiliation.

NEW YORK WORLD - Telegram

JUN 9 1932

Mark Hanna Becomes G. O. P. Mahout

McKinley's Manager Emerges from 1896 Convention as Boss

Bolt of Free Silver Men Leaves Field Clear for His Man, Who Is Nominated on Gold Plank.

Next week the Republican party will assemble in national convention in Chicago to renominate President Hoover. Carl Randau has written a series of articles, of which the following is the fourth, describing the most notable of the G. O. P. conventions which have preceded it.

By CARL RANDAU,
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

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MARK HANNA, Cleveland grocer, who rose to coal and iron, noted one thing about politicians: they preferred taking orders to giving them. He was good at giving them. There seemed to be a place for his talents in the Republican party. He went to the national convention at St Louis on June 10, 1896, as one of half a dozen regional bosses. He came away as "the" boss.

Expert Fence Straddler.

His business training stood him in good stead. It enabled him to buckle under when buckling under was the best thing to do; it saved him from putting principle above practicality. It enabled him without loss of face to declare on one day that the party platform should not contain a declaration for the gold standard and on the next to lend his hearty, enthusiastic support to a gold standard plank. To some men in the convention this change meant the severance of life long party associations, but to Hanna it was but a minor retreat in a greater battle—the nomination of McKinley.

In this greater battle Hanna scored a complete victory. His candidate was nominated on the first ballot and with the nomination came Hanna's domination over the rival bosses—Platt of New York, Quay of Pennsylvania, Reed of Maine, Crane of Massachusetts, and Allison of Iowa.

It was an appropriate time for a businessman to take over the party. The chief issue before the country was money. Should the gold standard be retained or should there be free coinage of silver? It was as ticklish a question for politicians of that year as the prohibition question was destined to be thirty years later. They wanted to dodge it. Their desire to dodge quickly impressed Hanna because his own candidate, William McKinley, had been on both sides of the question, and had now taken a comfortable seat on the fence.

Silver Men Bolt.

Hanna sought to turn the discussion to that sister subject, the tariff, and issued this statement:—"The fact that the nomination of Major McKinley means of itself the certainty of the adoption of a system of protection which will insure ample revenue is leading many men representing the extreme view on the currency question to the belief that after all, a radical position on this subject, either as to a gold standard or the free coinage of silver, will be unnecessary."

This was mere wishing. The Eastern delegates under Wall Street pressure insisted on a gold declaration, and the Western delegates held out for silver. The silver men, forcing the issue on the convention floor, were voted down 818½ to 105½. The gold standard men overrode all opposition with a plank in which the word gold was used three times and in which all quibbling was done away with by the flat declaration that the party was "opposed to the free coinage of silver" and that the "existing gold standard must be preserved."

The silver men could not compromise with their principles and there resulted the first bolt in the history of the Republican party. The two high spots of the convention, in fact, were the party's pronouncement for gold and the bolt of the silver men.

This bolt was led by two venerable Senators from the West, Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, one of the party's founders forty years before and Frank J. Cannon, of Utah. Teller, in a melodramatic plea that brought tears even to the eyes of Henry Cabot Lodge, held the convention spellbound as he read himself and the delegates from Colorado, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and South Dakota out of the party.

Tariff Chief Issue.

"You may nominate," Teller concluded, "any man you choose; if you put him on the right kind of a platform I will vote for him. You may take any method to nominate him which you think proper; I will defer to your judgment and will support him if your platform is the right one. But when you ask me to surrender my conscience, as an honest man, I cannot do it. (Applause.) I realize what it will cost me. I realize the gibes and sneers and contumely that will be heaped upon us. But, oh, my fellow citizens, I have been there before. (Cheers.) I have been there before the political party to which you belong had a being. I advocated a cause more unpopular than the silver cause—I stood for the doctrine of free men, free homes and free speech."

Members of the National Committee rose en masse and bowed solemnly as he walked from the platform and out of the convention hall. Some thirty delegates followed. Later they were to support the youthful nominee of the Democrats—William Jennings Bryan, yet to make his "cross of gold speech."

Cannon, who preceded Teller in addressing the convention, had received less respectful attention, and it was during his address that expression was given to the popular belief that the forthcoming Democratic convention in Chicago would be for free silver.

"Oh, go to Chicago," a bored delegate shouted to Cannon.

"To hell with Chicago," came a chorus of free silver Republicans. With sighs of relief and expressions of "Let's get down to business," the convention, after bidding the silver bolters adieu, turned to the nominations. McKinley was the leading candidate. His name was synonymous with protection; with the building of a tariff wall. Protection had suddenly become the chief article of faith of the Republicans. Forty years before, when the party was created for the purpose of combatting slavery, it was a party of moral ideas. No attention was paid to the tariff in the party's first thirty years, and then the platforms merely expressed a "belief" that American labor would be thought of when tariff legislation was framed.

Hired Cheering Sections.

Suddenly the tariff had become the party's chief interest. It sought to identify all that was "American" with protection, and the tariff plank of '96 eleven times used the word "American," describing everything from "American independence," and "American politics" to "American workers," and "American farmers." It was a magnificent spread-eagle plank, and it lent itself readily to much inspired and patriotic whooping when McKinley—the high tariff candidate—was nominated.

Hanna had arranged the cheering sections. This part of the convention's work went through amid enthusiasm and according to schedule. It simply consisted of so many men paid so much a head ($5 was the standard pay), to shout so many minutes. The actual time the enthusiasm was to last had been fixed by Hanna. It was to last just twenty-three minutes. This was to beat the time of the Blaine demonstration at Minneapolis four years before. It lasted just twenty-three minutes "and," observed a correspondent, "the men who cheered earned their money."

"William, The Protector," was nominated before the first roll call was completed, the vote of Ohio giving him a majority. Then, with the certainty that Hanna had won, the rival bosses vied with one another to get on the band wagon, and Thomas C. Platt, of New York, and Chauncey M. Depew, who had, respectively, backed and nominated Levi P. Morton, the New York Governor, almost pushed each other off their chairs in their attempts to be the first to move that the nomination be made unamnimous.

In Wall Street the news caused a resumption of buying, and orders poured in from Europe. In Canton Ohio, the sanctimonious McKinley surrounded by his invalid wife (whose wheel chair was always in evidence on the McKinley front porch during the campaign), his mother and family friends, received the news joyfully. Admiring correspondents telegraphed that "Mr McKinley was the calmest man in the house." It seems candidates always are.

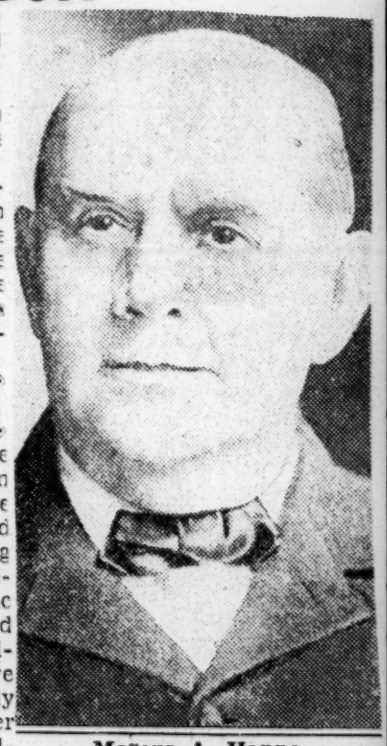
Among those active in 1896 convention was a young man from Chicago, who had helped Hanna line up the Illinois delegation. His name was Charles Gates Dawes, and he was to put in more than thirty-six years in a successful mixing of politics and finance.

Money Potent Factor.

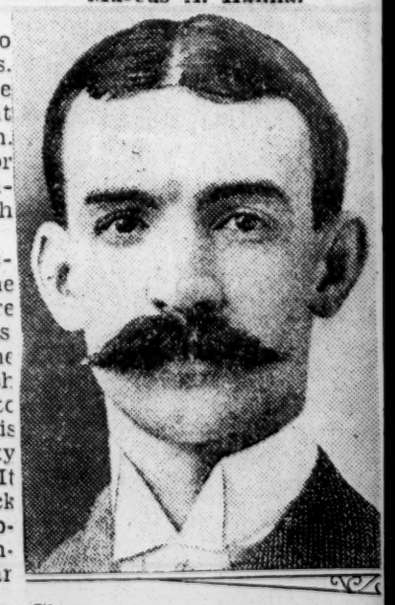
Money was not only one of the big issues before the nation in 1896; it was also a big factor in the St. Louis convention. Hanna used strictly business methods in lining up the Southern delegates, predominantly Negroes. A Democratic cartoon of great popularity showed a group of Negro delegates crowding into Hanna's hotel room, where the boss was depicted about ready to slice a watermelon. "Br'er Hanna, he gwine cut a watermillion," was the caption.

Money, on a smaller scale, also figured in seating of spectators. Speculators got hold of most of the tickets, and tried to sell them at $15 a seat for the full convention. The show proved too unpopular for this, and a cut to $10 followed. Single session tickets sold for as much as $5, and as little as $1.

There was, of course, the usual accompaniment of much drink in the town's bars. Usually these were lined three deep with the tipplers. "The visiting Kentuckians," one correspondent wrote, "almost perish with thirst before they can get to the bar. Their favorite tipple is 'white line,' which is corn whisky that has never been barrelled. It tastes like a cross between a stick of dynamite and a pod of red pepper. It is impossible for a Kentuckian to 'blow' an Eastern man more than once on 'white line.'"



Marcus A. Hanna.



Charles Gates Dawes.

William McKinley.

The 1896 convention at St. Louis.

Party Affiliation.

NEW YORK WORLD — Telegram

JUN 7 1932

A G.O.P. Walkover for General Grant

1868 Convention Unanimous for Hero of Appomattox as Nominee

Complete Absence of Dissent Enables Delegates to Devote Most of Stay to Selection of Running Mate and Abuse of Johnson.

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FOR a brief moment the delegates to the Republican national convention of 1868 feared they might have to select a candidate for President. Grant would refuse the honor. So ran a rumor reaching Chicago from Washington. C. W. Dent, the General's brother-in-law, was credited with having told a friend that one of the delegates en route to Chicago had with him a flat-footed refusal from the testy civil war commander.

Dent denied all knowledge of any such letter, and the rumor quickly died. The delegates could return to their major interests—the reviling of President Andrew Johnson, who had just escaped impeachment by one vote, and the picking of a candidate for Vice President. These two interests serve to give the 1868 convention its inconspicuous niche in history. No other convention was ever so excited about the naming of a Vice President, nor was any so bitter against the White House incumbent.

Unanimous Choice.

The unanimous agreement that Grant should have the first place on the ticket had been reached during the spring. Every delegate was for him. He remains to this day the only Republican candidate unanimously nominated without having first served a term in the White House. Renominations by acclamation are a common event but not the selection by acclamation of an outsider.

So much was Grant's formal nomination regarded as a routine matter that a delegate from South Carolina proposed that the nominating speech and the roll call be dispensed with. Cries of "No! No!" greeted him, and to comply with the needed formalities, the shortest nominating speech on record was made. General John A. Logan, of Illinois, made it.

"Then, sir," he said, "in the name of the loyal citizens and soldiers and sailors of the great republic of the United States of America; in the name of loyalty, liberty, humanity and justice; in the name of the National Union Republican Party, I nominate as candidate for the Chief Magistracy of this nation Ulysses S. Grant."

Some of the delegates required longer speeches to register the assent of their States. When the roll was called the first few delegation chairmen simply recorded their votes for Grant. Then the Connecticut chairman, recalling Appomattox, declared "Connecticut unconditionally surrenders her twelve votes to Grant."

That gave other chairmen an idea. They could not rest with the mere statement, "Ten votes for Grant," but must become verbose and eloquent.

Oratorical Bouquets.

Florida became the Land of Flowers, Maryland became "Maryland, My Maryland gives fourteen votes for Grant," and by the time Montana was reached the convention had to listen to this:—

"The mountains of Montana, from whence flow the waters of the Columbia and Mississippi, are vocal with the name of Grant, to whom she gives two votes."

The South, sharing fully in a Republican convention for the first time, was particularly inspired. The South Carolina chairman burst forth:—"The birthplace and home of Calhoun and of the doctrine of States Rights, the first to withdraw herself from the Union directs her representatives, sent here by a majority of 13,470 (applause), returning as we do to the counsels of those who desired only to preserve the Union, arm in arm, and heart to heart with Massachusetts (great cheers), gives her twelve votes for Grant (immense applause)."

Said the Tennessee chairman:—"Tennessee, being one of the Southern States that was forced into rebellion, being the first to reconstruct and be readmitted into the Union, and today being in the enjoyment of the most liberal Republican government in the United States, and with the solemn pledge never again to present the name for President or Vice President of such a traitor as A. Johnson (loud cheers), casts twenty votes for Grant."

From the Old Dominion:—"Virginia, rising from the grave that General Grant dug for her in the Appomattox in 1865, comes up here with twenty votes, and enlists under his banner. They propose next November to move on the enemy's works." Prolonged applause.)

Convention Chairman Joseph R. Hawley hadn't bothered to count the votes. He knew the number of accredited delegates. "There are 650 votes; 650 votes have been cast for General Grant," he said.

There was, of course, the conventional applause and shouting, and when this died down a bit an immediate demand arose for the selection of the Vice Presidential candidate. But, no, there was still another treat in store. Grant's nomination having been a foregone conclusion, song writers had prepared the following song entitled "Fight Out Here, on the Old Union Line," which was duly sung by a willing quartet:—

We'll rally again to the standard we bore
O'er battlefields crimson and gory
Shouting hail to the chief who in freedom's fierce war
Hath covered that banner with glory.
Then rally again, then rally again,
With the soldier and sailor and bummer,
And we'll fight it out here on the old Union line,
No odds if it takes all summer.

This out of the way, the convention proceeded with the Vice Presidential nomination, selecting Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives, on the fifth ballot. The interest in the Vice Presidential nomination was great both because the last Vice Presidential candidate had become President and because he had turned out so badly. Johnson's regime had sorely hurt the Republican party and it wanted no repetition. The impeachment proceedings against Johnson were still on in Washington, but on the first test vote it had been shown that his opponents lacked one vote of the necessary two-thirds of the Senate to convict.

Grant, Sr., on Hand.

Grant, himself, was as much interested in Johnson's impeachment as in his own nomination. Johnson had carelessly called Grant a liar during one of their recurrent quarrels. Grant retaliated by leaving his office in the War Department and hanging about the Senate lobbying for impeachment votes.

The big issue in 1868, of course, was reconstruction—the rehabilitation of the country after the Civil War. But this subject was given little attention by the Chicago delegates. They were more interested in jollying old Jesse Grant, the General's father. The old man, often referred to by sneering journalists as "He Had-a-Boy" Grant, doddered about Crosby's Opera House recalling the bright things Ulysses—Hiram, in his youth—had said as a boy.

Many delegates sought to win favor with the son—absent in Washington—by catering to Papa. There was a slight commotion one day as the convention met. The noise, according to The World, sprang "from the entrance of old Jesse Grant, the man who 'has a boy.' The old gentleman, although by no means infirm, is constantly attended closely by sympathizing friends and guarded as though he were tottering on the verge of the grave, and on this occasion two patriotic individuals postmasters in perspective, at least if not internal revenue officers, led him in by the arms and persisted in propping him up, evidently to the annoyance and disgust of the honest old gentleman."

Seats Priced at $100.

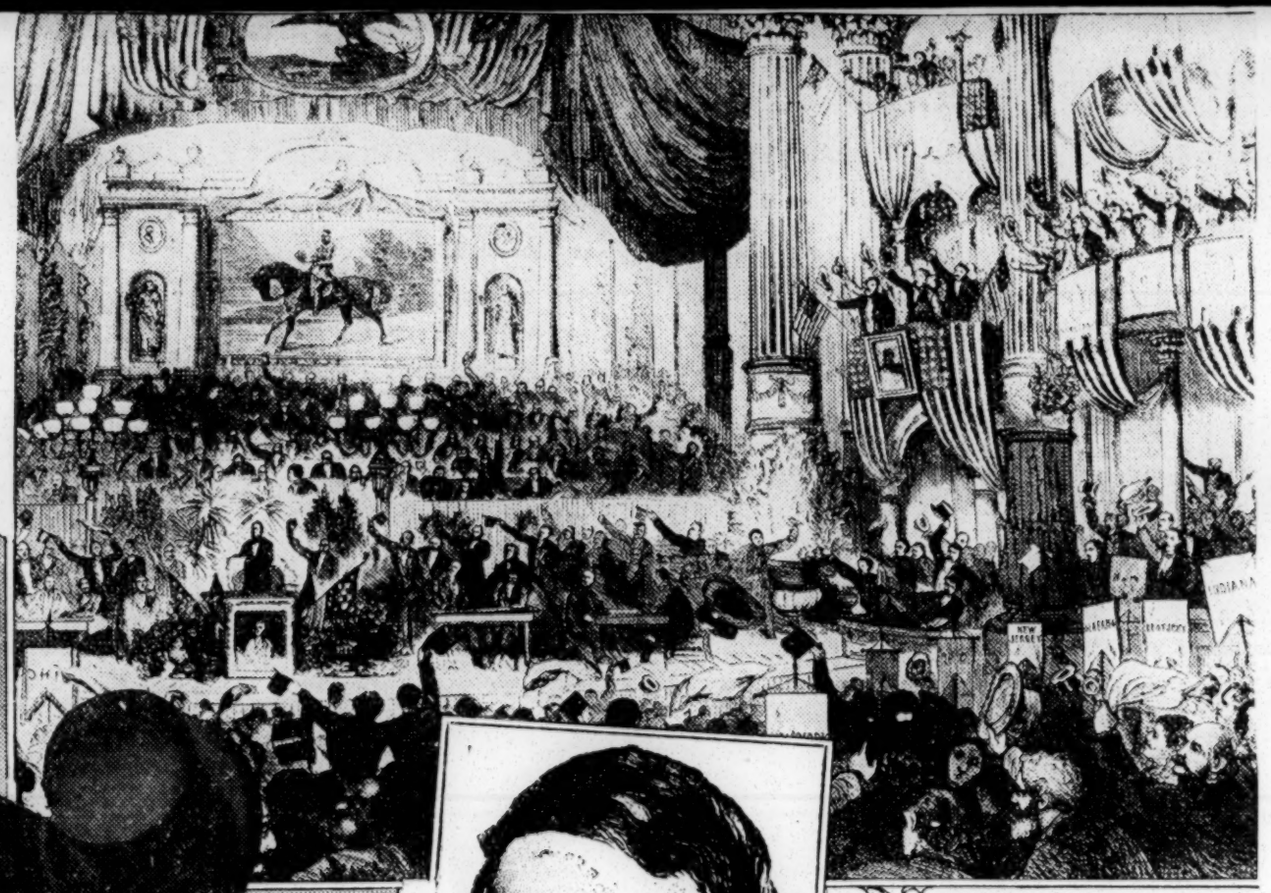
The appearance of Negro delegates and the alleged barter of votes brought this comment from the World's correspondent:—

"The Texas delegation have two colored delegates among their number. It is amusing to see some of the New York delegation taking these ebony brother delegates to their rooms and urging them to vote for Fenton (candidate for Vice President), sandwiching their arguments with gin cocktails and brandy mashes, and inviting them to visit their families in New York. The colored delegates have become noted characters and have received more free drinks than they ever saw before. There are several vacancies in the Southern delegations, and there is a struggle to fill them up. Some of the delegates have offered the places at $100 each. The like of this was never before known in any convention."

Three hundred newspaper representatives attended the convention. "Half of them cannot read," observed the New York Herald.

As a side-show to the main convention there was a Soldiers and Sailors convention, which also nominated Grant, and which was attended by many of the regular Republican delegates. Its chief claim to fame is the fact that its executive committee was constituted as follows:—Generals, 25; colonels, 9; majors, 7; captains, 6, and privates, 1. Rutherford B. Hayes, later to be President, was among the generals.

Tomorrow:—Garfield's Victory in 1880.



Chicago convention of 1868 nominating Grant.

Schuyler Colfax.

Ulysses S. Grant.

Socialists

Political - 1932

Party Affiliation

RECOLLECTIONS OF DR. STEPHEN MATTOON

AN INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT H. L. McCROREY, OF JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY

Africa - American Presbyterian

By Ida Briggs Henderson,
In The Charlotte Sunday Observer

Charlotte, N.C.

9-29-32

There is a strong connecting link between North Carolina and the Socialist Presidential nominee! In fact there are three ties that bind the interest of this man, who is prominent in the eyes of the political world, to Charlotte in the form of three unpretentious mounds that crown a grassy knoll in Elmwood cemetery.

This tree shaded God's acre lies along the right of way of the main line of the Southern railroad as it goes north out of Charlotte, and these three tombstones, when the trees are bare, are visible to those on the passing trains. These markers bear the names of Reverend Stephen Mattoon, his wife, Mary Laurie, and their daughter, Mary Laurie—these are, respectively, grandfather and grandmother, and aunt of Norman Mattoon Thomas.

For Norman Mattoon Thomas, formerly Socialist candidate for Mayor of New York City and for governor of New York State and now also for President of these United States; prominent in the world of literature as editor of the "World of Tomorrow," and associate editor of "The Nation," director of the League for Industrial Democracy and member of the Civil Liberties Union, a leader of "liberal" thought in this country and eloquent speaker from college platforms, is the grandson of Rev. Stephen Mattoon, who, ordained evangelistic minister of the Presbyterian Church, was the first President of Biddle—now Johnson C. Smith University, of Charlotte, North Carolina.

This Socialist nominee for President has been recently termed: "------a supporter of all subversive movements-------" and also he has been called: "------the Ramsey McDonald of America.------" The maternal family tree from which he descended has its roots deeply buried in North Carolina soil. However, this article is not intended as a eulogy for Norman Thomas, but as a vehicle to stress the fact that his mother, his grandparents and aunt once lived and worked in the city of Charlotte, and that three of this little family group chose this city as the spot for their last resting place.

When I learned of this interesting fact, I decided to go to Johnson C. Smith University to get from the records of the institution the true facts relating to Dr. Mattoon and his family while he was connected with the University. I found Dr. H. L. McCrorey, President of the University, cordial, responsive and most co-operative. I gained from him the information and data contained in this article.

Knew Dr. Mattoon Well

The office of Dr. McCrorey in the Administration Building is comfortably furnished and several well filled book cases line the walls. In response to my question as to his taste in books, he replied that quite naturally, though he liked to read, his reading was largely constricted to books that had bearing on his work.

"Did you know Dr. Mattoon personally?" I asked. "I would like to know something of the man himself and of the good he did while he served your university."

"Yes, Madam, I knew him quite well, as I have been, respectively, a student here for 9 years, a teacher for 12, and acting as President for 25 years, making altogether 46 years since I entered Biddle—as it was first called. I will try to tell you all I recollect of him. Dr. Stephen Mattoon was born in Champion, N. Y., May 5, 1816. I will just mention the high lights of his life and career. He graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary, was ordained an evangelist of the Northern Presbyterian Church in 1846 to become a missionary to Siam for several years; but he was forced to return to this country because of the ill health of his wife."

"How did he happen to come to Charlotte?" I inquired.

"Soon after Dr. Mattoon came back to this country he was given the honorary degree of D. D., by Union Theological Seminary. He was a man of unusual qualifications—highly educated, possessing much executive ability, deeply religious and such a good mixer that he could affiliate himself with any class or race. Having served as missionary to Siam, he had learned by experience to understand the viewpoint of other races besides his own, and his experience had made him broad-minded. So the leaders of the movement who had established for the Northern Presbyterian Church a mission school in Charlotte for Negroes, deemed Dr. Mattoon the logical person to be appointed the first President. This was back in 1867 that the mission school was founded, and because of the first large donation to the cause by Mrs. Mary Biddle of Philadelphia, the institution was named after her—"The Biddle Memorial Institute."

Was President Twice

"He was President twice; first serving in that capacity from 1870 to 1884. Then William Holliday served just one year and during his incumbency Dr. Mattoon taught. He was re-elected President, but he, too, for reasons I do not remember, served only one year. He resigned in 1886 to assume the chair of theology and taught until '89. During the period of his connection with this university he preached in the chapel to the rear of this office, where I also preached until the present church was built on the campus. Come with me and I will show you this little chapel."

We walked down a wide hall to where the chapel was shut off by huge folding doors. The interior is just the same as when Dr. Mattoon preached and where also in later years his noted grandson, Norman Mattoon Thomas, occupied the same spot to give his talks to the students.

"There is no estimating the good Dr. Mattoon accomplished from that platform," said Dr. McCrorey, "as he strived in every way to uplift the students under his care. Undoubtedly his high moral Christian character stamped its influence on this university to blaze the strict path for his successors in the presidential chair to follow."

Mrs. Mattoon, Christian

"Mrs. Mattoon was also deeply religious and highly educated. She taught English Bible while her husband taught here. She laid great stress on Christ's Sermon on the Mount. So much so in fact," said Dr. McCrorey with a laugh, "that she required each of her students to learn the entire sermon and to repeat it verbatim. Mrs. Mattoon died here on the campus in 1885, and was the first one of the Mattoon family to be buried in Elmwood—and her grave was one of the first in the then new cemetery."

"Did Dr. Mattoon take an active part in any form of civic service for the university or city while he lived in Charlotte?" I asked.

"In every possible way in which he could find time from his school duties. While President he contributed very materially to the cause of civic service to the colored people of this vicinity. He personally bought land adjacent to the campus which he sold at no profit to the colored people, for he did not intend this project as a commercial enterprise for himself. Instead it was entirely an altruistic movement for the good of others. In this manner he established, I believe, the first home-owned community by colored people in Charlotte. The community was named Biddleville, by which it was known until a few years ago it was changed to Seversville, for Squire Severs."

"Where did the Mattoon family live during his connection with the University?"

"Right here on the campus, in a house especially built for the President. The first house was a wooden structure that

was burned while Dr. Mattoon lived in it. I well remember seeing them moving out some of the furniture. When the piano got as far as the front door in the confusion and excitement it got stuck and had to be left there to burn in full sight of everyone.

"The present ten room brick house was built and Dr. Mattoon occupied it until he resigned the presidency, when he moved to another across the street from the campus, and this house still stands as it was when he lived in it. I now occupy the brick house built for Dr. Mattoon."

Where Dr. Mattoon Lived

This home of the President faces the side of the Administration building and is quite attractive. Built of red brick with white trimmings, the two story house has a veranda across the front; it sits back behind a hedge with towering spruce pines and large oaks in front and side yards. It is in keeping with the other buildings that dot the campus.

"Did Dr. Mattoon enter into the religious life of Charlotte in any c onstructive manner," I inquired.

"Very actively," answered Dr. McCrorey, "for he was one of the outstanding leaders in the Presbyteries and Synods of the colored churches. His opinion was deferred to in every possible manner by the Presbyterian Negroes of Charlotte. Dr. Mattoon did not teach or preach very long after he lost his wife. He became so unwell that he was forced to give up all active work, and he went back North to recuperate; however, he grew worse instead of better, and died in 1889."

"How many children did Dr. Mattoon have?" I asked.

"Just two daughters—Mary and Emma, born in Bangkok, Siam. Mary never married, but Emma married Wedding Evans Thomas, and was the mother of Norman Mattoon Thomas."

Dr. McCrorey is not quite clear as to whether Emma Mattoon married in Charlotte or after the family went back to the North following the death of Dr. Mattoon; nor does she know where Norman Thomas was born; but he does know that the presidential candidate entertains a warm feeling for the university with which his family was connected before his birth.

Aunt Taught in Charlotte

Mary Laurie Mattoon became a teacher in Charlotte, teaching for several years in the old female seminary, the chrysalis from which the old Presbyterian college emerged to be later changed into Queen's College, which butterfly-like spreads its educational wings over North Carolina and adjacent Southern territory. Miss Mattoon is most interestingly remembered by many people—she was a friend of Miss Alice Springs, of Mrs. Frank Osborne, of Mrs. Lissette Hood and many of the older residents of Charlotte.

There are quite many of her former students in the city who will recall with interest and pleasure this teacher who stamped her personality on their memory. Miss Mary Mattoon left Charlotte to return to be with her relatives in the North. Dr. McCrorey does not know if she lived with her sister, Mrs. Thomas, or whether she pursued her career as teacher. However, when she died in Baltimore in August, 1929, at the ripe old age of 74 years, her body was brought back to Charlotte to be placed in the plot beside her parents. Born in far off Siam, this daughter of Northern parents chose the South for her last resting place, lying under one of the three mounds that connect Norman Thomas with North Carolina.

"Both Mrs. Thomas and her sister, Mary Mattoon, have frequently returned South especially to visit Johnson C. Smith University, in which institution they have always expressed keen interest," said Dr. McCrorey. "In 1917, when the University, then Biddle, was celebrating its fiftieth birthday, the Mattoon sisters were honor guests. At that time I prevailed upon them to make another donation to the university. This was in the nature of 15 acres of land adjacent to the campus, presumably some of the same land bought by Dr. Mattoon in his program of home development for colored people, and this additional acreage increased the land holdings of Biddle to 75 acres. A portion of this extra acreage is now being used as a farm by the University.

"Norman Thomas has shown a decided interest in all things that concern our welfare and progress. He has frequently visited us here, stopping always if his trips carried him through Charlotte. At such times we have proudly availed ourselves of the honor of having him give talks to the students—just talks; they could not be termed lectures as they were entirely impromptu. But they came from a heart charged with the memory of his grandfather who faithfully labored for the good of the University through many long years. It has been a distinct privilege for the faculty and students to listen to this exceptionally brilliant speaker."

"Did he visit the cemetery while here?" I asked him.

"Most certainly he did, and he has arranged that the lot where his people lie be placed in perpetual care, so the grass is always smooth and green over and around those three mounds under which lie the Mattoon family."

Thus it happens that three simple tombstones which stand in Elmwood cemetery in Charlotte, North Carolina, bear the name of Mattoon. Twined around them are the traditions and usefulness of a Presbyterian missionary to Siam and later first President of North Carolina's foremost college for Negro youth of the South.

SOCIALIST VOTE IS NEARLY A MILLION

12-17-32

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—(ANP)—Reports from all states except Texas, so far received at Socialist headquarters, give the Socialist ticket a total of 832,729 votes. Complete official returns have come in from only 17 states, complete unofficial returns are available from 18 more.

Socialist.

Political - 1932

Party Affiliation.

NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE
MAY 25 1932

Keynoter

Herald Tribune photo—Acme

Representative Mary T. Norton pictured yesterday at the New Jersey convention

Socialist Plank Calls on U. S. to Run Breweries

State Option Is Advocated in Platform for Repeal; Dry Champion Walks Out

Gavel Breaks in Uproar

'Worse Than Tammany,' Says Bay State Delegate

MILWAUKEE, May 24.—A plank for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, with Federal ownership of breweries and distilleries, was written into the Socialist platform today by the national convention on an 81 to 71 ballot after a tumultuous debate in which a gavel was broken. Daniel Hoan, Mayor of Milwaukee, and Heywood Broun and Oscar Ameringer, New York and Oklahoma City newspaper men, carried the convention for repeal with a plea, as Mr. Broun expressed it, for "the Socialist party to take a definite, courageous stand where the two old parties are dodging."

The plank reads:

"The Socialist party favors the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and the taking over of the liquor industry under government ownership and control with the right of local option for each state to maintain prohibition within its borders."

Dry Champion Walks Out

The Wisconsin delegation voted solidly for repeal, as did most of the large New York delegation. The vote was taken amid disorder, and Paul Blanshard, in favor of repeal, moved at the afternoon session for reconsideration. The plank was again approved, this time by 84 to 77. George Goebel, dry leader from Newark, N. J., grabbed his hat and walked out.

In an uproar preceding the earlier vote, Charles Hill, of Massachusetts, shouted: "We're going home to tell every member of the party what a dirty political machine is running this convention. Every sort of political trickery has been tried. It's worse than Tammany."

B. Charney Vladeck, New York Jewish editor who was presiding, broke his gavel in calling for order. Sarah Limbach, vice-chairman, of Pennsylvania, took charge with a new gavel.

The convention came to a close at 11:21 p. m. (1:21 a. m. Wednesday, New York daylight saving time).

Norman Thomas, the nominee for President, declared himself in favor of a national referendum, to the outcome of which the parties would pledge themselves to abide. His own vote would be for repeal, he said.

Having rejected a proposal for a 267-word platform proposed by Mr. Broun in favor of a more elaborate statement of principle, the convention placed at the head of its national program Federal appropriations of $5,000,000,000 for immediate unemployment relief, and of $5,000,000,000 more for public works construction in co-operation with state and city governments. The six-hour, five-day week also was put forward as unemployment relief.

A farm relief plank proposed "governmental aid to farms and small home owners to protect them against foreclosures and non-payment of taxes." Socialization of banking, all natural resources and basic industries, including public utilities, also was favored. Under taxation, the platform proposes steeply increased inheritance and income taxes.

For Direct Presidential Vote

The section dealing with changes in the Constitution urged proportional representation, direct election of the President, curbing of the power of the Supreme Court to pass upon Congressional legislation, enactment of a "workers' rights amendment" designed to remove all possible legal restrictions on nationalization of industry and the establishment of social services, including employment, health and accident insurance.

Economic, political and legal equality for the Negro, as well as enactment of an anti-lynching law, was recommended.

The United States should favor disarmament and take the lead by reducing its own arms, a section reads. Recognition of the Soviet, cancellation of war debts, entrance into the World Court and the League of Nations, abandonment of military intervention in Nicaragua and Hayti, and withdrawal of military and naval forces from China, as well as relinquishment of extra-territorial privileges in that country, were other planks.

MACON, GA.
NEWS
JUN 2 1932

THUNDER ON THE LEFT

Last week the socialist party met in Milwaukee. Following their custom the Socialists nominated for president scholarly Princeton man and ex-Presbyterian minister Norman Thomas. They declared for repeal of the 18th amendment and government ownership of the liquor business, only after a fight between the wets and drys. They demanded recognition of Russia, 10 billions of federal relief, old-age pensions, health and maternity insurance, socialization of mines, forests, power, oil, utilities and transportation. The most revolutionary thing Delegate Heywood Broun found in the socialist city of Milwaukee was a policeman paying 20 cents for his own mug of beer.

Saturday and Sunday, 1,200 communists held their party convention in Chicago. They announced a goal of 1,000,000 communist votes this fall for their candidates, William Z. Foster, of New York, and James Ford, Negro labor leader, who calls Alabama ~~his~~ home, and a platform slogan of "Jobs, Bread and Peace." Communist Keynoter Carl Browder declared that "millions are starving because there is too much of everything," denounced the socialists as "capitalism's third party," flayed Hoover much after the manner of Pat Harrison.

Thus does the red menace mountain bring forth its mouse of fearsomeness. One doubts if even Mr. Matt Woll can get a shudder out of the platforms and purposes of either of this country's left wing parties.—Birmingham Post.

Socialists Demand $10,000,000,000 Aid

Milwaukee, Wis., May 24—(UP)—The national socialist party convention today demanded immediate federal appropriation of $10,000,000,000 for unemployment relief and public works. In an eight-part platform the party also asked repeal of the eighteenth amendment and recognition of soviet Russia.

Delegates approved the platform without discussion after internal dissention had threatened a split-up over the election of Morris Hillquit, New York, as national chairman.

The 1932 platform on which the socialists will seek to elect Norman Thomas to the presidency, included several planks under each of eight general heads concerning unemployment and labor legislation, social ownership, banking, taxation, agriculture, constitutional changes, civil liberties and international relations.

Repeal of the eighteenth amendment was favored 81 to 71. The plank suggested government ownership of the liquor industry and state option. The proposals for $5,000,000,000 as direct government aid to the unemployed, and an equal sum for public roads, reforestation, slum clearance and "decent homes," were approved unanimously with minor amendments.

Another plank declared for a limitless moratorium on foreclosures and tax sales involving homes and farms occupied as homes. Other planks adopted without objection provided for old age pensions for men and women over 60; health and maternity insurance; improved systems of workmen's compensation and accident insurance; adequate minimum wage laws; abolition of child labor; outlawed "yellow dog" contracts and injunctions in labor disputes; and socialization of mines, forests, power and oil resources, public utilities, transportation and communication.—Exchange.

Socialist Platform Declares for the Full Equality of all Races

Full social, political, civil and economic rights for colored people were asked in the platform of the Socialist party whose national convention was recently in session in Milwaukee, Wis. The plank is as follows:

"The Socialist Movement is the only instrument through which black and white workers can free themselves from capitalist bondage. Racial prejudice, which is so carefully fostered by capitalism, is intended to create antagonism between black and white workers, must be overcome in the common struggle to create a world free from exploitation.

"The colored people and the Negro workers especially suffer ostracism in the policy of segregation that is followed in many cities and states. We denounce this hateful discrimination as a policy that fosters white class rule and a race antagonism between workers of both colors.

"The various laws which limit the suffrage of Negroes and often disfranchise them are a disgrace and a crying injustice to millions of the colored people. The Socialist party denounces all such legislation and demands that it be repealed.

"The Socialist party warns the working people that the intent of laws limiting the franchise of Negroes may be directed against the working class as a whole and that today hundreds of thousands of jobless white workers in the Southern states who are unable to pay a poll tax are disfranchised. The suffrage should be free to those reasonable exceptions relating to of race, creed and color, subject only to to all adult men and women regardless the criminal and insane.

"The survival of lynching in the United States is a revolting phase of race prejudice and Negroes provide the greatest number of victims, especially the colored workers. Lynching is not only a reversion to savage brutality by inflicting cruel punishment upon men and women without a trial; it debases and brutalizes all who participate in such sadist orgies.

"Lynching infuriates whole communities and fans race prejudice to a white heat, often accompanied by race wars in which helpless Negroes are killed and Negro families are driven from their homes. In such an atmosphere it is impossible for the workers of both races to co-operate in the struggle for the liberation of all workers from exploitation and class rule. The Scottsboro case in Alabama is a fearful example of what race hatred leads to.

"The Socialist party appeals to the white workers and to all who desire a world of co-operation and social equality to combat this terrible scourge of lynching. The ethics of the class struggle and the solidarity of all workers in the struggle for the abolition of capitalism will do much to promote fraternal relations where unreasoning prejudice now prevails.

"To promote these aims the Socialist party pledges its hearty support to a Federal anti-lynching law, to winning full social, political, civil and economic rights for the Negro people in the cities, the states, and the nation, and we further urge:

(a) "That special committees be formed for educational work among our Negro brothers;

(b) "That Socialist members of trade to the colored people be published in the party press;

(c) "That Socialist members of trade unions carry on an educational campaign in their organizations to eliminate the scrimination of color wherever it exists.

"Finally, we appeal to the colored people in general and the Negro workers in particular, to join the Socialist party and help to end the capitalist system. Every form of racial prejudice and ostracism has its roots in economic inequality and labor exploitation. The overthrow of capitalism will remove the basis of color antagonism, make a high degree of culture possible for all, and raise all humanity above the barbaric hates that capitalism has inherited from the old slave system."

Just Suppose

In a letter to Frank Crosswaith, of New York, Socialist candidate for Congress, Norman Thomas, Socialist nominee for the Presidency, discussing the race question wrote:

"I stand, as does my party, for equality—legal, economic, political, social."

On the same question, Communist candidates have been equally frank and courageous in their utterances.

However, when we get down to the Republican and Democratic parties, Mr. Hoover and Mr. Roosevelt make numerous speeches, but the sum total of what they say on this important issue is exactly zero.

Frankness and courage of Presidential candidates varies inversely with the size of the political party. The smaller the party, the franker the candidate.

Just suppose Presidential candidates weren't soft-pedalers, dodgers and hypocrites. But why suppose anything like that in the United States?

NEW YORK WORLD-Telegram
NOV 4 1932.

CAMPUS AIR PERVADES GARDEN AS 20,000 ACCLAIM THOMAS WITH THEIR CRIMSON BANNERS

It's an Orderly but Deliriously Enthusiastic Crowd—Overflow Remains in Street Until Midnight to Hear Presidential Candidate.

By GERALD BREITIGAM,
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

Norman Thomas rode to glory last night on the crest of a Socialist flood that swept beneath a surf of crimson banners through the doors of Madison Square Garden and inundated the great hall—boxes, balconies, aisles and pit—clear to the topmast shadowed rafter.

It was by far the greatest rally the Socialists ever have held in New York. Twenty thousand jammed the Garden, and other thousands listened to the speeches through amplifiers outside in 49th St.

Big Crowd in Street.

Charles Solomon, the chairman, party candidate for the Senate, enthusiastically announced at 8 o'clock when the speeches began that there were 30,000 outside. Police said the crowd never reached such proportions. But when Mr. Thomas began to speak at 11:20, 2,000 still were listening on the street.

There was no disorder inside or out. Speakers were not heckled. But of delirious enthusiasm there was no stint.

It was a young people's audience, with thousands of young men and women in bannered and arm-banded delegations lending a collegiate air to the whole proceedings, strangely reminiscent of a great football game.

Some from Harvard.

They came in their red ties and flaunting red kerchiefs, they came in red dresses and shoes—from the Young People's Socialist League, from the Circle, from the Jung Socialist Gruppe, from Columbia University, from Barnard, Hunter and City colleges. There even were little groups from Princeton and Harvard, too.

When they cheered it seemed more than ever like a great game in the Bowl. Short, sharp, staccato, the "Ray, Thomas" or "Ray, Broun," the "Ray, Hillquit" or "Ray, Maurer" barked out. One could almost see a nimble wraith racing ninety yards to a touchdown.

Have Magnificent Voices.

But it was far from being all collegiate.

Men with magnificent voices intoned like ancient prophets. The leaders of the party in city, State and nation followed each other from 8 o'clock to 12. Mr. Thomas and his running mate, James H. Maurer; Louis Waldman, candidate for Governor; Charles Solomon, standing for the Senate; Frank Crosswaite, the eloquent Negro candidate for Congress from Harlem; Heywood Broun, without any candidacy tag, and Morris Hillquit, the cloistered, who periodically emerges to run for Mayor and sweep his idolators off their feet.

They larruped and lambasted Democrats and Republicans alike. They excoriated capitalism; they raised the villain aloft only to lay him low. Every blow was a knockout, and how the crowd roared!

Crowd Emotional.

But it wasn't the blood-lusting bay of the fight crowd when it sees a glass chin go down. There was something far deeper in the cheering, one could feel it; a religious fervor like a people caught up in emotion too deep for words.

All that was said had been told before. The theme was that capitalism had broken down when, in a land of plenty, some 12,000,000 must starve or live precariously without jobs and without much, if any, hope. The addenda were that nationally neither President Hoover nor Governor Roosevelt offered relief, because they planned to adhere to capitalism, which would no longer work. For Tammany and the local Republican machine there was only contumely and scorn.

But the voicing of that theme set the cosmic pulse to racing and brought up the fever of the crowd.

Recalls Slavery.

Frank Crosswaite, the Negro with a great booming voice, began it when he said the old-time slave was better off with the security of a master's protection behind him than the masterless, jobless men he had seen digging in Pittsburgh garbage pails for food.

Mr. Thomas, the white-haired, young-faced ex-preacher, concluded it when, toward midnight, he said:—

"North, East, South and West men starve in the midst of plenty. With us where we go is fear; we escape it neither in solitude nor in the crowd. Fear for the job, fear for daily bread, fear of that catastrophe of war or violent disruption toward which we steadily drift.

"Who among us can say of such fear, 'We know it not?' It is against the living background of hungry men and women, unemployed men and women, anxious men and women, that I raise tonight the banner of Socialism, the hope of the world.'

Many Planks Listed.

The platform planks advanced by the party were reiterated by every speaker:—Socialization of banking, public utilities and natural resources; a capital levy, but not a sales tax; the terms on which world peace might be made more likely; constitutional changes to make political action more likely than violence in times of stress; farm relief and "the repeal of unemployment."

The rally cost $7,500. To help finance it ushers passed collection baskets while Mr. Solomon made an appeal. The collection netted more than $4,000, including Lois Stuyvesan Chandler's $50 and the $100 jointly given by Morris Ernest and Morrie Ryskind, co-author of "Of Thee I Sing."

Play "Internationale."

There were serpentine parades with standards launching the tumultuous Thomas demonstration. And on every occasion the band played. "The Marseillaise" and "The Internationale" were favorites.

But when, the rally over, the great flood ebbed at midnight, it was "Maryland, My Maryland," which carried the feet along. But although that was the tune, the words were something else. They called it "The Red Flag."

Political – 1932

"Third Party" John Zahnd, Nominee for President of United States.

Party Affiliation

HAMMOND, IND.
LAKE COUNTY TIMES
OCT 15 1932

NATIONAL PARTY'S BIG RALLY THIS EVENING

John Zahnd and Ward B. Hiner Speak in Hammond and Gary

The "third party" movement will make a strong bid for the preference of Lake county's electorate tonight when John Zahnd, national party nominee for president of the United States, and Ward B. Hiner, the nominee for governor of Indiana, will address a big rally in the auditorium of the Hammond Chamber of Commerce.

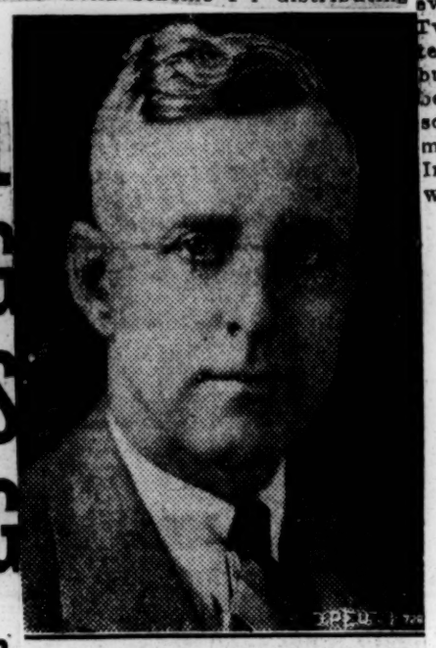
They will explain how the national party will relieve unemployment, distribute the tax burden more equitably, control public utilities and provide a more sound state banking structure.

Mr. Zahnd, prominent business man of Indianapolis, will discuss the national platform of the party, outlining in detail its planks on prohibition repeal, tariff revision, unemployment relief, bureaucracy, public works, and allied issues.

Mr. Hiner, managing director of the Red Ball Transit company, of Indianapolis, who lost the nomination for United States senator to Senator James E. Watson six years ago by a slim margin, will discuss the national party's state platform.

WILL EXPLAIN PLAN

He will explain his now-famous plan for unemployment relief, his baby bond scheme for distributing



WARD B. HINER

poor relief, his proposal to eliminate all property taxes through the enactment of a gross income tax law, and his program to strengthen the banking structure of Indiana with the installation of a state-operated central bank.

Mr. Hiner also will tell why public utilities should be controlled by the municipalities in which they are operating. He will conclude with a resume of his plank for old age pension and unemployment insurance.

Both Messrs. Zahnd and Hiner are business men of many years' training and experience. They are reputed to be accomplished orators and are widely recognized as keen students of political economy.

Their combined appearance in Hammond tonight marks the official opening of the national party's campaign in the northwestern corner of the state. Delegations from virtually every city and town in northern Indiana have made reservations to attend the rally.

Upon their arrival in the city shortly before 5 o'clock this evening, they will motor to the national party clubrooms on the corner of Kennedy avenue and Summer boulevard for a public reception in their honor.

STARTS AT EIGHT

The meeting in the auditorium of the Chamber of Commerce is scheduled to be started promptly at 8 o'clock. Leon J. Granger, of Hammond, chairman of the national party central committee of Lake county, who is also the party nominee for secretary of state, will preside.

The national party also is sponsoring another mass meeting this evening in Gary. It will be held at Twenty-first and Washington, Labor temple, and C. A. Jackson, Negro business man of Indianapolis, will be the principal speaker. Mr. Jackson is reported to be one of the most eloquent orators of his race in Indiana. Thomas Novotny, of Gary, will preside.

Political - 1932

Party Affiliation.

United Civic League.

VIRGINIA CIVIC LEAGUE ENTERS POLITICS

Organization Plans to Make Weight Felt at Polls

NORFOLK, Va.—The organization of the United Civic League in Richmond Sunday is forecast to become a powerful factor in the political life of colored persons in the section.

The program plans to defend its members against injustice and discrimination; against the enactment of laws that retard their progress as citizens, and to conduct agencies of information and publicity.

Officers

Officers elected to serve for one year were: president, A. W. E. Bassette, Jr., attorney, of Hampton, Va.; first vice-president, E. L. Cook of Norfolk; second vice-president, Henry Johnson, of Roanoke; third vice-president, Dr. John W. Pierce of Suffolk; fourth vice-president, Roscoe Jackson, of Richmond; secretary, Thomas H. Reid, attorney, of Portsmouth; assistant secretary, C. M. Woods, of Lexington; treasurer, Emmett C. Burke, of Richmond; and chaplain, the Rev. J. W. Patterson, of Hampton.

Committee

The committee on permanent organization which drew up the state league's constitution and program and nominated the officers was composed of E. L. Cook, Norfolk, chairman; William M. Cooper, Hampton Institute; E. Wells Jones, Charles City; C. B. Williamson, Norfolk; Dr. Lee Reid, Richmond; C. C. Williams, of Roanoke, and L. E. Wilson, Hampton

Suffrage

DOTHAN, ALA.

EAGLE

JUN 3 1932

Dr. Robert R. Moton Makes A Grave Mistake

(Anniston Star)

There have been frequent instances in recent years to indicate that Dr. Robert R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, is lacking in that fine sense that characterized his illustrious predecessor. Booker T. Washington, in adjusting his relations to the white race in the South. A case in point occurred a few weeks ago when he went out of his way to brag to a Negro paper at Baltimore about the part he had played in lining up Republican votes to secure the seating of Senator John H. Bankhead. But his most recent breach of the proprieties is his joining with misguided individuals in the North in a campaign that has for its purpose the forcing of social equality among the races.

This campaign is explained in a statement given to a representative of The New York Times and published in that paper under date of May 21 by Nathan R. Margold of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The plan involves, it is stated, bringing simultaneously more than 100 cases in as many communities to test the right of individuals or states "to infringe" on the social as well as the civic rights of Negroes.

"We plan a flood of litigation in all the Southern States," Margold said, "asserting the right of the Negro to equality of treatment, and striking at the heart of the siuation by challenging the principle of segregation which is the backbone of the whole Negro problem.

"In the case of schools, the segregation issue will be the legal weapon employed to secure equality in the form of more and better schools for Negro children.

"Jim Crow laws will be the subject of direct attack on a new front."

The setting for this pronouncement on the part of Margold and Moton was the awarding to the latter by Senator Bryson Cutting of New Mexico of the Spingarm medal that is given annually for distinglished achievement by an American of African descent. Nowhere in the country, says Dr. Moton, are Negroes guaranteed "a reasonable certainty of justice," and he points to the Scottsboro cases as an BUT ing that "it is in the cou last analysis the Negro must wi upward struggle for equal rights and justice."

The Anniston Star agrees with Chief Justice Anderson of the Alabama Supreme Court that it would have been well to grant a change of venue and a new trial in the case of the Negroes convicted at Scottsboro. We doubt very seriously, however, that either whites or blacks would be acquitted on the evidence adduced in that trial in any court in the country if the rules of justice were followed. We resent, too, the efforts on the part of Dr. Moton and his white friends in the North to attempt to bring into disrepute the courts of this section by the citation of this case.

It is true that the Negro does not get absolute justice in the courts of the country. But he is little less handicapped than poor whites who are unable to employ able counsel, and when Dr. Moton and his Northern friends seek to achieve their ends by force, as it were, they are making a grave mistake. Certainly they will never achieve social equality in the South, something which Booker Washington argued against, seeking rather to instill in the Negroes a sense of racial pride that would cause them not to seek to place themselves on a social parity with the descendants of their former masters. Indeed, justice will best be secured to Negroes by the cooperation of their leaders with whites through interracial councils that are being set up throughout the South, and the sooner Dr. Moton comes to a realization of this fact the better it will be for him and his people.

Friday, June 3, 1932

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Canvassing Board Makes Its Report

Tuskegee News 11-17-32

The canvassing record of Macon County gives the following as the total and correct vote of Macon County, as ascretained by counting the vote in each precinct. For State and county officers the result is as follows:

For United States Senator—Dem.—Hugo L. Black, 915; Rep.—J. Theodore Johnson, 52.

For Associate Justice Supreme Court No. 1.—Dem.—William H. Thomas, 916; Rep.—James I. Abercrombie, 50.

For Associate Justice Supreme Court No. 2.—Dem.—Joel B. Brown, 912; Rep.—John A. Posey, 50.

For Associate Justice Supreme Court No. 3.—Dem.—Thomas E. Knight, 914.

For President Alabama Public Service Commission—Dem.—Hugh White, 914; Rep.—R. G. Hawkins, 51.

For Presidential Electors—Dem.—W. C. Davis, 905; James B. Stanley, 905; H. D. Agnew, 905; T. E. Buntin, 905; B. H. Cooper, 905; H. B. Fuller, 905; Bernard Harwood, 905; R. E. Jones, 905; W. F. Miller, 905; Y. M. Quinn, 905; L. R. Tucker, 905.

For Presidential Electors—Rep.—W. A. Clardy, 56; J. M. Pennington, 56; S. B. Adams, 56; Arthur B. Fowler, 56; Victor Hovis, 56; Frank H. Lathrop, 56; C. P. Lunsford, 56; Leon McCalebee, 56; C. W. McKay, 56; Percy [illegible] Pitts, 56; C. E. Roberts, 56.

For Presidential Electors—Soc.—M. D. Alexander, 1; Otis H. Britton, 1; T. D. Hendrix, 1; C. G. Hutchisson, 1; Orville H. Mastin, 1; J. O. Meadows, 1; Paul Nichols, 1; E. E. Stuart, 1; Henry Trapp, 1; Geo. W. Wilson, 1; Frank Wynne, 1.

For Representative in 73rd Congress from Third District—Dem.—Henry B. Steagall, 914; Rep.—Hogan D. Stewart, 1.

For Member of County Board of Revenue, District 2—Dem.—Winston Thompson, 911.

For Member of County Board of Revenue, District 4—Dem.—R. M. Segrest, 915.

For Members County Board of Education—Dem.—H. T. Davis, 906; Y. S. Edwards, 906.

For Justice of the Peace

Precinct One—W. P. Campbell, 1; J. D. Randall, 17; J. J. Rodgers, 12.

Precinct Three—J. J. Thompson, S. W. Tally.

Precinct Five—E. J. Dobbs, 32; R. D. Kirkland, 20.

Precinct Seven—M. H. Letcher, 19; J. C. Letcher, 11; J. A. Boyd, 3; J. C. Pinkstun, 2.

Precinct Nine—L. W. Dormon, 130.

For Constable

Precinct One—G. C. Thompson, 1.

Precinct Three—D. McFarland.

Precinct Five—Madison Davis, 18.

Precinct Seven—J. C. McWhorter, 11; J. T. Letcher, 1; Perry Willams, 2.

The Vote on Amendments

The following is the official vote of Macon County on Constitutional Amendments on November 8th:

Proposed Amendment No. 1—For, 242; against, 164.

Proposed Amendment No. 2—For, 272; against 380.

Proposed Amendment No. 3—For, 426; against, 299.

Proposed Amendment No. 4—For, 297; against, 185.

Proposed Amendment No. 5—For, 756; against, 146.

Proposed Amendment No. 6—For, 723; against, 156.

Proposed Amendment No. 7—For, 288; against, 182.

Proposed Amendment No. 8—For, 376; against, 158.

Proposed Amendment No. 9—For, 271; against, 149.

SELMA, ALA.
TIMES-JOURNAL

NOV 30 1932

BLACK BELT CONTROL

The question has been asked: "From what section of the state does the present governor of Alabama come?" This is followed by other questions like this: "From what section does the secretary of state come? The attorney general? The state auditor? The speaker of the house? The president pro tem of the Senate? The chief justice of the Supreme Court? The state superintendent of education? The director of the Highway Department? The state Board of Administration? The president of the State Board of Health?" Most of our readers know the answer to each of these questions. They also know that the people south of the Black Belt and north of the Black Belt are responsible for these men being in office. The Black Belt alone hasn't the votes to elect any man to a state office. If the Black Belt counties control our state affairs and make a mess of it, white counties must bear their share of the responsibility.—Oneonta Southern Democrat.

We did not know we occupied such a proud eminence in the governmental estate, but if the facts are as cited and mismanagement and inefficiency are the fruits of this sectional control we in the Black Belt find we must suffer the consequences along with the rest. We may possess that political acquisitiveness which is rewarded with the good things politics has to offer, but we have no talisman to shield us from the penalties which come from a wrong use of power. Moreover, we are not convinced that the troubles our state is heir to are chargeable altogether to the preponderance of Black Belt influence in public affairs.

ALABAMA ELECTION HEARINGS OPENED

Witnesses Declare Heflin Supporters Threatened and Dead Men Voted.

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 4.—(ABP)—Testimony in support of former Senator Heflin's charges of irregularities in the 1930 general election in Alabama was offered today at the first of a series of hearings in connection with Heflin's contest of the election of Senator Bankhead.

More than 20 witnesses told of stuffed ballots bearing the names of dead men, misconduct on the part of election officials and threats against Heflin supporters by their employers. More than 200 witnesses remain to be heard.

Most of the witnesses examined today were from Walker and Shelby counties, and their testimony dealt largely with the handling of absentee ballots. One witness, T. M. Reinhard, a Republican, testified that the name of a relative, dead four years, was on one of 29 absentee ballots cast at a Shelby County polling place, where he acted as clerk.

Protested Ballot.

This ballot and others bearing the names of persons he knew had been out of the county for years, were protested, Reinhard said, but the chairman of the county Democratic committee ruled they should be counted.

A Walker County miner, Gort Jones, testified that the superintendent of the company for which he worked, told him prior to the election that "there is no room in any of these mines' cars for a 'cotton Tom' man."

H. S. Latham, another Walker County resident, said that he did not pay his poll tax prior to the election and that Sheriff A. N. Barrentine gave him a poll tax receipt from which a name had been erased and his own inserted, with a request that he cast his vote. Latham said that he did not vote and later turned the receipt over to P. L. Arrhus, investigator for the Senate subcommittee investigating the election.

Preacher's Testimony False.

The Rev. B. C. Kincaid, Walker County evangelist, said that he went to a Jasper polling place with his daughter, and that the election manager, apparently intoxicated, made three vain attempts to place his daughter's ballot in the box.

The minister said that Cain O'Rear, another election official, placed the ballot, along with two others, in the box, although no other voters were present. On cross-examination the witness admitted discrepancies in his testimony and also in a sworn statement made last June in connection with the incident.

The hearings are being conducted by A. W. Brazleton, Birmingham court reporter, who replaced Harrison W. Smith, Washington attorney sent here by the Senate election subcommittee.

Smith withdrew when Bankhead and his colleague, Senator Black, protested his presiding at the hearings on the grounds that he had shown bias in supervising a recount of the votes cast in the election.

Senator Bankhead and Heflin attended today's session and conferred frequently with their attorneys.

SENATE SENDS TOM HEFLIN BACK HOME

"Nigger" Stories of anti-Negro, anti-Catholic Fail to Save Him.

send Tom back home, so that the Senate may be free for a while, at least, from his rude and ill-mannered jibes at Negroes, Catholics and the foreign-born.

The Senate investigation was made by a committee of three senators headed by Daniel Hastings (Rep., Del.), who reported that despite wide-spread fraud, Alabama folk told him that it was the cleanest election held in that state for fifty years.

In the primaries, it was found, Heflin's name was left off the Democratic ticket by a committee ruling which excluded Negroes as voters and whites as candidates, if these whites had voted for Hoover in the 1928 election.

Senator Blaine (Rep., Wis.), termed the committee of three which made this ruling unauthorized and holding no authority for the people. "When we confer upon that kind of a committee a right to say who can be candidates and who cannot, we are upon the verge of the destruction of our Democratic government."

According to Senator Blaine, the primary was illegal and neither Heflin nor Bankhead should have been seated.

Heflin lost the election by 48,000 votes. He told the Senate that he lost 5,000 votes when Bankhead's supporters erased x marks on ballots of persons who had voted for him.

"There never were so many varieties of fraud employed to steal an election as were employed to steal this one from me," whined Heflin, who explained that Bankhead had voted people who were dead and persons who had been out of the state for fifteen years.

Heflin said that he had heard that $1.050,000 was spent by Bankhead's friends and some votes were bought at prices from $2 to $4 each.

In these counties, ballots were burned right after the election, Heflin intimated, in order to hide fraud. In other cases he pointed out that ballots marked in sheaves for Bankhead had been stuffed into ballot boxes, or laid outside. These ballots, he said, had never been unfolded.

Heflin read into the record affidavits of a number of persons who swore that officials had told them Heflin couldn't win and that they would steal, buy, or change Heflin ballots in order to beat him.

Some 12,000 ballots, living an unheard of number, were cast by voters living out of the state. Heflin claims that in efforts to trace them, 3,000 letters came back unclaimed and 5,000 failed to answer.

The "nigger" Story

Here is a typical anti-Negro joke which Heflin told in the course of his five-hour speech:

Senators have heard the story about the Spanish War, when a "nigger" went out and said he had cut off the feet of "20 Spains." They said, "What?" He said, "I cut off the feet of 20 Spains." "What do you mean, nigger?" He said, "I just cut the feet off." They said, "Why did you not cut their heads off?" He said, "Somebody else had done done that."

There were guffaws from the gallery, but the story, in bad taste, won Heflin no votes.

Heflin showed that in some cases no election booths were available for voters and therefore no secrecy in marking ballots, that hundreds of election officials were not qualified voters.

GRAFT EXPOSED IN ALA. ELECTION

52 Kinds of Fraud Reported.

WASHINGTON.—(Afro Bureau)—The Dixie custom of violating the law in order to keep Negroes away from the polls, came home to roost with "Uncle Tom Tom" Heflin, white, former U.S. Senator, whom that body voted on April 28 not to seat by a vote of 64 to 18.

Cracking "nigger" jokes, during the five hours he was allowed to talk in the Senate Tuesday of last week, Heflin explained how John H. Bankhead, white, used 52 different kinds of fraud to win the Senate nomination and election from him in 1930.

When he had finished and was quite red in the face, he found only 13 regular and five insurgent Republican senators to argue with him.

Twenty-two Republicans, every single Democratic senator, and the Farmer-Labor member voted to

DR. MOTON VOTED AGAINST NEGRO HATING HEFLIN AND HE "WOULD DO IT AGAIN"

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (ANP)—Information brought out in the Alabama senatorial contest conducted before a committee of the United States Senate to the effect that Dr. R. R. Moton had voted for a Democrat to be the senator of his state, has excited only mild interest here.

Many of the residents of Tuskegee vote, and inasmuch as there rarely is any contest between opposing candidates in Alabama except at the primaries and then between Democrats, those who seek to have a voice in the selection of those who represent them and who vote, find themselves preforce, compelled to vote for one or the other of two Democratic candidates. Dr. Moton is no exception to this rule.

Repudiates Tom Heflin

Moton's repudiation of Senator Tom Heflin and his vote for Bankhead is only one instance in which he has shown his independence of thought. During the Judge Parker case when he was asked for an opinion, he is said to have delivered a written phillippic against the principle involved in naming Parker, which was the strongest document reaching the president in the whole case. He differed in certain aspects surrounding the Haitian Educational commission and took his views directly to President Hoover, and on other matters has been equally positive.

Tom Heflin during the last presidential campaign was a supporter of President Hoover. At least he was against Al Smith. In return the "Hoovercrats," those Democrats who would swallow a Republican before they would vote for Catholic or a wet, were assumed to be for Heflin. Such a division would have been supposed to include the Republicans.

Dr. Moton, his friends say, while a staunch Hooverite would not think of supporting a man like Heflin. In the last election in Alabama for senator, there were only two candidates running, one John H. Bankhead on the Democratic ticket and the other Tom Heflin on the Independent ticket.

Heflin a Kluxer

Heflin, firebrand, Negro baiter and famous as a Ku Kluxer had been denied the privilege of being a candidate of the Democratic party so he organized a party of his own and ran independently. For the first time in years in Alabama there was a real contest at election time.

Bankhead beat Heflin. Heflin contested the election and the senate two weeks ago settled the matter in favor of Bankhead. Dr. Moton is said to have been influential in lining senate votes up against Heflin.

"Yes, I voted for Bankhead," Dr. Moton said. "Between the two candidates for senator, I voted for Bankhead and I would do it again."

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"There never were so many varieties of fraud employed to steal an election as were employed to steal this one from me," whined Heflin, who explained that Bankhead had voted people who were dead and persons who had been out of the state for fifteen years.

Heflin said that he had heard that $1,050,000 was spent by Bankhead's friends and some votes were bought at prices from $2 to $4 each.

In these counties, ballots were burned right after the election, Heflin intimated, in order to hide fraud. In other cases he pointed out that ballots marked in sheaves for Bankhead had been stuffed into ballot boxes, or laid outside. These ballots, he said, had never been unfolded.

Heflin read into the record affidavits of a number of persons who swore that officials had told them Heflin couldn't win and that they would steal, buy, or change Heflin ballots in order to beat him.

Some 12,000 ballots, living an unheard of number, were cast by voters living out of the state. Heflin claims that in efforts to trace them, 3,000 letters came back unclaimed and 5,000 failed to answer.

The "nigger" Story

Here is a typical anti-Negro joke which Heflin told in the course of his five-hour speech:

Senators have heard the story about the Spanish War, when a "nigger" went out and said he had cut off the feet of "20 Spains." They said, "What?" He said, "I cut off the feet of 20 Spains." "What do you mean, nigger?" He said, "I just cut the feet off." They said, "Why did you not cut their heads off?" He said, "Somebody else had done done that."

There were guffaws from the gallery, but the story, in bad taste, won Heflin no votes.

Heflin showed that in some cases no election booths were available for voters and therefore no secrecy in marking ballots, that hundreds of election officials were not qualified voters.

GRAFT EXPOSED IN ALA. ELECTION

52 Kinds of Fraud Reported.

WASHINGTON.—(Afro Bureau)—The Dixie custom of violating the law in order to keep Negroes away from the polls, came home to roost with "Uncle Tom Tom" Heflin, white, former U.S. Senator, whom that body voted on April 28 not to seat by a vote of 64 to 18.

Cracking "nigger" jokes, during the five hours he was allowed to talk in the Senate Tuesday of last week, Heflin explained how John H. Bankhead, white, used 52 different kinds of fraud to win the Senate nomination and election from him in 1930.

When he had finished and was quite red in the face, he found only 13 regular and five insurgent Republican senators to argue with him.

Twenty-two Republicans, every single Democratic senator, and the Farmer-Labor member voted to

DR. MOTON VOTED AGAINST NEGRO HATING HEFLIN AND HE "WOULD DO IT AGAIN"

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (ANP)—Information brought out in the Alabama senatorial contest conducted before a committee of the United States Senate to the effect that Dr. R. R. Moton had voted for a Democrat to be the senator of his state, has excited only mild interest here.

Many of the residents of Tuskegee vote, and inasmuch as there rarely is any contest between opposing candidates in Alabama except at the primaries and then between Democrats, those who seek to have a voice in the selection of those who represent them and who vote, find themselves preforce, compelled to vote for one or the other of two Democratic candidates. Dr. Moton is no exception to this rule.

Repudiates Tom Heflin

Moton's repudiation of Senator Tom Heflin and his vote for Bankhead is only one instance in which he has shown his independence of thought. During the Judge Parker case when he was asked for an opinion, he is said to have delivered a written phillippic against the principle involved in naming Parker, which was the strongest document reaching the president in the whole case. He differed in certain aspects surrounding the Haitian Educational commission and took his views directly to President Hoover, and on other matters has been equally positive.

Tom Heflin during the last presidential campaign was a supporter of President Hoover. At least he was against Al Smith. In return the "Hoovercrats," those Democrats who would swallow a Republican before they would vote for Catholic or a wet, were assumed to be for Heflin. Such a division would have been supposed to include the Republicans.

Dr. Moton, his friends say, while a staunch Hooverite would not think of supporting a man like Heflin. In the last election in Alabama for senator, there were only two candidates running, one John H. Bankhead on the Democratic ticket and the other Tom Heflin on the Independent ticket.

Heflin a Kluxer

Heflin, firebrand, Negro baiter and famous as a Ku Kluxer had been denied the privilege of being a candidate of the Democratic party so he organized a party of his own and ran independently. For the first time in years in Alabama, there was a real contest at election time.

Bankhead beat Heflin. Heflin contested the election and the senate two weeks ago settled the matter in favor of Bankhead. Dr. Moton is said to have been influential in lining senate votes up against Heflin.

"Yes, I voted for Bankhead," Dr. Moton said. "Between the two candidates for senator, I voted for Bankhead and I would do it again."

R. R. Moton, Democrat

Washington Republicans stood up on their hind legs and howled last week when Senator Black (Dem., Ala.) read into the Congressional Record the election records of Macon County, Alabama, which showed that Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, registered as a Democrat, and voted in the last general election.

Dr. Moton's political affiliation is no secret. He called attention to it himself at a banquet in New York last year, and an account of his remarks appeared in the weekly press.

What gives the "black cabinet" of Washington a headache is the knowledge that, although Dr. Moton is a Democrat, he has been the advisor of Presidents from Wilson to Hoover; that he is the power behind the G.O.P. campaign committee in presidential elections and is the referee of important presidential appointments.

Like many a Southerner, Dr. Moton votes Democratic in state affairs and Republican in national elections; reason—there is no Republican party worthy of the name in Alabama. Alabama Democrats have won every election for forty years. The question in Alabama is not whether a Republican or a Democrat can be elected but which Democrat will be chosen. The Democratic primary is equivalent to the election.

Dr. Moton's party label will matter little to President Hoover, who was once a Democrat, himself, and held office under Wilson as well as Coolidge.

On the other hand, if Dr. Moton wears the mantle of presidential adviser, he not only inherited it from the first Tuskegee principal, Booker T. Washington, who was the friend of McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft, but he has also by his sagacity retained it and has earned the right to wear it for himself through confidential relationships with Wilson, Coolidge and Hoover.

Until Washington Republicans can find a wiser man than Democratic Dr. Moton, the latter will probably continue as White House counsellor.

Continued from front of card.

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Dr. Moton when approached by an Associated Negro Press reporter readily confirmed his vote.

"Yes, I voted for Bankhead," he said. "Between the two candidates for senator, I voted for Bankhead and I would do it again."

A growing number of Negroes in the more liberal southern states vote. Recent efforts of Negroes to enter the Democratic primaries in North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas and Arkansas indicate that the number is going to rapidly grow. The chief reason Negroes do not vote in larger number in such states now is that they are neither organized or encouraged and that they do not pay their poll taxes and qualify.

DR. R. R. MOTON REGISTERED AS ALABAMA DEMO

Inquirer

Washington, D. C.—(CNS)—The name of Major Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, and recent Spingarn medalist, figured prominently in debate on the floor of the senate on Saturday, April 23, during a discussion of the contest of the senatorial election held in Alabama. The contest involving the right of John H. Bankhead to the seat in place of Thomas J. Heflin, reached the floor of the senate followin ga vote of the committee on elections that Bankhead was rightfully entitled to the place. In defense of Bankhead and to disprove that there had been anywhere near 15.2 per cent illegal voting in the general election, Senator Black of Alabama, pointed to the instance of Dr. Moton as being a registered Democratic voter in Macon County, whose vote had been declared illegal by the committee on a technicality.

5-7-32

That part of the senate debate involving Dr. Moton was as follows:

"Senator Black: Let us go to a very striking illustration from Macon County. I desire particularly to invite the attention of the senator from Indiana (Mr. Watson) to this illustration. It might be interesting to him. The supervisors appointed by the committee have given us a list of the voters classed as illegal voters in Macon County in the general election in November 1930. I hope the senator from Indiana will listen to this illustration. The probate judge has supplied the list. I want to disclose the ridiculousnes of the statement of the senator from Delaware that there were 15.2 per cen of the voters illegal.

Houston, Texas

"Here is a qualified list of Macon County, Ala., which is in the files of the committee. We find in that poll list, for instance, the name of R. R. Moton. He is the head of the Tuskegee Institute. He is well known. He is evidently called "Dr." R. R. Moton in Tuskegee, and so when he voted the election clerk placed his name on the list as "Dr." R. R. Moton. Here he is on the list and his name can be found here on the list, but the senator from Delaware (Mr. Hastings) has listed R. R. Moton as one of the illegal voters in Alabama merely because his name was written "Dr." R. R. Moton instead of being written as "R. R. Moton."

"That is a sample of the 15.2 per cent illegal votes which the senator from Delaware has flaunted all ove the nation. The only difference be tween the name as it appears on th poll list and on the list of qualifie electors is the difference between R. R. Moton and Dr. R. R. Moton.

"The record shows that he voted the Democratic ticket in the general election. We find these lists in the files of the committee and I have them here for anyone who desires to see them."

Mr. Shortridge: "Mr. President—"

The Presiding Officer: "Does the senator from Alabama yield to the senator from California?"

Mr. Black: "Certainly."

Mr. Shortridge: "Did I understand the senator to state that the voter just named voted in the general election?"

Mr. Black: "Here is his name on the poll list. Yes; he voted."

Mr. Shortridge: "Did I understand the senator to say that he voted the Democratic ticket?"

Mr. Black: "The senator should so understand, according to the record."

Mr. Shortridge: "But he was not permitted to participate in the Democratic primary?"

Mr. Black: "Is the senator objecting to that?"

Mr. Shortridge: "I am merely asking if that be not so."

Mr. Black: "I am asking if the senator objects to it."

Mr. Shortridge: "I do, if the senator insists on knowing my position."

Mr. Black: Does not the senator think the Democrats of Alabama ought to have the right to determine who shall vote in the Democratic primary?"

Mr. Shortridge: "Yes; but it ought to be understood that the Democrats of Alabama represented by their committee, would not permit a colored man or woman, though native born, taxpayer, law-abiding, to participate in the Democratic primary, but when it comes to the election they invite and perhaps receive some of their votes. I merely wanted to have it clearly understood in respect to the primary and the general election."

This is not the first time that Dr. Moton has shown both local and national interest in the Democratic party. At a banquet attended by Mayor James J. Walker of New York, some monhs ago both he and former Republican Alderman Fred R. Moore of that city, praised Mayor Walker and the New York Democratic party. Dr. Moton declared at that time that he was a Democrat at home and that he would be a Democrat if he lived in New York. Heretofore the well known educator and leader has been recognized as a Republican, high in the counsels of President Hoover and the Republican party.

NEW YORK SUN

MAY 2 1932

TEXAS ELECTION LAW HELD VOID

Justice Cordozo and Four Associates Join in Ruling.

NEGROES BARRED FROM VOTING

One of Them Brought Suit for Damages and Attacked Law.

WASHINGTON, May 2 (A. P.).—The Texas election law, which a Negro voter contended denied him the right to vote in a Democratic primary, was set aside today by the Supreme Court.

The court, in an opinion by Justice Cardozo, declined to pass on whether political parties in the various States had the right to prescribe the qualifications of their members and determine who should be permitted to vote at party primaries. The opinion pointed out, however, that the action by the Texas Democratic executive committee was based on authority given in an act of the Legislature.

It ruled that judges of elections acting under instructions from their State executive committee to exclude Negroes from voting at primary elections were liable to suits for damages by Negroes prevented from voting.

Justice Cardozo emphasized that the ruling of the Democratic Executive Committee was based on the act of the Legislature and not by action of the Democratic party organization.

He said this made a mere committee, and not the Democratic party, authority under the act for the exclusion of Negroes, and any act which attempted to impose that authority must be held invalid.

The test of the validity of the act, he said, was whether the Democratic State Executive Committee acted as agents for the State and made their actions State actions within the meaning of the Constitution. The court held it did.

Justices McReynolds, Van Devanter, Sutherland and Butler dissented, holding the law was plain and that the lower courts were right in upholding it.

L. A. Nixon, El Paso Negro, and a persistent challenger of Texas election statutes, brought suit for damages after he was denied the right to vote in a Democratic primary held on July 28, 1928.

A Texas Federal court, however, dismissed his suit for $5,000 against James Condon and C. H. Kolle, El Paso election judges, and a Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the decision.

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Suffrage
6

That Moton Vote

"YES, I VOTED FOR BANKHEAD. Between the two candidates for senator, I voted for Bankhead and I would do it again." In these words Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, dismisses the recent revelation in the Senate that he cast a Democratic vote for senator in the 1928 election. This bit of information was startling to Negro officialdom in Washington who are opposed to the Tuskegeean, because he is looked upon as the unofficial referee of the Republican National Committee in matters affecting the Negro voter; but we see nothing startling about it. Whether or not Dr. Moton should be the official referee is not our immediate concern. Amsterdam News

BUT DR. MOTON'S ENEMIES will have to seize upon something more disastrous than this vote for John H. Bankhead for United States senator to annihilate him; for his reasons for voting for Bankhead are much sounder than their criticism of him for doing so. The Tuskegee principal did avail himself of his rights as a citizen when he cast his ballot, which is more than the average citizen in the District of Columbia bothers to do; for residents there cannot exercise the right of franchise and few of them return to the states of former residence to register and vote. 5-11-32 N.Y.

IT WILL BE RECALLED that in the 1928 election the two Alabama senatorial candidates were Bankhead and one Tom Heflin. "Uncle Tom," from whom we used to hear a lot, is pretty well known to all as a Negro baiter and Ku Klux Klan supporter. As a Ku Kluxer, an anti-Catholic and a dry he refused to support Al Smith, his party's candidate for the Presidency, because Smith is Catholic and wet. Denied the Senate renomination in the Alabama primary election, Heflin organized his own party and ran as an independent—and lost. He contested the election, but the Senate recently settled the matter in favor of Bankhead.

HEFLIN and his followers were in the position where they had to choose between supporting a wet Catholic Democrat and a Republican. They opposed Smith vigorously, which means that they supported Hoover. Dr. Moton had even less choice: Negroes are denied the right to vote in the Democratic primary elections in Alabama and all of the candidates for all of the offices are invariably Democrats; so, if Dr. Moton voted at all, other than for President, he had to vote for Democrats.

NEGROES REJOICED when Tom Heflin was defeated. Why should they now seek to criticize a man who cast his vote to defeat him?

THE TEXAS CASE

A FEW days ago Negroes read with some delight that the Supreme Court of the United States had declared unconstitutional a Texas law which prevented Negroes from voting in the Democratic primaries in Texas. The opinion as delivered by Mr. Justice Cardozo at first led us to believe that we are not to be excluded from participation in Democratic primaries simply because some Democrats do not want us. Courier

But when the opinion is dissected it is found that it lends more hope and encouragement to Texas than it does to Negroes. 5-14-32

Mr. Justice Cardozo practically gave instructions, by way of suggestion, to the Democrats of Texas, telling them how they may disfranchise the Negro without violating the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments. The opinion states, "The test is not whether the members of the Executive Committee are the representative of the State in the strict sense in which the agent is the representative of his principle. The test is whether they are to be classified as representatives of the State to such an extent, and in such a sense, that the great restraints of the Constitution set limits to their actions." In further commenting, the opinion says "whatever our conclusions might be, if the statutes intended to remit to the party the untrammeled power to prescribe the qualifications of its members, nothing of the kind was done."

In other words, the opinion states, practically by way of suggestion, that the statute in Texas needs only to be revised so as to remit to the party the untrammeled power to prescribe the qualifications of its members. It appears that the mistake of the Texas Legislature lies in omission rather than in commission. The statute lodged the power in a committee, and the committee excluded Negroes, not by virtue of any authority delegated by the party, but by virtue of an authority originated, or supposed to have originated, in the mandate of the law. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Before we shout too much, it might be well to await the action of the next Texas Legislature. In all probability the Texas Democrats will employ the very means which appears to be recommended by the opinion of Justice Cardozo in order successfully to prevent Negroes from participating in Democratic primaries.

Dr. MOTON'S POLITICS.

When Messrs. Bankhead and Heflin were opposing candidates for a seat in the United States Senate from Alabama, Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, properly voted for Mr. Bankhead, a gentleman and a statesman. In contesting the election Heflin had Dr. Moton's vote voided because the Tuskegeean signed his name to the poll book as "R. R. Moton," but a clerk later wrote in "Dr. R. R. Moton." The incident was referred to as one of many alleged "examples of fraud" charged when the contest was recently disposed of in Senator Bankhead's favor. Gage 5-14-32

Because Dr. Moton voted for Senator Bankhead, overzealous editors of the Negro press at once rushed into print with the startling misinformation—"Moton a Democrat!" Some weeklies carried news articles and editorials severely condemning Dr. Moton for voting the Democratic ticket in a state where the Negro is disfranchised and "Jim-Crowed." New York, N.Y.

Bankhead was the Democratic candidate. Unable to get the nomination of his former constituents, who threw him out of the Democratic Party because he bolted Alfred E. Smith in 1928, Heflin ran as a Republican and an independent. Senator Bankhead is no demagogue, no bigot, but the member of a distinguished Southern family who is too big and too intelligent to arouse racial and religious animosities to further his own political welfare. Dr. Moton did what any self-respecting Negro would have done, supported Mr. Bankhead.

Heflin has been nominated as candidate on the Republican ticket for Justice of the Peace in an Alabama county, we are told by the daily press, which gives an idea to what depths the G. O. P. has descended in that state. The picture of Heflin meting out justice requires quite a stretch of the imagination. Nevertheless, it would be far better for the nation if he were elected Justice of the Peace instead of making himself a ridiculous figure in the United States Senate.

There are Negro editors equally as guilty of loose talking and demagogue as Heflin. They take pleasure of putting some Negro of prominence on the spot and riddling him with wild rumors and idle gossip. Their policy is to publish first and investigate afterwards. They display a pathetic unfamiliarity with facts, as in the case of Dr. Moton, who was rebuked for not voting the Republican ticket in Alabama. There are times when less enterprise and more judgment and knowledge would prove advantageous to Negro journalism.

Suffrage 6

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SENATORS HEAR DR. MOTON WAS ILLEGAL VOTER

Name of Tuskegee Head Brought into Ala. Contest for Seat.

SENATOR BLACK TWITS WATSON

Invites Him to Note Moton's a Democrat.

ELECTION IS TERMED AMERICAN SCANDAL

Senator Hastings Finds Hat Boxes Used to Hold Ballots. Law Not Observed in Single Alabama Precinct.

W-30-32

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Because a Democratic election clerk of Macon County, Alabama, put the title "Dr." before the name of R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee, when he voted in the 1930 senatorial election, his vote was classified as having been cast illegally.

This was brought to light April 23 in the debate in the U.S. Senate on the appeal of former Senator "Tom Tom" Heflin to the seat now occupied by John H. Bankhead (Dem.), as senator from Alabama.

Bankhead defeated Heflin by 48,000 votes in the official count, and the majority of the investigating committee on privileges and elections voted that Bankhead is entitled to the seat.

The committee's minority report, which favored Heflin, was sponsored by Senator Daniel O. Hastings (Rep., Del.), who claimed that 15.2 per cent of the votes cast in the election were illegal and cited 52 irregularities in what was termed a "scandal" upon U.S. history.

Defending Bankhead, Senator Hugo L. Black (Dem., Ala.), twitted Republicans upon the fact that Dr. Moton is a Democrat and was classified among those whose ballots should have been thrown out on a technicality.

Senator Black said:

"Let us go to a very striking illustration. I desire particularly to invite the attention of the senator from Indiana (Mr. Watson) to this illustration. It might be interesting to him. The supervisors appointed by the committee have given us a list of the voters classed as illegal voters in Macon County in the general election in November, 1930.

"I hope the senator from Indiana will listen to this illustration. I want to disclose the ridiculousness of the statement of the senator from Delaware that there were 15.2 per cent of the voters illegal.

Well Known

"Here is a qualified list of Macon County, Ala., which is in the files of the committee. We find in that poll list, for instance, the name of R. R. Moton. He is the head of the Tuskegee Institute. He is well known. He is evidently called 'Dr. R. R. Moton in Tuskegee, and so when he voted, the election clerk placed his name on the list as 'Dr. R. R. Moton.

"Here he is on the list and his name can be found here on the list, but the senator from Delaware (Mr. Hastings) has listed R. R. Moton as one of the illegal voters in Alabama merely because his name was written as 'Dr.' R. R. Moton instead of being written merely as 'R. R. Moton.'

"That is a sample of the 15.2 per cent of illegal votes which the senator from Delaware has flaunted all over the nation. The only difference between the name as it appeared on the poll list and on the list of qualified electors is the difference between R. R. Moton and Dr. R. R. Moton.

Voted Democratic in General Election

"The record shows that he voted the Democratic ticket in the general election. We find these lists in the files of the committee and I have them here for anyone who desires to see them."

Following Senator Black's remarks, the Congressional Record gives the following colloquy:

Mr. Shortridge (Rep., Cal.): Mr. President—

The Presiding Officer: Does the senator from Alabama yield to the senator from California?

Mr. Black: Certainly.

Mr. Shortridge: Did I understand the senator to state that the voter just named voted in the general election?

Mr. Black: Here is his name on the poll list. Yes; he voted.

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Mr. Shortridge: Did I understand permitted to participate in the Democratic primary?

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Scandalous Methods

Describing scandalous electic methods in Alabama, Senator Hastings said that he was opposed Bankhead because officials ha marked 125,000 votes "with penc instead of with ink."

Stupid, or careless officials had also numbered properly only 125 out of the 2,043 ballot boxes as required by law, and that only 375 election inspectors had marked ballots correctly while 5,754 inspectors had marked them incorrectly.

In nearly all cases the ballots were found folded instead of "rolled and sealed" as the law requires. One thousand six hundred eighteen boxes were unsealed and 425 were sealed.

Heflin Protested

Heflin, through his friends, Senator Hastings and Senator Robinson (Rep., Ind.), protested that because Heflin voted for Hoover in 1928, the Democratic committee had declined to place his name on the primary ballot.

This arbitrary action, it was pointed out, grew out of the Alabama practice of giving the Democratic state committee large powers in selecting candidates and limiting suffrage in order to keep the Negro out of the primaries.

Even Heflin's attorney, M. Wilkerson, white, testifying before the committee, admitted that under the new jim-crow method, the state committee had declared that only white persons could become candidates for office, whereupon the state had added that only those qualified to run for office could vote.

In this way, responsibility for barring Negroes directly from the polls had been taken from the state.

Other Irregularities

Noting 52 other irregularities Senator Hastings said that Heflin watchers were threatened and voters were given ballots marked for Bankhead. He said that Bankhead managers left the polling place with blank ballots and came back with them marked, and that the election law was not fully complied with in a single precinct.

Laughter greeted the statemen of Mr. Hastings that Alabama "considered this the cleanest election in years."

Senator Borah (Rep., Idaho) argued that Bankhead should not be penalized for this "irregular" election because governors, congressmen and all other candidates in Alabama are elected in the same way.

In one place, Senator Hastings declared, a hat box was used for a ballot box and that 344 election officials themselves were not qualified voters.

Senator Hastings termed the Alabama senatorial election a "scandal upon American political history." Alabama and the United States "ought to have more regard for themselves."

Alabama, he said, should either insist upon having a valid election law "or abolish law and elect candidates at a town meeting."

Tainted with Fraud

Senator Hastings said the whole election was not only "tainted with fraud," but "smeared all over with fraud."

In thre counties, he said, ballots were burned just after election. No one knows what the count was.

Election laws were not observed in a single Alabama precinct, he declared, and if election officials ere punished according to Alabama ws for their irregularities, fines ould total $55,000,000, and hunreds of ignorant and incompetent ection officials would be jailed.

DR. MOTON GLAD HE VOTED TO BLOCK HEFLIN

Afro-American 5-14-32

Friendship for Hoover Didn't Make Him Favor Kluxer

ALSO FIGURED IN SENATE TILT

Principal Helped Line up Against Heflin

TUSKEGEE—(ANP)—Dr. R. R Moton has no apology to make for voting against Tom Heflin, whom President Hoover favored for the U.S. Senate, he stated this week.

While it is acknowledged by observers that Dr. Moton has the confidence and esteem of Mr. Hoover, it is pointed out that for him to have differed with the president is nothing unusual. The two are said to be exceedingly close personal friends and Dr. Moton has expressed himself as being an ardent admirer of the president, but it is known that he frequently disagrees with him and that on a number of occasions he has expressed his differences of opinion very pointedly, on matters affecting the welfare of the group.

Another Instance

Moton's repudiation of Senator Tom Heflin and his vote for Bankhead is only one instance in which he has shown his independence of thought. During the Judge Parker case when he was asked for an opinion, he is said to have delivered a written phillippic against the principle involved in naming Parker, which was the strongest document reaching the president in the whole case.

He did not favor certain aspects surrounding the Haitian educational commission and took his views directly to President Hoover, and on other matters has been equally positive.

Tom Heflin during the last presidential campaign was a supporter of President Hoover. At least he was against Al Smith. In return, the "Hoovercrats," those Democrats who woud swallow a Republican before they would vote for a Catholic and a wet, were assumed to be for Heflin. Such a division would have been supposed to include the Republicans.

Dr. Moton, his friends say, while a staunch Hooverite, would not think of supporting a man like Heflin. In the last election in Alabama for senator, there were only two candidates running, one John H. Bankhead on the Democratic and the other Tom Heflin on an independent ticket.

Heflin, firebrand Negro baiter and famous as a Ku Kluxer, had been denied the privilege of being a candidate of the Democratic party so he organized a party of his own and ran independently. Thus, for the first time in years in Alabama, there was a real contest at election time.

Bankhead beat Heflin. Heflin contested the election and the Senate two weeks ago settled the matter in favor of Bankhead. Dr. Moton is said to have been influential in lining Senate votes up against Heflin.

Dr. Moton, when approached by an Associated Negro Press reporter, readily confirmed his vote.

"Yes, I voted for Bankhead," he said. "Between the two candidates for senator, I voted for Bankhead and I would do it again."

A growing number of Negroes in the more liberal southern states vote. Recent efforts of Negroes to enter the Democratic primaries in North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas and Arkansas indicate that the number is going to rapidly grow. The chief reason Negroes do not vote in larger numbers in such states now is that they are neither organized nor encouraged and that they do not pay their poll taxes and qualify.

Suffrage

VOTE DISCUSSED IN HEATED DEBATE ON FLOOR OF SENATE

Courier 5-7-32

WASHINGTON, May 5—(CNS)—The name of Major Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute and recent Spingarn medalist, figured prominently in debate on the floor of the Senate on Saturday, April 23, during a discussion of the contest of the senatorial election held in Alabama. The contest involving the right of John H. Bankhead to the seat in place of Thomas J. Heflin, reached the floor of the Senate following a vote of the Committee on Elections that Bankhead was rightfully entitled to the place. In defense of Bankhead and to disprove that there had been anywhere near 15.2 per cent illegal voting in the general election, Senator Black of Alabama pointed to the instance of Dr. Moton as being a registered Democratic voter in Macon county, whose vote had been declared illegal by the committee on a technicality.

That part of the Senate debate involving Dr. Moton was as follows:

"Senator Black: Let us go to a very striking illustration from Macon county. I desire particularly to invite the attention of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Watson) to this illustration. It might be interesting to him. The supervisors appointed by the committee have given us a list of the voters classed as illegal voters in Macon county in the general election in November, 1930. I hope the Senator from Indiana will listen to this illustration. The probate judge has supplied the list. I want to disclose the ridiculousness of the statement of the Senator from Delaware that there were 15.2 per cent of the voters illegal.

"Here is a qualified list of Macon county, Ala., which is in the files of the committee. We find in that poll list, for instance, the name of R. R. Moton. He is the head of the Tuskegee Institute. He is well known. He is evidently called 'Dr. R. R. Moton in Tuskegee, and so when he voted the election clerk placed his name on the list as 'Dr. R. R. Moton. Here he is on the list and his name can be found here on the list, but the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Hastings) has listed R. R. Moton as one of the illegal voters in Alabama merely because his name was written as 'Dr.' R. R. Moton instead of being written as 'R. R. Moton.'

"That is a sample of the 15.2 per cent illegal votes which the Senator from Delaware has flaunted all over the Nation. The only difference between the name as it appears on the poll list and on the list of qualified electors is the difference between R. R. Moton and Dr. R. R. Moton.

"The record shows that he voted the Democratic ticket in the general election. We find these lists in the files of the committee and I have them here for anyone who desires to see them.

"Mr. Shortridge: Mr. President—

"The Presiding Officer: Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from California?

"Mr. Black: Certainly.

"Mr. Shortridge: Did I understand the Senator to state that the voter just named voted in the general election?

"Mr. Black: Here is his name on the poll list. Yes; he voted.

"Mr. Shortridge: Did I understand the Senator to say that he voted the Democratic ticket?

"Mr. Black: The Senator should so understand, according to the record.

"Mr. Shortridge: But he was not permitted to participate in the Democratic primary?

"Mr. Black: Is the Senator objecting to that?

"Mr. Shortridge: I am merely asking if that be not so.

"Mr. Black: I am asking if the Senator objects to it.

"Mr. Shortridge: I do, if the Senator insists on knowing my position.

"Mr. Black: Does not the Senator think the Democrats of Alabama ought to have the right to determine who shall vote in the Democratic primary?

"Mr. Shortridge: Yes; but it ought to be understood that the Democrats of Alabama, represented by their committee, would not permit a colored man or woman, thought native born, taxpayer, law-abiding to participate in the Democratic primary, but when it comes to the election they invite and perhaps receive some of their votes. I merely wanted to have it clearly understood in respect to the primary and the general election."

This is not the first time that Dr Moton has shown both local and national interest in the Democratic party. At a banquet attended by Major James J. Walker of New York some months ago, both he and former Republican Alderman Fred R. Moore of that city praised Mayor Walker and the New York Democratic party. Major Moton declared at that time that he was a Democrat at home and that he would be a Democrat if he lived in New York. Heretofore, the well known educator and leader has been recognized as a Republican, high in the counsels of President Hoover and the Republican party.

Argument in Defense of Dr. R. R. Moton's Vote

Courier-Journal 5-14-32

By KELLY MILLER

THE Capital News Service, which is issued from the headquarters of the National Negro Republican League, gleefully broadcasts the information that the renowned head of Tuskegee was registered as a Democrat on the registration roll of Tuskegee, Ala. The news service seems to gloat over the predicament in which it supposes that this exposure has placed Dr Moton, the chief Negro consultant of President Hoover on matters concerning the colored race.

Kelly Miller.

It seems to be assumed that such advice should be sought from the president of the National Negro Republican League and others of his political ilk who have never deviated by a hair's breadth from party regularity. Dr. Moton lives in a Democratic state where there is only the Democratic ticket to vote, except in presidential elections.

New York, N.Y.

The head of the National Negro Republican League lives in the District of Columbia, where he cannot vote the ticket of either party for any office, local or national. The voting Negro Republicans of the states raised a hue and cry against a voteless leadership in the District of Columbia, which in turn is now condemning the advisorship of a part Republican voter in the state of Alabama. It hardly seems that this protest will have much weight with President Hoover, who himself is only a prudential Republican.

Mr. Hoover was one of President Wilson's chief advisors and advocates at a time when his political alignment was, to say the least, equivocal. He has now among his Cabinet members a well-known distinguished Democrat. Why then should he repudiate the advice of Dr. Moton, who, for prudential reasons, registers and votes as a Democrat in a state where this is the only way in which he can make his franchise effective?

Dr. Moton has been looked upon by the white people, regardless of party, as the first colored citizen of the land since the death of his illustrious predecessor — Booker T. Washington. He has served as advisor to Wilson, Harding, Coolidge and Hoover. Does he not give sane and sagacious advice? Is he not now as good a Republican as Herbert Hoover was when he was advising Woodrow Wilson. Democrat? Is there any other colored man better qualified by experience, sound judgment and race loyalty than he?

The National Negro Non-Partisan League, in its declaration of principles, urges the Negro in the South to seek "local propitiation" as the most effective means of participation in the government under which he lives. Why should anyone upbraid any Negro for voting the Democratic ticket in Alabama or any other part of the South? Is there any difference of advantage to the Negro between the Democrats and 'lily white" Republicans? Ask Perry Howard or Ben Davis for which political brand they had rather vote in their respective states. If you live in Virginia, would you rather vote for Bascom Slemp or Richard Byrd for Governor?

The Negro is the only American group that feels that it must adhere, in mass, to any political party. The Jew, the Catholic, the laboring man, and the foreign-born contingents have long since repudiated such fatuous one-sided partisan devotion. The old-time political and economic cleavage between the parties has all but wholly disappeared under the new economic and political policies now shaping to cope with the progress of the present day. The Negro fatal partisanship is a culture lag clinging to ancient forms which have no present-day meaning.

The two great parties now stand facing each other for supremacy in the next election. There is no more decisive or divisive vital principle between them than there is between the American League and the National League in the world of sports. Partisan alignment for these great organizations of the American game is formed wholly for local reasons. The baseball fans on either side have no deep or abiding differences. Each wishes his side to win, in the interest of good sportsmanship.

Our government is conducted through parties. It were far better if they were divided on some basic political or economic principle, like Whig and [illegible] in British politics, or as Democrat and Republican used to be on human rights and economic policy. But these are divisions of the past. The political mongers of the two parties will be put to their wits' end to fashion some campaign measures which will make the same thing seem different.

The last Republican and Democratic platforms differed only in phraseology. Then why should the Negro make wry faces at Dr. Moton or anyone else for voting locally or nationally for the man, measure or party which he deems best calculated to serve locally or nationally the interest of community, race or country? I dare say that President Hoover would give similar advice to Major Moton and members of his race, if he could speak his mind freely, unconstrained by the contingencies of the approaching presidential campaign.

Does not the recent decision of the Supreme Court admitting Negroes to Democratic primaries suggest the wisdom of making friends even with the mammon of unrighteousness, in order that in the time of need they may receive you into their habitation?

DR. ROBERT R. MOTON MAKES A GRAVE MISTAKE

ANNISTON, ALA.
STAR

There have been frequent instances in recent years to indicate that Dr. Robert R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, is lacking in that fine sense that characterized his illustrious predecessor, Booker T. Washington, in adjusting his relations to the white race in the South. A case in point occurred a few weeks ago when he went out of his way to brag to a Negro paper at Baltimore about the part he had played in lining up Republican votes to secure the seating of Senator John H. Bankhead. But his most recent breach of the proprieties is his joining with misguided individuals in the North in a campaign that has for its purpose the forcing of social equality among the races.

MAY 27 1932

This campaign is explained in a statement given to a representative of The New York Times and published in that paper under date of May 21 by Nathan R. Margold of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The plan involves, it is stated, bringing simultaneously more than 100 cases in as many communities to test the right of individuals or states "to infringe" on the social as well as the civic rights of Negroes.

"We plan a flood of litigation in all the Southern States," Margold said, "asserting the right of the Negro to equality of treatment, and striking at the heart of the situation by challenging the principle of segregation which is the backbone of the whole Negro problem.

"In the case of schools, the segregation issue will be the legal weapon employed to secure equality in the form of more and better schools for Negro chlidren.

"Jim Crow laws will be the subject of direct attack on a new front."

The setting for this pronouncement on the part of Margold and Moton was the awarding to the latter by Senator Bryson Cutting of New Mexico of the Spingarm medal that is given annually for distinguished achievement by an American of African descent. Nowhere in the country, says Dr. Moton, are Negroes guaranteed "a reasonable certainty of justice," and he points to the Scottsboro cases as an instance, declaring that "it is in the courts where in the last analysis the Negro must win his long upward struggle for equal rights and justice."

The Anniston Star agrees with Chief Justice Anderson of the Alabama Supreme Court that it would have been well to grant a change of venue and a new trial in the case of the Negroes convicted at Scottsboro. We doubt very seriously, however, that either whites or blacks would be acquitted on the evidence adduced in that trial in any court in the country if the rules of justice were followed. We resent, too, the effort on the part of Dr. Moton and his white friends in the North to attempt to bring into disrepute the courts of this section by the citation of this case.

It is true that the Negro does not get absolute justice in the courts of the country. But he is little less handicapped than poor whites who are unable to employ able counsel, and when Dr. Moton and his Northern friends seek to achieve their ends by force, as it were, they are making a grave mistake. Certainly they will never achieve social equality in the South, something which Booker Washington argued against, seeking rather to instill in the Negroes a sense of racial pride that would cause them not to seek to place themselves on a social parity with the descendants of their former masters. Indeed, justice will best be secured to Negroes by the cooperation of their leaders with whites through interracial councils that are being set up throughout the South, and the sooner Dr. Moton comes to a realization of this fact the better it will be for him and his people.

Wednesday, June 8, 1932

PRESIDENT ROBT. R. MOTON MAKES A GRAVE MISTAKE

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Qualified Negro Voters Find No Bars In Primary

Advertiser

Negroes voted in Montgomery Tuesday wherever they were qualified and were willing to subscribe to the pledge that they would support the Democratic nominees. It has been a custom in Montgomery County for many years to allow qualified negro electors to vote where they were known as Democratic voters and were willing to support the Democratic nominee in the general election.

6-15-32

Though the call for Democratic primary, specified "qualified white electors" Montgomery County election officials have for many years disregarded the rule and allowed qualified negro electors who pledged themselves to support the nominee to vote.

Inquirer Philadelphia
JUN 23 1932

Negroes Vote In Primary

The Montgomery Advertiser said Wednesday morning: "Negroes voted in Montgomery Tuesday wherever they were qualified and were willing to subscribe to the pledge that they would support the Democratic nominees. It has been the custom in Montgomery county for many years to allow qualified negro electors to vote where they were known as Democratic voters and were willing to support the Democratic nominee in the general election.

"Though the call for the Democratic primary specified 'qualified white electors,' Montgomery county election officials have for many years disregarded the rule and allowed qualified negro electors who pledged themselves to support the nominees to vote."

This will be interesting information to some of the local politicians in Chilton county who have been insisting that the Republican party is the only party that allows negroes to vote. You will note The Advertiser says negroes have been voting in the Democratic primary in Montgomery for many years. — Clanton (Ala.) Union-Banner.

Suffrage

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
GAZETTE

FEB 14 1932

Urges People to Pay Poll Tax And Vote Their Convictions.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

Our attention has been called repeatedly to the indifference of our citizens as to their welfare frequently, but never with more emphasis than recently, following the death of Senator Caraway, when, a committee of Democrats told Mrs. Caraway she might be the new senator. The Republicans of Arkansas, a committee of five, pledged support to Mrs. Caraway and requested that Republicans serve without pay at the polls. Then followed the endorsement by the Negro Democrats and some Negro Republicans.

The veterans of Arkansas were lined up for Mrs. Caraway, and there followed the organization of the women of Arkansas for unanimous support of Mrs. Caraway.

Such spontaneous and unanimous support being very seldom given to any person seeking such high political office, one can understand why a large vote could be expected.

We learn that Arkansas has approximately two-million good citizens, approximately six hundred thousand eligible to pay poll tax and vote. Of this number approximately 219,000 did pay poll tax and could have voted in the Caraway election.

What are the facts? Several counties were not sufficiently interested to even hold an election, although Mrs. Caraway was opposed by two regularly nominated Democrats. After the election the total vote was reported at about 16,000, which number has been added to from time to time by the enthusiastic election officials until we now know that approximately 30,000 people cast their votes.

If only 30,000 citizens are sufficiently interested in the political welfare of Arkansas to cast a vote under the urge as noted in the Caraway support, and if at best only 219,000 people are sufficiently interested to pay a poll tax and thereby qualify as voters, what chance is there for a candidate for governor or any other office to be elected in face of the fact that the combination of one or two individuals in this state can at any time they see fit, own, control, and vote as they choose, a number of voters, more than enough to win when the supply of voters is so limited?

Of what use is a resolution or the applause of 10,000 people supporting relief or logical, sensible legislation, when probably only a hundred out of a thousand have a poll tax, and probably only 50 of those having a poll tax have sufficient interest to vote, and that interest probably based upon the necessity of voting right to hold a job.

I ask you, is it not high time that all the factors who supported Mrs. Caraway, together with all preachers, teachers, citizens, and patriots, including the state commercial agencies, unite in putting on a campaign at this time to induce at least 600,000 people to pay their poll tax now and then hold themselves in readiness to vote their convictions at every political opportunity and fight if necessary to have the vote properly counted and reported as cast?

C. Longstreth.

THE PRIMARY PROBLEM

Arkansas has 12 candidates for Governor and seven for United States Senator. No wonder the judicious leadership of that State is discussing the advisability of establishing the double primary.

The run-off primary is not an ideal solution of political problems but it does make majority rule possible. That is essential in a democracy.

Political-1432

Association of Young Negro Voters.

Suffrage.

FACT-FINDING REPORT TO BE AIRED AT MEET

Courier 9-17-32

Pittsburgh, Pa.

With a militant, progressive program, and with a sound political front as its objective, plans were laid Sunday afternoon for the formation of a county-wide political organization. The organization, known as the Association of Young Negro Voters, plans a relentless fight to secure the patronage which the Negro voter is rightfully entitled to, and some of its main objectives will center on fights for greater recognition in the police and fire departments, colored teachers in the school system, more Negro employes in various departments of the city and county governments, better streets, safer traffic regulations and improved sanitation in Negro districts and elimination of law violations in these districts.

Fact-Finding Committee

The first meeting, held in the office of The Pittsburgh Courier, was attended by representative citizens from a number of various wards in the city, where the Negro vote is—or should be—a factor.

Definite plans were laid at this time for the formation of a permanent organization, which would embrace every Negro voter in the county.

The temporary organization accepted the suggestion of John Carter Robinson, Thirteenth Ward, that a Fact-Finding Committee be organized.

The report of this committee, when completed, will be presented to the organization, and from these findings, the future program of the association will be planned.

Work To Be Significant

The Fact-Finding Committee is planning an exhaustive survey of conditions as they actually exist in the city.

A number of interesting and startling revelations are expected to form the background for a political organization whose power will be felt not only in the city, but throughout the county.

It has been pointed out before that Pittsburgh's Negro population of 54,983 (according to the 1930 census report) and the city and county's population of 83,326, is entitled to more consideration than they get.

Census reports reveal that there are 24,825 Negroes as compared to 35,872 whites in the First Legislative District. In all the history of this legislative district, there has been only one Negro representative in Harrisburg. He was defeated at the last election.

In the Fifth Ward, the Negro population outnumbers the white population, 15,695 to 13,454. While it is true we have a Negro constable and a Negro alderman, there is only ONE police officer walking a beat in the Fifth Ward. Citizens have contended for a number of year that there should be a Negro police sergeant at No. 2 police station; that there should be colored motorcycle cops patroling the Hill district, and that there should be a greater representation of colored officers reporting to the Hill District police station.

Vice Rampant Everywhere

Vice seems to follow the trend of Negro population, it is averred. The third and fifth wards are virtually hotbeds of vice, with every known type of law violation prospering, with the knowledge of the officials.

Disorderly houses, plying their "business" in the front doors of families living in these wards, as well as in the boroughs of Rankin, Braddock, Homestead, McKeesport and other places; gambling houses, speakeasies and "numbers" flourish, unmolested.

These facts and many more are known to the Fact-Finding committee, and their investigations promise to tear the lid off conditions in the city and county, as they pertain to Negroes.

"Make your community a decent place in which to live and bring up your family," is the clarion call of this fighting young political organization.

They intend to find out what ills the Negro, as a group, is subjected to, and use their ballot to right these evils.

Their fight is your fight, and your fight will be their fight. They are seeking to learn the TRUTH about conditions in the city and county, casting off the old ones of selfish leadership and solidifying themselves with a view of demanding recognition.

The Pittsburgh Courier, believing that this organization is building for the betterment of the entire community and especially for the future recognition and appreciation of our Negro citizenry, is lining up solidly behind the new organization.

Those in attendance at the enthusiastic organization meeting Sunday, included Messrs. Paul F. Jones, Arthur T. Crockett, James Spencer, Edward D. Porter, Everett Roney, William J. Tumberlin, John Clark, John B. Thompson, Fred Jones, Robert H. Colley, Jr., Andrew Summers, Jr., Carl Williams, Harry B. Fitzgerald, Daniel Wade, William Thomas, Jr., Charles E. Pendelton, Rubie L. Blakey, Orlando B. Vaugh, George Strother, J. Carter Robinson, Louis Jones, Howard Harriston, C. T. Collins, William G. Nunn, James Fortens and Harry Clark.

Suffrage

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
EXAMINER

JUN 25 1932

Meeting to Form Negro Voting League Announced

A meeting of negroes to be held Monday night at 8 o'clock at the Negro Odd Fellows Hall, Meadow and Market, for the purpose of forming a voters league was announced Saturday by George Duncan, negro politician.

"We are forming the league to get all qualified negro voters to go to the polls on July 23," said Duncan. "At our meeting Monday we shall not talk candidates, and no candidates will be permitted to speak."

RIVERSIDE, CAL.
PRESS

AUG 13 1932

COLORED VOTERS AT POLITICAL MEETING

Candidates Heard; Frank A. Miller Also Gives Talk to Club

Two hundred members of the Colored Citizens club met last night at their headquarters on Twelfth street to hear several political addresses. The various speakers were introduced by S. J. Hopkins.

Frank A. Miller made the opening address, urging the members of the club to stand steadfastly with the Republican party. He pointed out that it was the Republican party which gave freedom to the slaves, and declared the party has constantly had the welfare of the colored race in view. He upheld the principles of republicanism and lauded President Hoover and the platform upon which he is basing his campaign.

Leonard Difani, candidate for state senator, discussed the initiative amendment having to do with the transfer of the elementary school tax to the state, declaring himself in favor of the plan. He pledged his aid to all worthy measures to relieve unemployment, if sent to the state senate.

Chemberlen Is Heard

Fred T. Chemberlen, candidate for the assembly from Riverside county, said he is a "dirt farmer." He declared himself pledged to a program of tax reduction and better prices for farm products.

W. S. Boggs, who is in charge of the campaign of U. S. Senator Samuel M. Shortridge in Riverside county, spoke in behalf of his candidate, pointing to Senator Shortridge's record as a legislator and urging the hearty support of his auditors for the California solon.

T. S. Mahncke, Riverside county manager for Sam L. Collins, candidate for congress from this district, lauded Collins, declaring the Orange county man the logical choice. Collins was unable to be present because of throat trouble resulting from numerous public addresses, Mr. Mahncke stated.

George P. Lichty was the concluding speaker, asking support for his candidacy for mayor of Riverside. He said he is running as "the people's candidate." Lichty recently withdrew his announcement as a candidate for the board of education.

COLORED VOTERS HELP PUT McADOO ACROSS

Afro-American

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—California's Democracy, inspired by the leadership of William Gibbs McAdoo, developed tremendous and encouraging strength at Tuesday's primary election, when, by a plurality in the neighborhood of 100,000, it nominated Mr. McAdoo as its choice for United States Senator.

The Negro voters of Los Angeles had a very fair share in the victory as at least 60 per cent of their Democratic registration went to the polls, and by far the greater majority voted for the former Secretary of the Treasury.

Roberts Wins

Locally, in Los Angeles, Fred Roberts, Negro incumbent as State assemblyman from the 62nd district won the Republican nomination for return to office.

The colored Democratic registration this year was from 75 to 80 per cent higher than ever before in California history, and the vote is expected to be bigger on November 8 than it was at the primaries. It will be of valuable assistance to McAdoo, who is eager to put California back into the Democratic column among the states, as it was in the days of his father-in-law the late President Woodrow Wilson.

Negro Voters Down Golden West Senator

Shortridge Helped Defeat Parker in 1930; N. A. A. C. P. Active

Los Angeles, Sept.—Negro voters in the State of California aided greatly in the defeat of Senator Samuel Shortridge for the Republican nomination for United States senator last Tuesday, according to a telegram sent to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from Dr. H. Claude Hudson, president of the Los Angeles branch of the Association and member of the National Board of Directors.

Voted for Parker

Senator Shortridge voted for the confirmation of Judge John J. Parker to the United States Supreme Court in 1930, despite the requests of Negro voters that he not do so. He is the fourth senator who voted for Parker who has lost an election battle since the Parker incident. Former Senators Allen of Kansas and McCullough of Ohio were defeated for re-election and former Senator Baird of New Jersey was defeated for governor of that state. Now Senator Shortridge goes down.

Dr. Hudson's telegram: "Say to world that the mass of Negro voters followed the advice of the National Office and repudiated Shortridge. Six years ago he was their ideal and they voted for him solidly. His vote for Parker caused him to lose Negro support more than five to one."

Political—1933 Colorado

Suffrage.

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

TUESDAY, September 13, the primary election will be held. The importance of the occasion is beyond question, but we hold to the fear that far too many of our citizens are not awake to it. For many years there has been an alarming apathy toward the primary election, not only in this state, but in every state where it is in vogue, until today general interest is at such a low ebb as to practically mark the primary election a complete failure. Not more than half the people who vote at the regular election will take the pains to vote at a primary election, and as the regular election vote is not near as large as it was some years ago, it can readily be sensed how easily our government may become representative of the will of the minority rather than that of the majority. In theory the primary election, like many other theories, is a beautiful thing. It was conceived and put into practice at a time when the great masses of the American electorate were groaning under the burden of bossism in politics. It was regarded as the very thing the people wanted and that a great majority of voters would take advantage of its provisions and express their preference for the best candidate at the polls. We say this was the theory of the thing, but unfortunately theories seldom take into account the frailties of human nature when it comes to practical application. We struggle and strive for a thing much as a child would clamor for a toy, and no sooner does it become ours than we lay it aside with equally child-like abandon. Thus the institution that is to be our salvation today becomes the instrument of our destruction tomorrow. No better illustration of the truth of this can be found than the situation confronting us in Colorado's primary election to be held September 13. We hear on every hand of some undesirable candidates here and there, who if nominated may force us to support candidates of some other political faith at the regular election. This threatened attitude is an evidence of an independent spirit that to say the least is commendable. But then are we wholly blameless in the matter If failure to vote in the primary election is a crime of commission, not to make it stronger, then none are more guilty than the Negro voter. Our attitude toward the primary in recent years has become absolutely indefensible. We fail to recognize the eternal truth that a primary is simply the proving ground for the general election; that, if bad men slip by at the primary in September, that bad men will be on the regular ticket in November; that if unworthy organizations succeed in getting their special candidates through in the primary election, they will go into the regular election with all the more vigor. There are loud rumblings in the air and many of our voters are declaring in advance what they will do in the event such and such a candidate is nominated. The more honorable part by far would be to go to the polls Tuesday, Sept. 13, in full strength and vote for the candidates of their choice. But if they stay at home while some certain organization or machine exerts its full strength, then we have no kick coming, no matter how contemptible may be the candidates selected. There is just one of two things we can do in the matter—either exercise in the primary election our right of franchise and the consequent power that goes with it, or else surrender it completely to the users, no matter how base, to those powers who will get out and use their rights. "Voters who fail to vote at the primary election have no right to kick about the character of the nominee on their party ticket."

Colorado Statesman 8-27-32 Denver Colorado

Political - 1932

Suffrage.

Delaware.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
RECORD

NOV 5 1932

VOTERS WAIT IN LINE TO SELL BALLOTS, DELAWARE VET SAYS

Probe Witnesses Admit Getting Paid in Primary Election.

By ROBERT B. VALE

Delaware's vote-buying has become a national scandal and the next scene will be laid in Washington.

The lid will be blow off the Better Government League kettle at that time.

At the hearing yesterday in Wilmington, Congressman Loring M. Black, of New York, raised the cover enough to reveal:

State Senator Charles McCaulley, accused of having personally paid a resident of Sussex county to vote a marked ballot.

Other public officials and political workers charged with having bribed voters or attempting to bribe them.

A scale of prices set down by Better Government workers: $2 for Negro voters, $2.50 for white ones.

Men willing to sell their votes standing in formation like a "soup line."

Marked ballots distributed to men and women like handbills at a country sale.

Vote Bought Within Two Days.

And there also was presented to Congressman Black last night absolute proof of money having been paid within the past two days for a vote to be delivered on Tuesday next.

At the close of a series of astounding revelations as to the extent of the corruption in the State, Black said:

"A serious state of affairs is gradually being brought to light in this State.

"It demands the most careful study of the entire Committee on Campaign Expenditures.

"Chairman Ragon has authorized me to set the date for a hearing before the whole committee. That hearing will take place in Washington on November 15. Witnesses already subpenaed will appear there. Others to be subpenaed also will give testimony at the national capital on that date."

Examines Fraud Charge Here.

Leaving Wilmington several hours after the stirring developments at the hearing, Black hurried to Philadelphia to make a preliminary inquiry on allegations of election frauds here.

Going to the Bellevue-Stratford he summoned S. Davis Wilson, chairman of the Roosevelt Progressive League and for several hours went over the evidence Wilson had prepared.

"There will be no hearings in Philadelphia before the election," said Black. "What will be done later depends upon the facts developed by the complainants."

Black has thrown terror into the hearts of vote buyers in Delaware. If proof of fraud in Pennsylvania can be shown, this keen chairman of the House subcommittee is likely to create an equal stir in the Keystone State.

Committee Has Secret Agents.

He sprang a surprise yesterday in Wilmington when he confronted a shifty, evasive witness with two secret agents.

"We might as well have it in the open that the House Committee has had investigators at work for a considerable period," he said blandly.

Congressman Black demanded yesterday that the Better Government League deliver to the House Committee a complete list of every member and every contributor to the league.

Attorneys for the League, who refused to allow their workers to testify before Black, said they would comply with the order.

This demand was made during the exciting hearing, when Chairman Ragon telephoned from Washington and instructed Congressman Black to serve notice on the League that the documents must be delivered on November 15.

Several witness refused to take the stand yesterday. Their lawyers denied the right of Black to examine them. But the lawyers threw up their hands when Black said the full Committee on Campaign Expenditures would meet in Washington and would summon needed witnesses to that city.

League Leaders Subpenaed.

It also became known yesterday that subpoenas already have been served on Lamott duPont, one of the most influential figures in the League, and on G. Layton Grier, one of the most prominent men in the southern part of the State.

More than 100 persons had been notified to appear at the hearing in Wilmington yesterday. The stirring testimony came from only a few witnesses, but what they told surprised Black.

At one point during the hearing he announced:

"The facts that are coming out will be laid before Federal officials other than the Congressional Committee."

The lawyers and others took it to mean that he intends to ask for Federal warrants.

Many Witnesses Excused.

Most of the witnesses who were to have been heard yesterday were excused by Black because of faulty subpenas. He said they were invalid because they specified appearance before the whole committee and since only the subcommittee sat, new subpenas must be issued.

And, almost at the outset of the hearing, Black, following his long-distance talk with Chairman Ragon in Washington, declared:

"The chairman has just told me the committee is going through with this investigation and to call all witnesses to Washington at the proper time."

Sensation came with the first man who took the stand. He was Reuben Lakin, of Milton, Del. Within two minutes this little shoemaker, born in Russia and a naturalized citizen of the United States, brought to the native sons of Delaware a sense of citizenship that seemed to have been lost under the flood of gold that rolled across the State at the primaries on September 10 last.

Lakin had served in the American army in France, had fought for the land of his adoption. And, to help his comrades, he had tramped to Washington with the bonus army. Small in stature, filled with boundless faith in a free government and an honest ballot, he told in halting English a tale that long will be remembered. For it carried a lesson.

Refused to Sell Vote.

Vote buyers and vote sellers have threatened to drive him out of the State of Delaware. They may be able to do it, but Reuben Lakin has done something for the people of Delaware in telling them things they had forgotten.

"On the day of the primary election," he began, "Constable Clarence Reed came to my shop and asked me if I had voted. I told him no. I had been a resident of the State of Delaware for only a year, but all around me people were talking of how much money was being paid for votes.

"So I asked him what he was paying and he answered, '$2 for niggers and $2.50 for whites.'

"Reed told me that if I could get my wife to vote his ticket he would give $5 for the two votes. I told him, 'Nothing doing.' I served in the American army in France; I could not sell my vote."

Then with a simple gesture this little man handed to Congressman Black a stained, worn document, saying:

"This piece of paper means much to me; it is a reminder of my duty to Uncle Sam. From it I learned my lesson in citizenship."

Black opened the tattered parchment. It was Lakin's naturalization certificate. Black's voice trembled a bit as he replied:

Uncle Sam to Give More Lessons.

"Yes, and Uncle Sam is going to give a few more lessons in this State."

The Congressmen asked many questions, while the great throng that jammed the City Courtroom in the white building across the way from the stately duPont offices was moved by varying emotions. There was laughter for some of the blunt replies of the witness, and admiration for his courage.

Lakin said Reed used his shoe repair shop near the polling place as a coral for Negro voters. Here they were handed marked ballots to be voted for the Better Government League candidates.

"At times it looked like a soup line," Lakin said. "These colored men were voted like hot cakes."

"Did you see Reed pay any money?" asked Black.

"No, I did not. I understood that the money was paid by the headman."

"And who was he?"

Plenty of Liquor There.

"I don't know, because I saw no money delivered. But the voters came to me later slapping their pockets, and said they had received plenty. There was plenty of liquor.

"It all was very new to me," the witness concluded, "all new and all very bad. I don't think a person who will sell his vote for $2 ought to be an American citizen."

Dalbert Daisey, of Dagsboro, said under oath that Lemuel Bromley, State Highway Supervisor, had met him on primary election day and asked him to vote for the Better Government League candidates for delegates.

"'I'm paying $2.50,' he said Bromley told him, "'go home and get your wife and I'll give you $5.'

Daisey said he refused.

Got $2 for His Vote.

"I was out of work; no job and no money," said John O. Robertson, of Odessa, when he faced Black. "Earl Pleasant met me and asked me if I wanted to make a couple of dollars. I said I did. I voted the ticket given me and later another man paid me $2."

George Dodd, of Milford, said that on the day of the primary Joe Watson and William Hudson were doing team work at the polls.

"They handed me a marked ballot and Watson said if I would vote it there would be five bucks waiting for me. I voted. Later Roy Bennett met me at the corner and game me $5."

Clarence Carroll, also of Milford, testified that two Better Government League workers said they would "fix it up for him" if he voted their ticket. He didn't.

Harry Tingle, evasive, shifty and careful, admitted that he represented Bob Lingo, and distributed marked ballots among the colored voters. He said he had been promised $15 for working on registration day, but nothing for primary day. He finally admitted that perhaps he did get $15 in the form of a store order.

Black gave him a long examination, told him he was not telling all he knew and finally intimated that he would call Tingle to Washington.

Louis White, of Elkton, also said he worked among the Negro voters. What was more, he worked for both the Better Government League and the opposing factions.

"I just naturally split the difference between those gentlemen," he told Black, "giving one side a few votes and then the other side a few votes."

Not the First to Straddle.

The crowd roared when the Congressman remarked: "And you are not the first man in this campaign who has straddled."

White said all the ballots he gave out had been marked for him in advance, but he denied most powerfully that he had received money from both sides or either side.

Oscar King, the last witness, flung the biggest sensation of the day, and he left the crowd stunned. He placed the brand of bribery upon State Senator Charles McCaulley, prominent political leader in Sussex county.

King, who lives in Bridgeville, was direct. Without wasting any time or words he said:

"On the day of the primary election I drove up to the polls with a friend. Charles McCaulley met me. He pulled a marked ballot out of his pocket and said that if I voted it I would be taken care of.

Accuses State Senator.

"After I had voted, that same Saturday evening I was told to see McCaulley at his home the next day.

"I drove to the McCaulley home on Sunday morning. McCaulley came out. He put a couple of dollars on the seat beside me. I picked up the money, put it in my pocket and drove away."

Black looked at the clock. Darkness was settling over Wilmington. He had important work in Philadelphia. He had accomplished much in Wilmington. It was a day's work.

Suffrage

WINTER HAVEN, FLA.
CHIEF

MAR 24 1932

BOOSTING WINTER HAVEN'S REGISTRATION.

Mrs. Mary McLauchlin, deputy supervisor of registration of Winter Haven, is possessed of a laudable ambition—to bring the number of registered voters in Winter Haven to 2000. There are 1635 on the books now and only 365 remain to be secured. But that "only" is like the little word "if"—it has infinite possibilities that are seldom realized. We are hoping that in this instance they will be realized and that indifferent citizens who have lived here long enough and have otherwise n the requirements of voters, will not hesitate any longer to affix their signatures to the registration books and become citizens of Florida and Winter Haven in fact as well as in name. There shouldn't be any difficulty in getting 2000 Havenites on the registration books. This city had a population of 7,130 by the 1930 census. Discounting about 1530 negroes—who have the right to vote but who never exercise the right—there are about 5,600 white people in Winter Haven. The census of 1930 showed that about 45 per cent of the population of the United States, based on all races and nationalities, are eligible to vote. Forty-five percent of 7,130 amounts to 3,208, while the same percentage of 5,600 is 2,520. There are a certain group of Havenites who maintain their residences here and are counted among the population of the city but who have not transferred their legal residence to the state. Discount several hundred of these, and we still have more than 2000 who should be registered in this city and cast their votes here. We respectfully call upon these citizens to hark to Mrs. McLauchlin's plea and register—RIGHT NOW. The books will be here only until April 4, when they are returned to Bartow, so save yourself a trip to that city after that date by doing the good deed TODAY. Make certain that you are a registered voter and show your political colors in Winter Haven where you maintain your home.

MIAMI, FLA.
NEWS
APR 21 1932

NEGRO VOTERS

To the Editor of the Miami Daily News:

An article in yesterday's Miami Daily News entitled, "Negroes May Vote in State Primary," interests me very much. I sincerely trust the Democrats are not trying to get the negroes to vote. If they do, or the Republicans either for that matter, they will rue the day they do it. The Democrats in Miami and Florida do not need the negro vote any more than the Republicans do in Philadelphia or Pennsylvania.

One of the very best things I like about Miami and Florida is the way the negro is treated.

I came to Miami four years ago from Philadelphia where I was born and lived for over 50 years. For over 25 years I was an active Republican voter and worker. Part of that time I was a member of the ward committee. I have had considerable experience with the negro voter. First, we had to pay their poll taxes and coax them out to register. At election day we had to persuade them to vote and there was no use trying to get them to vote unless they heard the silver jingling in your pocket.

A good many think the negro is always a Republican, but this is not so. When he goes to Philadelphia he is a Republican and when he goes to New York he is a Tammany Democrat. In each case it is the money that makes him a Republican or Democrat.

Philadelphia and Chicago suffer more from the negro than New York. In the two former cities the negro resides in some of the best residential neighborhoods. In New York he resides mostly in Harlem I remember Harlem over 40 years ago when it was occupied mostly by the Irish and goats. You will find neither there now.

In Philadelphia we take the negro in t[illegible] booth and mark his ba[illegible] way we want it. He has n[illegible] in the matter. Otherwise, why should we spend good money on him? He would not vote so frequently if we did not mark his ballot. If we did not mark his ballot we would not know if he voted "right." At the primary election he does not have enough intelligence to mark his ballot, as this requires perhaps 10 or 12 marks over the entire ballot and nothing to guide him. At the November election he merely has to put one X in the Republican party column to do the trick.

As soon as you begin to play (and pay) for the negro vote, just that soon will you have no "Darktown." You will find the negro living alongside of you, sitting alongside of you in the train and trolley and theater. You will have no use for signs marked "For colored only." In short, you will have your full of the negro.

For over 125 years my ancestors were born in Philadelphia. I am no negro hater. I just like to see him kept in his place as he is in Miami and Florida, and not alongside of me in the trolley or in the theater or living alongside of my home.

My father joined the 90th Reg. Pa. Vol. at the age of 13½ years and served three years in the War Between the States.

JOSEPH G. PATTERSON, JR.,
1300 Congress bldg
Miami, Fla., April 13, 1932.

TAMPA, FLA.
TRIBUNE
SEP 25 1932

WHITE PARTY SCORES NEGRO VOTING ISSUE

7 City Employes Attend Election Suit Meeting

The executive committee of the white municipal party adopted resolutions yesterday condemning the action of Attorney General Cary D. Landis, as relator, in bringing into the supreme court suit to knock out the city election board on the charge that the law creating the board disfranchises negroes in municipal primaries.

The vote to adopt the resolutions was 20 to 4. Only two of the 26 precinct committeemen were absent. Seven city employes were among committeemen present.

The action of the committee was vigorously opposed by C. Jay Hardee, a former chairman, and Howard P. Macfarlane, who insisted that the suit against the election board, if successful, would restore to the white municipal party its powers to conduct city primaries and that the party's history shows its management of elections has kept the negro out of politics.

Chairman W. N. Burnside led the fight for the adoption of the resolutions, charging that the attorney-general and Attorney W. C. Pierce, jointly filing the election board quo warranto suit, had attacked the fundamental principle on which the white municipal party was organized in 1905. This principle, he said, was to protect the white voters of Tampa from the threat of negro political domination.

Negro Question

The resolutions, covering five typewritten pages, set forth in the preamble that the quo warranto suit against the election board has raised the question of the negro's right to franchise, in spite of recent denials from Landis and Pierce.

Quoting sections of the Landis-Pierce bill as the basis of the contention that the negro issue has been raised, the resolutions went further in quoting from a letter the attorney-general sent Pierce Sept. 10 in which Landis said:

"I want to be fair and just in all such matters and I must ask you to protect me from any censure along the line of injecting the racial question into these proceedings. I do not think this should be done and I shall be glad to hear from you relative to this matter."

"There are no persons in Tampa possessing the power or influence to seal the lips of the white people of this community," the resolution stated, "or to save harmless from censure those who have the effrontery to advocate the placing of negroes in Tampa on a political equality with the white people and that Zewadski and Pierce do not possess such power."

Committee on Record

The resolutions put the executive committee on record as follows:

"That we rededicate ourselves to the principles of the white municipal party and proclaim our fealty and allegiance to the principles of white supremacy.

"That we declare ourselves emphatically in favor of the continuance and perpetuation of the party with its principles and tenets as well as to declare in favor of our white county and state democratic primaries and deplore all efforts and attempts whenever and wherever made to strike down these safeguards of white supremacy."

The committee ordered copies of the resolutions sent to the press, the chairmen of each county democratic executive committee in Florida and the chairman of the state democratic executive committee.

Burnside Opens Debate

Burnside opened the debate after turning the chair over to Charles T. Friend, treasurer of the party. He began by reciting the history of the suit against the election board and the recent publication of the relator's reply to the board's demurrer wherein the negro question was first raised.

"We find that the attorney general, acting as relator in this suit," Burnside said, "is attacking the constitutionality of the election board ac on the grounds that it violates th fourteenth and fifteenth amendment of the federal constitution, which w all know gives the negro the righ to vote."

Recalling the south's tribulation during reconstruction days, Burnside said the white municipal party wa the outgrowth of that era togethe with the democratic party's method o selecting its nominees by the ballot of white voters.

"I might have had some respect for this suit if it had been brought by a negro complainant," Burnside stated. "But none have complained, according to the bill. It remained for white men to go into court on such a proposition. Landis has claimed it was not his intention to inject the racial question. We cannot let his statement go unchallenged."

Reads Text of Suit

Reading from the quo warranto suit, Burnside said the text clearly showed the action sought to "defend and vindicate the right of negro suffrage."

Hardee asked Burnside as he finished his address if he had not recently spoken before a meeting of Tampa negroes and Burnside said he had, explaining he was substituting for State Attorney C. B. Parkhill and that the meeting was attended by negro war veterans, who want to vote he democratic ticket in the general election in November.

"Have you ever heard of negroes voting in city primaries when such elections were conducted by the white municipal party?" Hardee asked the chairman.

"I have been informed that 400 or more voted in the 1929 city elections," Burnside replied.

"Packed Meeting"

Hardee then got the floor and said in beginning, that he was talking to a "packed meeting" attended by several city employes.

"The case before the supreme court," Hardee said, "merely attacks the city election board. Until the board was created negroes were not permitted to vote in city primaries although I know they voted in a charter election. Pierce and Zewadski

TAMPA, FLA.
TRIBUNE
SEP 20 1932

ELECTION SUIT NOT INTENDED TO GIVE NEGRO VOTE

Pierce Says White Party Should Have Control

don't want the negroes to vote any more than any one of us. They just want to put the white municipal party back where it used to be and restore the days when primaries cost $2700, paid by the candidates, instead of $12,000 paid out of city funds."

Asking the committeemen if they had any voice in naming the election board, Hardee said 80 percent of the people of Tampa are backing Pierce in his suit to knock out the board and put the powers of holding elections back in the hands of the white municipal party.

"I see a number of city employes here," Hardee added. "How you will vote I don't know, but I have my own idea. I have an idea why you are here. But you should not use your position on this committee in passing on the question of whether the present city government stands or falls. I contend that Landis has approved this suit because it tends to put legality back into our city elections."

Clerk Appointments

Burnside asked Hardee how and by whom clerks and inspectors were appointed when the party ran city elections.

"They were appointed by the executive committee," Hardee said. "I'm glad you brought that up because committee gave a list of good people to the election board at the last city primary and asked that they be put in charge of the polls. Only 10 were appointed."

"Isn't it a fact," Burnside inquired, "that the election board also struck 7000 crooked names from the registration lists kept by the party?"

"That may be true," Hardee replied. "But it is also true that Mayor Chancey was elected in the crookedest election ever held in Tampa."

Macfarlane closed the debate with a terse summary of the purposes of the quo warranto suit as he saw them.

"Only the question of the election board's legality is involved," he said. "I can't see where that is any business of this committee or its party."

A counter resolution, opposing the committee's interference in the election board suit, was offered at the close of the meeting by R. J. Carroll. It was referred to the committee that drafted the resolutions finally adopted and was reported back unfavorably.

Pierce's Statement

In connection with the party committee meeting, William C. Pierce gave out the following statement last night:

"I know that the resolution passed by the purported executive committee of the white municipal party was passed because these people do not know what it is all about. The issues have been deliberately confused Senator Whitaker. I know this case I have before me correspondence to Attorney General Landis by Senator Whitaker. The real issue is this: As the law now stands creating the election board, the negro has the right to vote because public municipal funds of the City of Tampa are used to finance the white municipal party.

"Formerly the negro did not have the right to vote because private funds raised by the municipal party were used to finance it, and the negro could not vote. Our object is to strike down the law of Senator Whitaker and re-establish the white primary as it was before the passage of this law making it impossible for the negro to ever vote in the white municipal primary.

Landis' Letter

"The best answer I can make to the resolution adopted by Senator Whitaker's hand-picked members, six of whom are city employes, and all of whom were elected under the infamous election board law, is contained in a letter from Attorney General Landis to Senator Whitaker, under date of Sept. 22, received only yesterday and copy of which was sent to us, mention of which letter was significantly omitted in the resolution, and which letter is as follows:

"This refers to your favor of Sept 12, relative to quo warranto proceedings now pending in the supreme court.

"I have made what I believe is a fair investigation of the purposes of the citizens who are interested in these proceedings. It appears that they are sincere in their purposes, and that it is to maintain the purity of our white primaries. I find no contention on their part to inject the race question in this situation, and, inasmuch as both you and they contend that your purpose is to maintain the purity of our white primaries, I can see no objection to the matter proceeding in the courts. I feel that any question is safe in the hands of our supreme court, for which court and members I have the highest respect, both personally and officially. Personally, I have no interest in the situation, but, as you well know, I would be the last man in the state of Florida to inject the race question in our party politics. I am simply endeavoring to do what I feel is my duty as an official, and, in the exercise of that duty, I feel that I must allow the use of my name as attorney general in these proceedings."

William C. Pierce, Tampa attorney who has filed proceedings in the supreme court attacking the Tampa election board, said in a statement last night that if the election board law is knocked out municipal primaries will revert to direction by the white municipal party.

"This is the whole point to the situation, and the negro issue is no more involved than it has been involved in white municipal party primaries, under the rules of which the negro was lawfully excluded," Pierce said. "The motive behind the present attack on the election is most certainly not for the purpose of allowing negroes to vote, and it is unfortunate if anybody should get such an impression, which of course is absurd."

Text of Statement

In his statement Pierce said:

"I have just returned to the city and read a news article appearing in last Saturday's Tribune concerning the city election board suit now pending in the supreme court of Florida. I prefer to fight my cases in the courts solely upon the law and the facts and have scrupulously avoided using the newspapers either to prejudice the opposing side or to promote my own cause, because I do not consider newspapers the proper forum in which to try a law suit. I remember quite distinctly when the first case was before the supreme court the lawyers seeking to uphold the law contended the case was strictly a legal one and that such published charges as "un-American" and "un-democratic" as applied to the "czaristic board" were very improper and discourteous to the court and that the case should be fought strictly in the courts and not in the newspapers. I therefore have consistently declined to give interviews to the papers and have always referred inquirers to the official court records in the supreme court, for information.

Gives Facts

"The article lately appearing in The Tribune, however, was so palpably misleading that I deem it necessary, in fairness not only to myself, but primarily to Honorable Cary D. Landis, attorney general of Florida, that I set forth for the information of the public the real facts in the matter. I do not believe The Tribune intentionally meant to be unfair, or would knowingly lend its news columns to the dissemination of any misleading impression.

"The article made it to appear that the motives behind the attack on the constitutionality of the election board law was for the purpose of allowing the negro to vote in the city primaries, and that the attorney general was lending his aid to such cause. It also made it to appear that those seeking to uphold the law were trying to keep the negroes out of the city primary. The facts are absolutely to the contrary. We who are opposed to the election board law aim to re-establish in the city of Tampa the system formerly in operation here whereby the white municipal party held its own private party primary, nominated its own candidates for elective offices, paid its own expenses and legally excluded the negro from participation and voting in the primary. If the election board act is knocked out as unconstitutional it will mean that the old primary system of the white municipal party will revert back and that the negro will be excluded from the primary, and lawfully so, and that is exactly what is sought to be accomplished.

Strictly Party Affairs

"For nearly 25 years in this city up until the summer of 1931, the white municipal party conducted its own private party primaries, and selected its own nominees for mayor and other elective municipal offices. The white municipal primaries were strictly party affairs, all costs and expenses were paid by the party itself; the executive committee managed and regulated all its affairs, and the executive committee handled all the details of the primary election. In this way the exclusion of the negro [illegible] anticipation [illegible] the primaries [illegible] perfectly lawful, and, in fact, [illegible] the only lawful method [illegible] ding the negro from the prim[illegible]

"Such [illegible] the situation in Tampa until last [illegible] ar when certain interests in the c[illegible] deemed it necessary that the prin[illegible]ies be taken out of the hands o[illegible] the white municipal party and placed into the hands of a picked board of five persons and that the party itself could no longer run its primary. The only way that this could be done was to steer the act directly within the prohibited provisions of the law, but apparently this was no serious deterrent, such was the great anxiety to take the control of the primary out of the hands of the party. So the act was passed, and since then we have been operating under an unconstitutional act. What we are striving to accomplish is to have the present act set aside, which will automatically re-establish the old system which stood the test of time and under which the negroes could never possibly be allowed to enter the primary.

Says Old Law Best

"What all good citizens of Tampa should desire is to permanently and for all time keep the negro out of the local primary and if the present advocates of the election board law are sincere in their desire to see this accomplished, they should get behind the attack upon the law in order that the old system may be re-established in Tampa, thus insuring an exclusively white primary from now on. Under the present election board law this is impossible and the former system was the only method by which such exclusion could be lawful.

"We are fighting the election board law in order to lawfully keep the negro out of the primary, and with that thought in mind I do not want any such impression as may be gathered from last Friday's article in The Tribune to go unchallenged. The attorney general always has an absolute discretion in instituting quo warranto proceedings. Judge Landis present attorney general, is one of the really great characters in Florida's history, and would certainly not lend this aid toward bringing the negro back into the primary, and it is eminently unfair that any such impression should be sought to be created. Quite the reverse is true as the foregoing facts will show.

"I do not intend to again discuss this case in the newspapers so long as it is pending, but will be glad to resume discussion of the matter, if necessary, after the election board law is knocked out and during the election to be thereafter called to fill the vacancies then existing in the local municipal offices."

New Smyrna, Fla.
Friday, October 28, 1932

NEGROES NEED NOT FEAR

Negro voters, many of them forced to register by the Democratic ring in this city, this year can escape dictation and coercion when it comes time to vote.

The ballot will be secret. No one will know how they vote. Election of a Republican county commissioner two years ago, giving anti ring forces control of the election boards, has given us honest elections and a secret ballot again.

The coerced negro vote may well be a free vote this year in fact as well as name.

Again, let it be remembered that the ballot this year in Volusia county is a secret ballot.

Political - 1932

Florida

Suffrage.

WHITE PARTY SCORES NEGRO VOTING ISSUE

7 City Employes Attend Election Suit Meeting

The executive committee of the white municipal party adopted resolutions yesterday condemning the action of Attorney General Cary D Landis, as relator, in bringing into the supreme court suit to knock out the city election board on the charge that the law creating the board disfranchises negroes in municipal primaries.

The vote to adopt the resolutions was 20 to 4. Only two of the 26 precinct committeemen were absent Seven city employes were among committeemen present.

The action of the committee was vigorously opposed by C. Jay Hardee a former chairman, and Howard P Macfarlane, who insisted that the suit against the election board, if successful, would restore to the white municipal party its powers to conduct city primaries and that the party's history shows its management of elections has kept the negro out of politics.

Chairman W. N. Burnside led the fight for the adoption of the resolutions, charging that the attorney-general and Attorney W. C. Pierce jointly filing the election board quo warranto suit, had attacked the fundamental principle on which the white municipal party was organized in 1905. This principle, he said, was to protect the white voters of Tampa from the threat of negro political domination.

Negro Question

The resolutions, covering five typewritten pages, set forth in the preamble that the quo warranto suit against the election board has raised the question of the negro's right to franchise, in spite of recent denials from Landis and Pierce.

Quoting sections of the Landis-Pierce bill as the basis of the contention that the negro issue has been raised, the resolutions went further in quoting from a letter the attorney-general sent Pierce Sept. 10 in which Landis said:

"I want to be fair and just in all such matters and I must ask you to protect me from any censure along the line of injecting the racial question into these proceedings. I do not think this should be done and I shall be glad to hear from you relative to this matter."

"There are no persons in Tampa possessing the power or influence to seal the lips of the white people of this community," the resolution stated, "or to save harmless from censure those who have the effrontery to advocate the placing of negroes in Tampa on a political equality with the white people and that Zewadski and Pierce do not possess such power."

Committee on Record

The resolutions put the executive committee on record as follows:

"That we rededicate ourselves to the principles of the white municipal party and proclaim our fealty and allegiance to the principles of white supremacy.

"That we declare ourselves emphatically in favor of the continuance and perpetuation of the party with its principles and tenets as well as to declare in favor of our white county and state democratic primaries and deplore all efforts and attempts whenever and wherever made to strike down these safeguards of white supremacy."

The committee ordered copies of the resolutions sent to the press, the chairmen of each county democratic executive committee in Florida and the chairman of the state democratic executive committee.

Burnside Opens Debate

Burnside opened the debate after turning the chair over to Charles T. Friend, treasurer of the party. He began by reciting the history of the suit against the election board and the recent publication of the relator's reply to the board's demurrer wherein the negro question was first raised.

"We find that the attorney general, acting as relator in this suit," Burnside said, "is attacking the constitutionality of the election board act on the grounds that it violates the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the federal constitution, which we all know gives the negro the right to vote."

Recalling the south's tribulations during reconstruction days, Burnside said the white municipal party was the outgrowth of that era together with the democratic party's method of selecting its nominees by the ballots of white voters.

"I might have had some respect for this suit if it had been brought by a negro complainant," Burnside stated. "But none have complained, according to the bill. It remained for white men to go into court on such a proposition. Landis has claimed it was not his intention to inject the racial question. We cannot let his statement go unchallenged."

Reads Text of Suit

Reading from the quo warranto suit, Burnside said the text clearly showed the action sought to "defend and vindicate the right of negro suffrage."

Hardee asked Burnside as he finished his address if he had not recently spoken before a meeting of Tampa negroes and Burnside said he had, explaining he was substituting for State Attorney C. B. Parkhill and that the meeting was attended by negro war veterans, who want to vote the democratic ticket in the general election in November.

"Have you ever heard of negroes voting in city primaries when such elections were conducted by the white municipal party?" Hardee asked the chairman.

"I have been informed that 400 or more voted in the 1929 city elections," Burnside replied.

"Packed Meeting"

Hardee then got the floor and said in beginning, that he was talking to a "packed meeting" attended by several city employes.

"The case before the supreme court," Hardee said, "merely attacks the city election board. Until the board was created negroes were not permitted to vote in city primaries although I know they voted in a charter election. Pierce and Zewadski don't want the negroes to vote any more than any one of us. They just want to put the white municipal party back where it used to be and restore the days when primaries cost $2700, paid by the candidates, instead of $12,000 paid out of city funds."

Asking the committeemen if they had any voice in naming the election board, Hardee said 80 percent of the people of Tampa are backing Pierce in his suit to knock out the board and put the powers of holding elections back in the hands of the white municipal party.

"I see a number of city employes here," Hardee added. "How you will vote I don't know, but I have my own idea. I have an idea why you are here. But you should not use your position on this committee in passing on the question of whether the present city government stands or falls. I contend that Landis has approved this suit because it tends to put legality back into our city elections."

Clerk Appointments

Burnside asked Hardee how and by whom clerks and inspectors were appointed when the party ran city elections.

"They were appointed by the executive committee," Hardee said. "I'm glad you brought that up because the committee gave a list of good people to the election board at the last city primary and asked that they be put in charge of the polls. Only 10 were appointed."

"Isn't it a fact," Burnside inquired "that the election board also struck 7000 crooked names from the registration lists kept by the party?"

"That may be true," Hardee replied. "But it is also true that Mayor Chancey was elected in the crookedest election ever held in Tampa."

Macfarlane closed the debate with a terse summary of the purposes of the quo warranto suit as he saw them.

"Only the question of the election board's legality is involved," he said. "I can't see where that is any business of this committee or its party."

A counter resolution, opposing the committee's interference in the election board suit, was offered at the close of the meeting by R. J. Carroll. It was referred to the committee that drafted the resolutions finally adopted and was reported back unfavorably.

Pierce's Statement

In connection with the party committee meeting, William C. Pierce gave out the following statement last night:

"I know that the resolution passed by the purported executive committee of the white municipal party was passed because these people do not know what it is all about. The issues have been deliberately confused by Senator Whitaker. I know this because I have before me correspondence to Attorney General Landis by Senator Whitaker. The real issue is this: As the law now stands creating the election board, the negro has the right to vote because public municipal funds of the City of Tampa are used to finance the white municipal party.

"Formerly the negro did not have the right to vote because private funds raised by the municipal party were used to finance it, and the negro could not vote. Our object is to strike down the law of Senator Whitaker and re-establish the white primary as it was before the passage of this law making it impossible for the negro to ever vote in the white municipal primary.

Landis' Letter

"The best answer I can make to the resolution adopted by Senator Whitaker's hand-picked members, six of whom are city employes, and all of whom were elected under the infamous election board law, is contained in a letter from Attorney General Landis to Senator Whitaker, under date of Sept. 22, received only yesterday and copy of which was sent to us, mention of which letter was significantly omitted in the resolution, and which letter is as follows:

"This refers to your favor of Sept 12, relative to quo warranto proceedings now pending in the supreme court.

"I have made what I believe is a fair investigation of the purposes of the citizens who are interested in these proceedings. It appears that they are sincere in their purposes, and that it is to maintain the purity of our white primaries. I find no contention on their part to inject the race question in this situation, and, inasmuch as both you and they contend that your purpose is to maintain the purity of our white primaries, I can see no objection to the matter proceeding in the courts. I feel that any question is safe in the hands of our supreme court, for which court and members I have the highest respect, both personally and officially. Personally, I have no interest in the situation, but, as you well know, I would be the last man in the state of Florida to inject the race question in our party politics. I am simply endeavoring to do what I feel is my duty as an official, and, in the exercise of that duty, I feel that I must allow the use of my name as attorney general in these proceedings."

TAMPA, FLA.
TRIBUNE

OCT 14 1932

NEGRO CITIZEN PROTESTS

TAMPA.—Will you, in a sense of fairness to the negro citizens of Tampa, the victims of the illegal exclusion from the affairs of the city government, which we support with our hard earned tax money, allow us to say just a word?

We are greatly surprised to find the so-called better element of the white group, through whom we have hoped to work out a better understanding between the races, subscribing to the illegal practice of preventing the negro from enjoying his constitutional rights as a citizen.

And you Editor, one who occupies a place in "Who's Who In America," boldly advocating the flagrant violation of our rights as citizens is to say the least, very alarming and discouraging.

Why intelligent white citizens have to bring up the old dead and buried, silly scarecrow of some 30 or 40 years ago, namely "negro domination" to gain political ambitions in this modern and enlightened day, surpasses all understanding.

Then Editor, why mention fraud? Do you think that things could have been any worse in the recent primaries if the negroes had participated? I doubt so.

In spite of Attorney Pierce's statement that "all good citizens of Tampa wish to forever deprive the colored citizens of Tampa of their rights as citizens," we are looking to the better element of the white group to uphold their boasted Anglo-Saxon reputation of fairness and accord us the privileges and rights that are ours as born American citizens and that are accorded citizens, without our adopted citizens, to the courts.

EDWARD D. DA

Political-1932

Suffrage

General

Complete Presidential Vote

Baltimore Sun 11-25-32

(Copyright, 1932, by the Associated Press.)

The complete vote in the presidential election of November 8, as certified by state officials and compiled by the Associated Press follows:

Total popular vote 39,734,351

MAJOR PARTIES.

State—	Roosevelt. Democrat.	Hoover. Republican.	Pluralties. Roosevelt.	Pluralties. Hoover.
Alabama	207,910	34,675	173,235	.....
Arizona	79,264	36,104	43,160	.....
Arkansas	189,602	28,467	161,135	.....
California	1,324,157	847,904	476,255	.....
Colorado	250,877	189,617	61,260	.....
Connecticut	281,193	287,720	.....	6,527
Delaware	54,319	57,073	.....	2,754
Florida	206,307	69,170	137,137	.....
Georgia	234,118	19,863	214,255	.....
Idaho	109,208	71,122	38,086	.....
Illinois	1,882,304	1,432,756	449,548	.....
Indiana	862,054	677,184	184,870	.....
Iowa	598,019	414,433	183,586	.....
Kansas	424,204	349,498	74,706	.....
Kentucky	580,574	394,716	185,858	.....
Louisiana	249,418	18,853	230,565	.....
Maine	128,907	166,631	.....	37,724
Maryland	314,314	184,184	130,130	.....
Massachusetts	800,148	736,959	63,189	.....
Michigan	871,700	739,894	131,806	.....
Minnesota	600,806	363,959	236,847	.....
Mississippi	140,168	5,170	134,998	.....
Missouri	1,025,406	564,713	460,493	.....
Montana	127,286	78,078	49,208	.....
Nebraska	359,082	201,177	157,905	.....
Nevada	28,756	12,674	16,082	.....
New Hampshire	100,608	103,629	.....	3,021
New Jersey	806,394	775,406	30,988	.....
New Mexico	95,089	54,217	40,872	.....
New York	2,534,959	1,937,963	596,996	.....
North Carolina	497,566	208,344	289,222	.....
North Dakota	178,350	71,772	106,578	.....
Ohio	1,301,695	1,227,679	74,016	.....
Oklahoma	516,468	188,165	328,303	.....
Oregon	213,871	136,019	77,852	.....
Pennsylvania	1,295,948	1,453,540	.....	157,592
Rhode Island	146,604	115,266	31,338	.....
South Carolina	102,347	1,978	100,369	.....
South Dakota	183,515	99,212	84,303	.....
Tennessee	259,817	126,806	133,011	.....
Texas	753,304	96,682	656,622	.....
Utah	116,750	84,775	31,975	.....
Vermont	56,266	78,984	.....	22,718
Virginia	203,980	89,637	114,343	.....
Washington	353,250	208,645	144,605	.....
West Virginia	405,124	330,731	74,393	.....
Wisconsin	707,410	347,741	359,669	.....
Wyoming	54,370	39,583	14,787	.....
Totals	22,813,786	15,759,266	.....	.....

Roosevelt's plurality 7,054,520

MINOR PARTIES.

State.	Thomas. Soc.	Foster. Comm.	Upshaw. Prohi.	Harvey. Liberty.	Reynolds. Soc.-Lab.	Coxey. F.-L.
Alabama	2,030	406	13	....	....	....
Arizona	2,618	256	....	....	....	....
Arkansas	1,269	175	....	1,049	....	....
California	63,299	1,023	20,637	9,827	....	....
Colorado	13,591	787	1,928	....	427	469
Connecticut	20,461	1,359	....	....	2,283	....
Delaware	1,376	133	....	....	....	....
Florida	879	4	37	57	....	....
Georgia	461	23	1,125	....	....	....
Idaho	516	481	....	4,685	....	....
Illinois	67,258	15,582	5,938	....	3,638	....
Indiana	21,388	2,187	10,399	....	2,070	....
Iowa	20,467	559	2,111	....	....	1,094
Kansas	18,276	....	....	....	....	....
Kentucky	3,853	272	2,252	....	1,396	....
Louisiana	....	....	....	....	....	....
Maine	2,489	162	....	....	255	....
Maryland	10,489	1,031	....	....	1,036	....
Massachusetts	34,305	4,821	1,142	....	2,668	....
Michigan	39,205	9,318	2,893	217	1,401	137
Minnesota	25,476	6,101	....	....	770	5,731
Mississippi	675	....	....	....	....	....
Missouri	16,374	568	2,429	....	404	....
Montana	7,891	1,775	....	1,440	....	....
Nebraska	9,876	....	....	....	....	....
Nevada	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Hampshire	947	264	....	....	....	....
New Jersey	42,988	2,908	757	....	1,054	....
New Mexico	1,776	135	....	389	....	....
New York	177,397	27,956	....	10,339	....	....
North Carolina	5,591	....	89	....	....	....
North Dakota	3,521	830	....	1,817	....	....
Ohio	64,094	7,231	7,421	....	1,968	....
Oklahoma	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oregon	15,450	1,681	....	....	1,730	....
Pennsylvania	91,119	5,658	7,319	....	659	....
Rhode Island	3,125	546	183	....	433	....
South Carolina	82	....	....	....	....	....
South Dakota	1,551	364	463	3,333	....	....
Tennessee	1,786	234	1,995	....	....	....
Texas	4,408	199	....	324	....	....
Utah	4,087	947	....	....	....	....
Vermont	1,533	195	....	....	....	....
Virginia	2,382	86	1,843	....	....	....
Washington	17,080	2,972	1,540	30,308	1,009	....
West Virginia	5,133	444	2,342	....	....	....
Wisconsin	53,379	3,112	2,672	....	494	....
Wyoming	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	881,951	102,785	77,528	53,446	34,034	7,431

Minor parties' votes not included above:
For Zahnd, national party: Indiana, 1,615.
For Cox, jobless party: Pennsylvania, 725; Virginia, 15; total, 740.
For James Ford, communist: California, 994.
For Jacksonian party: Texas, 104.
For "populist ticket:" South Carolina, 4.
Scattering: California, 127: Louisiana, 533: W. Virginia, 7: total, 667.

Macon, Ga. Telegraph
Wednesday, November 30, 1932

The South's Vote

The Baltimore Sun finds, in a study of the South's popular vote in the recent election that although there was a small recession from the high-water mark of 1928, when almost everybody who had paid his taxes went to the polls, the vote of every state in the South, except Texas, exceeded that of 1924, which was the previous high vote. In a few states—Georgia, Louisiana and South Carolina—the vote was higher than it was four years ago. The high vote for Roosevelt in Georgia may be accounted for on the ground that the state desired to do him honor with a record vote but the same explanation does not answer for the vote of Louisiana and South Carolina.

At any rate, The Sun is encouraged over the showing in the South. It says:

> Whether this signifies that the South is relaxing the rigorous restrictions which once barred all Negroes from the polls or whether it results merely from a broader political interest among the white voters it is impossible to say. In either case, it would be safe to infer that the Southern states are taking their general election with better spirit. This change, like the breaking of the long taboo against placing Southern candidates on a national party ticket, is a political gain for the South and also for the nation. Such a revival of interest in the South is specially to be welcomed, not only because of that region's long somnolence but also because of the peculiar genius which its citizens once displayed in the affairs of government.

The Telegraph rejoices along with The Sun over the increase in Southern voting. From time to time, efforts have been made to change the basis of electoral votes so that they would be apportioned upon the number of votes cast. It is not likely that any such thing will be done, but such bills have been aimed always at the South because it did bar the Negroes rather effectively and because so small a percentage of eligible white persons took the trouble to vote. Since we lost control of the government we have been peculiarly indifferent to its course. The increase in voting strength could augur nothing better than a revival of the interest that once produced the national leaders. That is another good argument for two parties down here.

TIMES
Crisfield, Md
NOV 19 1932

THE COLORED VOTERS WAKE UP

For the first time in history, colored voters gave evidence on Tuesday, November 8th, that they were capable of developing a sense of independence in voting. This is a good sign, possibly a healthy sign, that colored citizens are becoming alive to the fact that heretofore their votes have been counted as a unit for any Republican candidate, good, bad or indifferent, and that they are determined to eliminate this practice on the part of Republican leaders, to some extent. Certainly these voters have nothing to lose by asserting their independence, and the gains for them may in the end be commensurate with the consistency they display in making use of their new found freedom. It will, in any event have a salutatory effect in many quarters.

Vote Bartering

To the Editor,
The Pittsburgh Courier:

The report of the staggering amounts paid to prominent individuals of the Negro race by the Republican National Committee should be an "eye-opener" for millions of faithful and trusting members of our race.

Such a report is convincing evidence of the duplicity, treachery, and wantonness of our erstwhile representatives. Here we have in cold figures the actual money received by these professional vote-hustlers for their oratorical racketeering and general campaign "ballyhooing."

Were such individuals merely serving their own interests, we might term such actions as selfish and mercenary, but when individuals with a reputation for leadership deliberately take part in a scheme to deceive their constituents —for a price—then and there such persons have disqualified themselves for leadership and proven their unfitness for service to the race.

Even Hon. Oscar DePriest, the lone Congressman of Illinois, with his salary of $10,000 a year could not resist the lure of this "tainted distribution" thereby proving himself "just another pawn" in the disgraceful performance of political bartering.

The masses of Negro voters anticipate and look for some alleviation and adjustment of the unfair conditions affecting them in return for their political support. And such expectation should not be compromised by designing or grafting politicians, who accept pay or financial compensation for the votes garnered from the people themselves.

It is a well known saying that one cannot have his cake and eat it, too. Neither can we permit our leaders to receive pay for OUR VOTES, and expect needed legislation by the victorious candidates for our political support. They consider their obligations completed and settled when the CASH PAYMENTS have been taken care of.

Furthermore, Negroes are no longer a child race but have reached and attained the state of mental maturity where they are fully capable of selecting and judging for themselves whom they deem can best represent their interests. Merely publishing a photograph of a candidate with members of the race will not sway or convince the voters of his or her worth to the community. From now on, we shall watch for DEEDS—and by these alone, shall all aspirants be weighed, judged and chosen.

ARTHUR S. GRAY.
Santa Barbara, Calif.

Political — 1902 General

Suffrage

CHARLESTON, S. C.
NEWS
OCT 15 1932

Undoing the Work of 1895

The constitutional convention of 1895 was called for the express purpose of restricting the suffrage, so that South Carolina would be relieved of the danger that the enfranchisement of the negroes by the Republican governments after the Confederate war had caused. In this undertaking all political factions in the convention united, and a clause was adopted of which the principal and effective provisions were that registration, or voting, certificates should be granted after January 1, 1898, only to men who could read or write any part of the state constitution OR who could show by receipts that they had the preceding year paid taxes upon property assessed at $300 or more.

The alternative provisions were adopted because, in 1895, a large proportion of the white adults were illiterates of whom many were small land-holders. A much larger proportion of the negroes (then a huge majority of all the people) were illiterate and comparatively few of them were property-holders. Thus the constitution distinctly set down that a man (not otherwise disqualified, as by conviction of crime) could not lawfully be denied a registration, if he paid taxes on assessed property of $300 whether or not he could read and write. That was the law, that is the law now—save that upon offering to vote one need now only show a receipt for poll taxes paid in due time. Formerly the law was that one offering to vote had to show, at the polls, that all his taxes had been paid.

In short, the requirements for voting were made as strict as possible in the belief that the whites would have intelligence and patriotism enough to comply with them and that the negroes would long remain ignorant and propertyless.

These constitutional restrictions, which the late J. P. Kennedy Bryan of Charleston had a distinguished part in framing, though Senator Tillman was the leader of the convention, successfully stood the test of the federal supreme court. There was never a "grandfather clause" in this state—our suffrage qualifiers were clever enough to frame restrictions not conflictive with the federal constitution.

In thirty-seven years "times have changed" and conditions with them. While the whole negro population is now less than the white by 150,000, a great number of them are literate, can read and write. A considerable number of them are owners of real estate, small parcels, but these are not increasing rapidly if at all—many negro farmers lost their holdings after the boll weevil infestation and the depression set in. On the other hand, the ratio of white property-holders to the whole number of white adults has greatly decreased. One cause of this was the migration from farms to cotton mills—there are probably seven or eight times as many adults in the mill villages now as in 1895 and property-taxpayers among them are exceptional. Nearly all of them being literates they can vote.

The sum of the matter is that the white Democrats as represented by their chosen leaders and spokesmen, governors, senators, congressmen, legislators, have steadily made it easier for the negroes to meet the qualifications for suffrage while the number of negroes acquiring the qualifications was steadily and greatly increasing. The politicians, complying with the wishes and consulting the convenience of lazy whites, have reduced and diluted the strength of the property qualifications, and, in general, their course has been to weaken and undo the work of B. R. Tillman, J. P. K. Bryan, John Gary Evans, Major Julian Mitchell, J. L. M. Irby, J. N. Nathans, H. C. Patton, George D. Tillman and other leaders of the convention of 1895.

The News and Courier, not now discussing the propriety or wisdom of the course of the latter-day politicians, is only saying that, if, at any time, a Republican party should succeed in reintroducing the negroes as an important factor in elections, the people will have themselves to blame for it, for they have long been happy in voting for ignorant and feeble-minded leaders who have about as much political vision as tomcats blinking in the noonday sun. Yet much of the stock in trade of these politicians is denunciation of negroes.

BALTIMORE, MD.
MORNING SUN
OCT 11 1932

Predicting A Divided Negro Vote

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: The campaign is now at fever heat. Both parties are now frantically bidding for every available vote. More than half of the forty-eight States are in the doubtful column. There are at least fifteen States not one of which either party can hope to carry by a majority beyond the margin of the Negro contingent. A few thousand votes may turn the wavering balance to one side or the other and thus determine the issue of the election.

Both sides are putting forth unprecedented efforts to corral this vote for their respective folds. Hitherto the Negro has been swayed by the two opposite motives of gratitude and fear—gratitude for the former benefaction of the Grand Old Party and fear of the traditional attitude of unfriendliness of the Democratic adversary. But a new day is dawning. The friendships and animosities of the tragic era of Reconstruction are passing away with the generation which cherished them. So far as the present-day Negro is concerned, the best part of the Republican party and the worst part of the Democratic party are under the ground. He must deal with the manners living as they rise.

The great bulk of Negro voters are under 50 years of age. When they look around they find that such Democrats as ex-Senator Bruce, of Maryland; Senator Wagner, of New York, and Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts, are as genuine friends of the race as any Republicans they can pick. On the other hand, the lily-white Republicans beloved by President Hoover are as dangerous enemies as the old-line, die-hard anti-Negro Democrats.

He has, therefore, made up his mind to forget the things that are past and to vote for men, measures and issues as they focus in the present. Indications are that the Negro vote on November 8 will be distributed about evenly between the rival parties.

Kelly Miller.

Washington, Oct. 6, 1932.

VOTING

Signing Amendment 10 29-37

THE WORD vote, is one of the words in common use, by the citizens of every Republic. It is a term used to express one's right of suffrage, or, method by which citizens of a free government select their representatives. As simple as the expression seems to be, never-the-less, it is full of meanngs. In fact, when it is analyzed, as it should be, it imports nothing more or less than a true and sensible appeal to one's reason to do for himself at a time and place that which no other human beings can satisfactorily do for him.

Although, the word vote is in common use among us English speaking people, it is adopted from a latin expression, meaning 'to call'. And rightly so, for indeed every time we vote for this or the other public leadership over us, because of the confidence which we may have in them; for the wisdom and integrity which we believe they possess and for the willingness which we believe they possess to obey and carry out the public mandates and trust committed to their charge.

This word and the concepton which it imparts have their origin in the early days, when there were few parts of the world then known, the inhabitants of the world were few and scattered and the idea of self government was not universally known or understood. In those days, men were called to rule their fellow-men, not as we call them to rule over us today, but, to marshal them in large groups and encourage them to carry on the warfare, which was almost universal in those days. Indeed, with them, unlike with us, that expression imparted to them little, if any of the civic and economic meaning, to which it bears so close and intimate relation to the present time.

With us, to vote, or, to exercise elective franchise, means not only to provide for warfare in common defense, but also to choose men and women for public leadership to serve us, in all the known conditions which are logical results of the advancement, progress and development of twenty centuries of human existence. Guided and bound by the above historical and true conception of this common and simple expression "VOTE", every rational, respectable and worthy citizens is honor-bound to lay aside passion, to reason well and apply among other things, the very best judgment in the selection of public servants, whether they be national, state, county or city officers. For indeed, every time we vote, we are in fact, writing another chapter in the history of our accumulated wisdom of the knowledge of men and the needs of the time in which we are living.

It must be borne in mind too, that these written records unlike the traditions, are handed down opinions of our forefathers and will be preserved and transmitted to our chlildren and our children's children. And so, we may commence to think and reflect now, whether their judgment will commend or condemn this accumulated wisdom which we have been displaying, but more particularly that which we are exhibiting now, in these days of extraordinary pain, pang and economic depression.

It has been customary in the past and it is no less customary today, for parents at their departure from this world, to transmit to their offsprings their inheritance and heirloom with or without operation of law; by that it is meant that generally, the habits, customs

and practices of the parents are for the most part cherished and adopted by their children and other descendants thus encompass by the foregoing experience, an election in a free country to be participated in by all the free electors, is something that should be approached with dignity, reverence, concrete reason, profound judgment and if possible one might add, divine judgment, as it was in the case of the children of Israel, whom Moses gathered at the foot of Mount Sinai at the time the Hebrew theocracy was ordained.

Long Island City, N. Y.
DAILY STAR

OCT 31 1932

RACE PREJUDICE SEEN ROOTED IN PRESENT SYSTEM

Disenfranchisement of Millions of Negroes in South Charged.

Declaring that race prejudice has its roots in the present economic system, James B. Matthews, Socialist candidate for Assemblyman in the Second District, urged repudiation of the candidates of both major parties at a political symposium sponsored by the Corona branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

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Mr. Matthews declared that the desire of the white race to maintain economic dominance dictated political measures to check Negro advancement.

"Millions of Negroes have been disenfranchised by the Democratic Party in the South," he charged. "It is a machine for imposing torture and injustice such as has seldom been known.

"The national Democratic Party draws its perennial strength from the South and all its actions are affected thereby, because the party in other parts of the country lacks the cohesiveness to stand with a united front against Southern dominance."

Mr. Matthews assailed President Hoover and the Republican Party for hypocrisy, charging that the President's attempt to appoint Judge Parker of North Carolina to the U. S. Supreme Court was motivated by a desire to consolidate "lily white" gains in North Carolina.

"Capitalism is responsible for the misery that has overtaken the nation," he said. "We will never escape depression and chaos as long as the present system is maintained.

"Both parties are pawns of the system and it is futile to hope for any improvement by putting either one or the other in power."

Miss Garing declared that capitalism was a result and not a cause of economic inequalities.

"That inequality traces back to the enslavement of the laboring man centuries ago long before there was capitalism," she said.

She said she could not believe that President Hoover was the type of man to place political expediency over humanity and declared that his appointment of Judge Parker was made with the best of motives.

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CLOSE TO 2,000,000 NEGROES VOTED

Courier
11-17-32

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The Negro, it is conceded by veteran political writers of the nations' capital, played a decided part in the voting of the nation last Tuesday. It is further conceded that the Negro proved the determining factor in fifteen of the states and furnished for eight more a considerable force in those states total voting power.

Of the fifteen states where the Negro theoretically holds the "balance of power" fourteen of those states are to be found in the Democratic column. They are New York, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, New Jersey, Maryland, Missouri, Kansas, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Kentucky, Tennessee, and California. The only state listed in the fifteen holding "the balance of power" which is found in the Republican column, is Delaware. In the fifteen states referred to there was a combined voting power of 1,665,044. While it is not contended that these many Negroes availed themselves of the franchise it is believed that two-thirds of them did when the total record-breaking balloting is analyzed. The total number of votes represented by these states in the electoral college exclusive of Delaware's three is 216. It is extremely doubtful disregarding the overwhelming landslide if the Democratic ticket could have been swept to victory if the Negro voters in these states had remained faithful to the G. O. P.

New York furnishes, as always, an interesting study in the balloting of last Tuesday. It is estimated that two-thirds of the persons of voting age availed themselves of the right to vote. The importance of this fact is noted when it is seen that in the 1930 census there was in the Manhattan borough 224,670 Negroes of voting age. This large number added to the 60,000 Negroes of voting age as recorded by the 1930 census for the rest of the state show conclusively that the Negro of the Empire State played no small part in turning the state over to their governor.

The reasons and whys of the Negroes turning Democratic along with the rest of the country are many and varied. Negroes who voted fo Roosevelt voted so not only for national reasons but in retaliation for the many wrongs real and imaginative heaped upon them by the defeated administration.

It has been conclusively shown that the turnout at the polls last Tuesday was greater than ever before in the history of the country. Incomplete surveys indicate that Negroes throughout the country, including the South, voted in unprecedented numbers. The results of the Negros part'icipation at the polls are speculative but responsible persons, both Republican and Democratic take the view that the Negro has benefited and will continue to benefit as long as he makes his choice because of issues instead as has been the case in the past, because of sentiment and emotions.

BALTIMORE, MD.
MORNING SUN

NOV 27 1932

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Although final computations of the vote in the recent Presidential contest are still lacking, the figures now available suggest a number of interesting and even significant considerations about the state of political consciousness in the Southern States. The South was once a region in which general elections counted for little and in which the exercise of the suffrage, except at primaries, was a matter too trivial to occupy more than a mere corporal's guard of eligible voters.

But with the violent anti-Smith upheaval of 1928 the Southern electorate was galvanized into a state of activity, which, while falling short of that in evidence in other parts of the country, was nevertheless remarkable for a section that had long lain politically dormant so far as interparty elections were concerned. Now it would appear that the gains of 1928 in this matter have been carried over into 1932. While there was a moderate recession from the high tide of votes which the South rolled up four years ago, the total vote of that region is still approximately twenty-five per cent. larger than in 1924, which, prior to 1928, was the high mark of Southern electoral activity. In every one of the eleven States which once composed the solidly Democratic and lethargic South, Texas alone excepted, the vote this month exceeded that of 1924, and in a few States, such as Georgia, Louisiana and South Carolina, the count was even above that of four years ago.

Whether this signifies that the South is relaxing the rigorous restrictions which once barred all Negroes from the polls or whether it results merely from a broader political interest among the white voters it is impossible to say. In either case, it would be safe to infer that the Southern States are taking their general elections with better spirit. This change, like the breaking of the long taboo against placing Southern candidates on a national party ticket, is a political gain for the South and also for the nation. Such a revival of interest in the South is specially to be welcomed, not only because of that region's long somnolence but also because of the peculiar genius which its citizens once displayed in the affairs of government.

WILMINGTON, DEL.
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Sunrayne Star
TERRE HAUTE
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Political Follies of 1932

JUN 3 1932

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BY RODNEY DUTCHER.
NEA Service Writer.

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They usually do in any contest that looks as if it might be close, and the friends and leaders of the negro race have been prophesying that there will be more than the usual reason for concern in 1932 because the negro is becoming increasingly independent and articulate in those states where he is permitted to use the ballot.

Any time they begin voting as a group the negroes will theoretically hold a balance of power between the majority parties in several states—13 states, according to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which lists them as Delaware, Illinois Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri Massachusetts, New York, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia and New Jersey—with a total of 187 electoral votes.

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It is contended that the negroes, since they are normally employed in greater proportion than whites and nearly all dependent on wages have been suffering disproportionately during the depression. They are being urged to vote with especial reference to social or economic measures such as unemployment relief, old age insurance, enfranchisement and abolition of lynching.

THE most convincing demonstration of any stirring of negro political consequences thus far observed came with the rejection of President Hoover's nomination of Judge John J. Parker to the supreme court. Walter White, secretary of the association, startled a lot of people here in the demonstration of pressure politics which he exerted on northern senators from states with large colored populations during the preliminary lobbying against Parker. White apparently caused several senatorial votes to switch.

The N. A. A. C. P. cites the defeat of ex-Senator Baird of New Jersey when he ran for governor, claiming evidence of an overwhelming negro vote against him because of his vote for Parker in the senate.

MEANWHILE congress continues to have a negro member and there are negroes in the Illinois and New York legislatures. There are congressional districts in three or four other northern states where the colored vote comes close to a majority or better.

The negro press, it is said, shows an increasing disposition to support colored candidates when other candidates of the regular parties do not suit it.

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COLUMBIA, MO.
MISSOURIAN
MAY 24 1932

WHAT OTHERS SAY

Emancipation

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Delegates to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People convention opening in Washington are launching a national campaign for enfranchisement of Negro voters in the South, for distribution of school funds to give Negro children equal educational opportunities with white children, for abolition of the Jim Crow system.

They urge the 13,000,000 Negroes in the United States to use the franchise with intelligence and refuse to be herded by political bosses to the polls. They urge an economic program designed to give the Negro worker parity with the white in wages and living standards.

Most significant is the growing potency of the "black vote." Since the World War scattered so many Negro families from the rural South into northern cities, this vote is being felt. It is no secret that the political power of these voters helped defeat the Negro-baiting Judge Parker for confirmation by the Senate as a supreme court justice.

Since then northern Negroes have successfully opposed three senators who voted to seat Parker. Allen of Kansas and McCulloch of Ohio were retired. In the defeat of former Senator David Baird for governor of New Jersey it was estimated that out of 90,000 Negro votes cast fully 75,000 were against Baird.

Already it can be stated that no political party can lay claim to have pocketed the Negro vote in any state north of the Mason-Dixon line.

Whether because of growing political power or because of growing racial tolerance only 14 Negro lynchings were recorded in 1931 as compared with 25 in 1930.

The road to justice for the American Negro is hard and the journey is long. But it is good news that substantial progress is being made.

AGAIN NEGROES SHOW THE WAY TO A BETTER AMERICA

Those who pay the taxes will control the government. That is the history of the past, it is the logic of the present. "Tax the rich" is demogoguery gone stone blind. Any such policy will inevitably shift our government from the rule of the majority to the few who support it.

America faces a real danger in this agitation against the rich. In a country where property is a right limited to classes, it would be equitable to make its possessors the tax bearers. But the United States makes property a part of the right of the citizen, and it protects him in its possession by the provisions that are in the Constitution itself. In this country no man needs to be without property. Therefore no man can plead his poverty as an excuse for not paying a share of the expense of the government.

In the effort to disfranchise Negroes, our enemies took advantage of that trait of human nature which makes every man want something for nothing. They passed a law to collect a poll tax, depending on the Negro being short-sighted enough to give up voting to save the tax. Their scheme worked. We paid no tax. We shut ourselves outside the circle of full citizenship. We have come to see our mistake. Negroes by the tens of thousands are paying taxes now and the knowledge that they are supporting the government makes them insistent that they shall have a voice in its policies.

It is a curious turn of events that the principal effort to evade taxes is now among whites, those whites who are behind the effort to make the rich carry an undue burden of taxation. The more fools they are. Either our popular form of government will be duty as well as pride for all of the people, or it will perish from the earth. It could not exist, half slave and half free. A white majority within it could not keep on stripping a black minority of the right to vote. Tax evaders cannot keep it their own and at the same time shift their burden off on others. As surely as the possession of property and the payment of taxes is giving the despised Negro the power to escape from the limitations of prejudice, so surely will the abandonment of property and the discontinuance of taxpaying strip a citizen of his constitutional privileges—even a white citizen.

T. C. Cour.
Kansas City Mo.
7/23/32.

Sucerano Star

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Kansas City Mo.

7/22/32.

In the effort to disfranchise Negroes, our enemies took advantage of that trait of human nature which makes every man want something for nothing. They passed a law to collect a poll tax, depending on the Negro being short-sighted enough to give up voting to save the tax. Their scheme worked. We paid no tax. We shut ourselves outside the circle of full citizenship. We have come to see our mistake. Negroes by the tens of thousands are paying taxes now and the knowledge that they are supporting the government makes them insistent that they shall have a voice in its policies.

It is a curious turn of events that the principal effort to evade taxes is now among whites, those whites who are behind the effort to make the rich carry an undue burden of taxation. The more fools they are giving the despised Negro the power to escape from the limitations of prejudice, so surely will the abandonment of property and the discontinuance of taxpaying strip a citizen of his constitutional privileges—even a white citizen.

Either our popular form of government will be duty as well as pride for all of the people, or it will perish from the earth. It could not exist, half slave and half free. A white majority within it could not keep on stripping a black minority of the right to vote. Tax evaders cannot keep it their own and at the same time shift their burden off on others. As surely as the possession of property and the payment of

LYNCHBURG, VA.
NEWS

JUN 1 5 1932

LACK OF INTEREST.

Very glibly we are told when comment is made on the light vote usually cast in Virginia in state elections that the reason is the complicated election laws of the state and the red tape that must be untangled in order to qualify, register and vote. Amend the law so as to make voting easier and the number voting will increase as by magic, we are told.

Another explanation is that there is only one dominant party in Virginia, that nomination in a primary is equivalent to election and voters, therefore, see nothing important to be gained by troubling to vote. Build up a strong respectable republican party in Virginia, comes the easy comment, and voters will be more interested and will go to the polls in larger numbers When the primaries and the light vote cast in them are pointed to, the answer is again the complicated election laws and the virtual disbarment of the Negro from democratic primaries.

Both these explanations are plausible, but when examination is made of the election vote in some other states they are anything but convincing. North Carolina, for instance, has much the same requirements for registration that Virginia has and North Carolina requires capitation tax payment as requisite to voting. Yet in North Carolina a few days ago a senatorial and gubernatorial primary was held and 379,900 democratic voters went to the polls, whereas in the last primary for nomination of a governor Virginia democrats voting numbered only 138,253, with three candidates in the field.

In the light of these figures what becomes of the usual explanation for Virginia's light vote? Virginia and North Carolina have similar election laws, North Carolina's population is but little larger than that of Virginia, and her Negro population is proportionately much the same as that of Virginia. And Virginia is as strongly democratic as North Carolina, if, indeed, her democratic vote is not proportionately greater. Yet North Carolina casts more than twice as many votes in a primary as Virginia casts. Nor was there anything in the North Carolina primary to make it more interesting to North Carolinians than the last gubernatorial primary in Virginia was, or ought to have been, to the citizens of Virginia. There were three candidates in each primary. There were factions arrayed against each other in both primaries. In Virginia the Hoover catastrophe had just occurred and appeals were still being made to the old prejudices. Prohibition was again being injected. About the only difference was that in North Carolina democrats were nominating candidates for senate as well as for governor, a fact which could hardly account for 379,000 votes in one state against 138,000 in the other.

The conclusion seems impossible to escape that the secret is that in North Carolina—and in other states—there is more interest on the part of the electorate in their primaries and elections than there is in Virginia. There may be improvements to be made in Virginia's election laws, though The News has never been able to discover all that red tape we hear so much of. Arguments may be made for changing some of the requirements as to capitation tax payments. There should be changes in the system of marking ballots, unless it be contended that persons unable to mark them correctly thus fail in a test of intelligence that might well be applied. But for none of these things does there seem to be an argument in the light vote cast in Virginia. Comparisons with other states having laws similar to those of Virginia indicate that something else accounts for the smallness of the votes counted. One party system? They have it in North Carolina. Registration requirements? They are much the same in North Carolina. Poll tax payments? They are required in North Carolina. Negro population? They are proportionately about the same in both states.

Yet North Carolina casts more than twice as many votes in a democratic primary and many more votes in any election than Virginia.

LYNCHBURG, VA
NEWS

JUN 1 5 1932

THE NEGRO VOTE.

The New York City News
8/8/32

It would seem that the Negro is destined to be a burning issue in politics down South whether he blindly votes the Republican ticket en masse or evinces a tendency to divide his vote. In North Carolina, Texas and Tennessee, where he is making a determined effort to align himself with the Democratic Party, his gesture at political independence has been received with varying degrees of approval and disapproval. Politicians find themselves at odds on the subject, also the press.

The question of allowing Negroes to vote in the Democratic Gubernatorial primary August 4, has split Tennessee Democrats into warring factions. The State Primary Board at a meeting held in June, sidetracked the issue. But on July 23, at a stormy sesssion marked by fighting and disorder, a resolution was passed to nullify Negro votes cast for Democratic candidates for Governor. Opponents of the resolution have served notice of their intention to ignore it. They say it is unconstitutional.

Negroes of Houston, Tex., have demanded the arrest of Harris County Democratic election judges for refusing to allow them to vote in the primary July 23. United States Commissioner Winston McMahon has been presented with the names of officials charged with refusing to admit Negroes to the polls and violating the Federal code governing suffrage rights. While several hundred citizens were denied the right to vote in Houston, members of the group were permitted to take part in the Democratic primary in other sections of the state. One of the most outspoken leaders in advocacy of the Negro voting the Democratic ticket is Mayor O. M. Chambers of San Antonio.

In North Carolina several hundred Negroes encountered difficulty voting in the runoff for the nomination of United States Senator, although the race had been encouraged to register by leaders of one faction of the Democratic Party and did so in unprecedented numbers.

The traditional hostile attitude of the South toward the Negro in politics invariably crops up as an element of embarrassment to northern Democrats during a Presidential campaign. The disinclination of bourbon Democrats in Texas, North Carolina and Tennessee to permit Negroes to vote in the Democratic primaries may be seized upon by G. O. P. leaders as effective ammunition for use in the doubtful states from now until election day. But what answer will Republican strategists give to Negroes of the North for the sanctioning of the "Lily White" movement by the Hoover administration? What excuse can it give for official Washington's refusal to recognize duly elected and accredited Republican National Committeemen and Committeewomen because of their color? What will be the answer to the charges of discourtesy and discrimination preferred by Mrs. George S. Williams as Republican National Committeewoman for Georgia, who met with one rebuff after another from the White House?

The 1932 Presidential election is not going to be a walkover for either Republicans or Democrats. As there is no religious issue involved, there will be no disintegration of the solid South as in 1928, so Mr. Hoover and Postmaster General Brown will find they have been chasing a political rainbow. The real battle ground will be in the East and Middle West where the Negro vote counts.

So far, neither of the major parties has in its preliminary organization given the Negro serious consideration. He has been nothing more than an afterthought, much to the dissappointment and chagrin of pestiferous payroll aspirants. But before the contest is half over the importance of winning the race vote in doubtful states will become unquestionably apparent then indifference will change to appreciation and concern.

Sen. Capper Says Negroes Should Vote Independent

Washington, May 13.—Political independence was urged upon the Negroes of the United States in an address last night (Tuesday) by Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, opening the 23rd Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which meets in Washington through Sunday May twenty-second.

Senator Capper urged the colored voters of the nation to follow the "new leadership" which was intent upon educational, political and industrial gains for the race rather than upon gaining individual preferment.

"The Negro does not 'belong' to any party," said Senator Capper, "but will wisely give his support to the party which in fact defends him in his right of equality under the law. I would say, let the Negro citizen hold to an independent mind politically making his decisions and choices in politics according to the circumstances.

"The need of independent judgment and action is quite familiar to white voters, but is even more obvious in the case of colored voters. Where they are still disfranchised, as they are in some states of this nation, where they are lynched and discriminated against in their lawful rights, where they are denied the fundamental attributes of American citizenship, there can be but one issue for the colored voter. That issue is his emancipation as a full fledged citizen, in fact as well as in name, the right accorded to him on the basis as it is accorded to all other citizens, to participate as they do in affairs of the nation."

Senator Capper stated that the line of advance for the Negro politically, "is along organized ability to function as a group when the occasion demands, but with complete independence of judgment in maintaining temporary party alliances."

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Action On Case In Texas Will Force Some Stand At Legislature's Session

By ATTICUS MULLIN

When the Supreme Court of the United States by a five to four decision recently ruled that the State Democratic Executive Committee of Texas had no right to bar negroes from primaries, it gave Democrats of Alabama something to think about in addition to deficits, closing schools and other things.

A study of the opinion of Mr. Justice Cardozo in the Texas case, which was the majority ruling of the court, indicates that the powers of the Alabama Democratic Executive Committee and the Texas Democratic Executive Committee are in the main the same and that their powers were derived from legislative act and therefore became powers of the State itself.

Several copies of the Supreme Court ruling have reached the Capitol. A member of the high court of Alabama supplied the writer with a copy of the opinion. It has been receiving a careful study at the Capitol, and that there is grave danger to white primaries in Alabama is admitted on all sides. As a matter of fact, those lawyers and judges who have studied the opinion are of the opinion that Alabama's primary election law is practically vitiated by the opinion of the highest tribunal in the United States.

There is a natural hesitancy among lawyers and judges to discuss the matter for publication. But that the matter is grave is generally conceded. The opinion, upheld by a majority of the Court, indicates that there has been a serious change in the complexion of the high court insofar as the race question is concerned. That change came about with the elevation of Mr. Justice Cardozo of New York to the Court.

That the Supreme Court of the United States is highly concerned about preventing discrimination against voters because of their color in primaries in the South can be seen at a glance by reading just one sentence in the opinion which says: "The Fourteenth Amendment, adopted as it was with special solicitude for the equal protection of members of the negro race, lays a duty upon the court to level by its judgment these barriers of color."

The sentence quoted above indicates that the court, now divided five to four in favor of leveling race barriers in primaries, will give short shift to any subterfuges that may be adopted in the Southern States to get around the decision in the Texas case.

The Texas case, decided by the Supreme Court in favor of a negro contestant of the primary election, arose when L. A. Nixon, a negro, sued James Condon and C. H. Kolle, election managers in Texas, for damages for their refusal to allow him to vote in the Texas primary. In Texas, as in Alabama, the State Democratic Executive Committee is empowered by law to fix the qualifications of voters and candidates and in Texas, as in Alabama, the call for the primary included only white voters.

Those who sought to uphold the right of the Texas Democratic Executive Committee to bar negro voters, argued in the Supreme Court of the United States that a political party is merely a voluntary association and that it has the inherent power like other voluntary associations to determine its own membership and that such an association is as far removed from constitutional restraint as those for membership in a golf club or for admission to a Masonic lodge.

In discussing this argument of those who sought to uphold the Texas committee's rights, Mr. Justice Cardozo left the only ground of hope for the future in his opinion when he said "Whether a political party in Texas has inherent power today without restraint by any law to determine its own membership, we are not required at this time to either affirm or deny." And then Mr. Justice Cardoza goes on to say "A narrower base will serve for our judgment in this cause. Whether the effect of the Texas legislation has been to work so complete a transformation of the concept of a political party as a voluntary association, we do not now decide. Nothing in this opinion is to be taken as carrying with it an intimation that the court is ready or unready to follow the petitioner (the negro voter) so far. As to that, decision must be postponed until decision is necessary."

Then the opinion goes on to enumerate that it was not the Democratic party of Texas which lodged in the State Committee the power to make rules and regulations for a primary in which colored voters were barred, but that it was done by the Legislature. And this is exactly the case in Alabama. "Never," says the opinion in the Texas case, "has the State Democratic Convention made declaration of a will to bar negroes of the State from admission to the party ranks. Whatever power of exclusion has been exercised by the committee has come to them, therefore, not as the delegates of the party, but as the delegates of the State."

While the opinion of the Supreme Court does not go far enough to say that a political party, through a convention, has no right to bar negroes, the sentence quoted before to the effect that the Fourtteenth Amendment lays a duty upon the court to "level by its judgment these barriers of color," leaves grave doubt in the minds of those who have studied the decision of the right, even, of a party convention to exclude negroes.

Mr. Justice McReynolds wrote a dissenting opinion in the case which was concurred in by Mr. Justice Van Devanter, Mr. Justice Sutherland and Mr. Justice Butler, but four justices stood with Mr. Justice Cardozo and that seems to change the thought of the Court on primary election matters in the South where the negro is barred from participation.

With the Alabama primary law paralleling in practically every particular the Texas primary law, it appears that if there is an extra session of the Legislature, something must be done if the white primaries in Alabama are to be maintained in the future. But there seems to be grave doubts that a way will be found to circumvent the decision in the Texas case and bar negro voters from Alabama primaries in the future.

COURIER

Pittsburgh, Pa.

JUN 18 1932

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While the parties are engaged in selecting candidates, the Negro should busy himself with purchasing tax receipts and qualify himself to vote in November. There is plenty of time, and there never was a more important election to Negroes since Lincoln was elected President. It is far better to be prepared to vote than it is to release a lot of meaningless political gossip on the corners of our streets.

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Macon, Ga. News
Tuesday, June 7, 1932

Washington Letter

By RODNEY DUTCHER

POLITICIANS WILL SOON START SCRAMBLE FOR NEGRO "BALANCE OF POWER" VOTES

WASHINGTON, (NEA)—Sometime along toward the middle of the summer the politicians will start worrying about the Negro vote.

They usually do in any contest that looks as if it might be close, and the friends and leaders of the Negro race have been prophesying that there will be more than the usual reason for concern in 1932 because the Negro is becoming increasingly independent and articulate in those states where he is permitted to use the ballot.

Any time they begin voting as a group the Negroes will theoretically hold a balance of power between the majority parties in several states—13 states, according to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which lists them as Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Massachusetts, New York, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia and New Jersey—with a total of 187 electoral votes.

• • •

The Raskob Gesture

The Republican party has generally considered the Negro vote as its own. Democratic Chairman John J. Raskob made some attempt to organize it for his party in 1928, but the results were inconclusive. Now the N. A. A. C. P. is trying to get it out of the Republican camp and use it, not for the Democrats, but as an independent force which can be wielded for the benefit of the race.

It is contended that the Negroes, since they are normally employed in greater proportion than whites and nearly all dependent on wages, have been suffering disproportionately during the depression. They are being urged to vote with especial reference to social or conomic measures such as unemployment relief, old age insurance enfranchisement and abolition of lynching.

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The Parker Case

The most convincing demonstration of any stirring of Negro political consequences thus far observed came with the rejection of President Hoover's nomination of Judge John J. Parker to the supreme court. Walter White secretary of the association, startled a lot of people here in the demonstration of pressure politics which he exerted on northern senators from states with large colored populations during the preliminary lobbying against Parker. White apparently caused several senatorial votes to switch.

The N. A. A. C. P. cites the defeat of ex-Senator Baird of New Jersey when he ran for governor, claiming evidence of an overwhelming Negro vote aaginst him because of his vote for Parker in the Senate.

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Capper's Advice

Meanwhile Congress continues to have a Negro member and there are Negroes in the Illinois and New York legislatures. There are congressional districts in three or four other northern states where the colored vote comes close to a majority or better.

The Negro press, it is said, shows an increasing disposition to support colored candidates when other candidates of the regular parties do not suit it.

Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, although a Republican, has urged Negroes of the country to adopt a policy of political independence and to "function as a group" when the occasion demands.

• • •

No Enthusiasm for Hoover

White says Negroes are no longer succumbing to "blandishments and lies of professional politicians, white or black," and predicts that they will "come into their own in this year of depression." He says neither party appears to be going to present a candidate who stirs Negro enthusiasm.

Hoover, according to Negro leaders at the recent N. A. A. C. P. convention here who might or might not be able to swerve the race from its traditional Republican path, has caused resentment by dealing with lily-white southern Republicans, by refusing to consider appointing Negroes to office, by the Parker nomination through the War Department's "jim crowing" of Gold Star mothers and the suffering of Negroes from unemployment and depression.

• • •

The Roosevelt Angle

Also, they say, Negroes remember that Governor Franklin Roosevelt wrote the constitution of Haiti after directing the invasion of that black republic by marines, who are still there.

In the South, where the situation differs from that in the North in various ...ere is a considerable belief that such states as Indiana, Illinois and Ohio will eventually become Democratic if Negroes undertake to exercise independent political power.

REPRESENTATION NOT CONTROL

The Baltimore AfroAmerican in a moment of unsuppressed emotion, feverently and ambitiously exclaims.

"Negroes who are not looking for control are not looking for anything."

The foregoing statement respectfully voices disagreement with Dr. R. R. Moton, who, in addressing 1500 prominent white educators at Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn., is reported to have said:

> It is almost inconceivable how intelligent white people anywhere could entertain the possibility of the Negro's attaining a position of dominance in American democracy. Negroes, indeed, want to vote like other American citizens. *** They want representation in the city councils, state legislatures and other places where their interests are at stake, but they are not looking for control."

Which viewpoint is the saner, more intelligently expressed, is marked by clear-thinking and comon sense, and calculated to make influential friends instead of powerful enemies? Dr. Moton appeared before state superintendents, supervisors, state agents, principals and teachers to frankly discuss the handicaps and irritations to which his race is subjected. He protested against the practice of white school officials in the South calling colored women teachers by their given names, and made clear the motives of Negroes who buy homes where white people reside or who ride in Pullman cars.

What if Dr. Moton had been so foolish and tactless, which is difficult to imagine, as to have proclaimed that Negroes are looking for control? "Negro domination" is the nightmare of the radical South. The spectre of Negro control is responsible for much discriminatory legislation and mistreatment. Such a reckless statement from the nation's most outstanding Negro would set the fires of race hatred and bigotry to burning more furiously and disastrously. It is the duty of the Negro to dispel this unwarranted fear.

The Negro is not seeking to dominate America. But as Dr. Moton frankly states, he wants to vote in the North and in the South. He wants equitable representation in the Halls of Congress and in all the other important branches of government at Washington; he wants representation in the state and municipal governments, at West Point and Annapolis. It is the duty of the total population Constituting one-tenth of the big business which is the real power in this capitalistic lation, unidentified with big together on tic land of ours, and lamentably weak when it comes to sticking to vote in important issues, why indulge in heroics and prattle about control. What the colored American really wants and should earnestly strive for is representation such as was given at the Olympic Games held in California.

CAN YOU VOTE?

Courier 6-18-32

IT is almost useless to engage a fellow citizen in any conversation these days other than one dealing with politics. Now every man is asking his neighbor who will be the next President of the United States. Whom will the Republicans nominate, or whom will the Democrats nominate are the questions passed from front porch to front porch all over our country.

It is a healthy sign of an interesting situation when people ask such pertinent questions. It indicates an interest on the part of the voters which, if properly directed, should bring wholesome results, regardless of the winning candidate next fall.

But let us not be so much concerned with present situations that we forget the all-important qualification—a tax receipt. It matters little who is nominated if we cannot vote. It matters little what the parties offer as a platform if we are not prepared to vote either for those platforms or against them.

It is admitted that this is the year of all years when the Negro vote in the border States will count for more than it has in the past quarter of a century. There is an enormous Negro vote to be had in the so-called border States. But the Negro must remember that he has to qualify to vote just as well as other citizens have to qualify. Talking for a candidate is one thing, but being able to vote for him is quite another thing.

The question for the Negro to answer is: can I vote next fall? To vote next fall one must qualify; one must pay taxes; one must get on the books, and no amount of talking will do either one of these all-important things.

While the parties are engaged in selecting candidates the Negro should busy himself with purchasing tax receipts and qualify himself to vote in November. There is plenty of time, and there never was a more important election to Negroes since Lincoln was elected President. It is far better to be prepared to vote than it is to release a lot of meaningless political gossip on the corners of our streets.

If the Negro is really serious with himself, he will get ready for the election next fall. The candidates will be selected—there is no doubt about that—but there is doubt about our being able to vote. To remove that doubt a tax receipt is necessary. Let us first get our tax receipt and get ready to vote, and then let us calmly select our party and our candidate.

Macon, Ga. News
Tuesday, June 7, 1932

Washington Letter

By RODNEY DUTCHER

POLITICIANS WILL SOON START SCRAMBLE FOR NEGRO "BALANCE OF POWER" VOTES

WASHINGTON, (NEA)—Sometime along toward the middle of the summer the politicians will start worrying about the Negro vote.

They usually do in any contest that looks as if it might be close, and the friends and leaders of the Negro race have been prophesying that there will be more than the usual reason for concern in 1932 because the Negro is becoming increasingly independent and articulate in those states where he is permitted to use the ballot.

Any time they begin voting as a group the Negroes will theoretically hold a balance of power between the majority parties in several states—13 states, according to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which lists them as Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Massachusetts, New York, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia and New Jersey—with a total of 187 electoral votes.

* * *

The Raskob Gesture

The Republican party has generally considered the Negro vote as its own. Democratic Chairman John J. Raskob made some attempt to organize it for his party in 1928, but the results were inconclusive. Now the N. A. A. C. P. is trying to get it out of the Republican camp and use it, not for the Democrats, but as an independent force which can be wielded for the benefit of the race.

It is contended that the Negroes, since they are normally employed in greater proportion than whites and nearly all dependent on wages, have been suffering disproportionately during the depression. They are being urged to vote with especial reference to social or conomic measures such as unemployment relief, old age insurance enfranchisement and abolition of lynching.

* * *

The Parker Case

The most convincing demonstration of any stirring of Negro political consequences thus far observed came with the rejection of President Hoover's nomination of Judge John J. Parker to the supreme court. Walter White secretary of the association, startled a lot of people here in the demonstration of pressure politics which he exerted on northern senators from states with large colored populations during the preliminary lobbying against Parker. White apparently caused several senatorial votes to switch.

The N. A. A. C. P. cites the defeat of ex-Senator Baird of New Jersey when he ran for governor, claiming evidence of an overwhelming Negro vote aaginst him because of his vote for Parker in the Senate.

* * *

Capper's Advice

Meanwhile Congress continues to have a Negro member and there are Negroes in the Illinois and New York legislatures. There are congressional districts in three or four other northern states where the colored vote comes close to a majority or better.

The Negro press, it is said, shows an increasing disposition to support colored candidates when other candidates of the regular parties do not suit it.

Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, although a Republican, has urged Negroes of the country to adopt a policy of political independence and to "function as a group" when the occasion demands.

* * *

No Enthusiasm for Hoover

White says Negroes are no longer succumbing to "blandishments and lies of professional politicians, white or black," and predicts that they will "come into their own in this year of depression." He says neither party appears to be going to present a candidate who stirs Negro enthusiasm.

Hoover, according to Negro leaders at the recent N. A. A. C. P. convention here who might or might not be able to swerve the race from its traditional Republican path, has caused resentment by dealing with lily-white southern Republicans, by refusing to consider appointing Negroes to office, by the Parker nomination through the War Department's "jim crowing" of Gold Star mothers and the suffering of Negroes from unemployment and depression.

* * *

The Roosevelt Angle

Also, they say, Negroes remember that Governor Franklin Roosevelt wrote the constitution of Haiti after directing the invasion of that black republic by marines, who are still there.

In the South, where the situation differs from that in the North in various ...ere is a considerable belief that such states as Indiana, Illinois and Ohio will eventually become Democratic if Negroes undertake to exercise independent political power.

REPRESENTATION NOT CONTROL

Page 8 7-23-32

The Baltimore AfroAmerican in a moment of unsuppressed emotion, feverently and ambitiously exclaims.

"Negroes who are not looking for control are not looking for anything."

The foregoing statement respectfully voices disagreement with Dr. R. R. Moton, who, in addressing 1500 prominent white educators at Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn., is reported to have said:

Tenn. Nashville

N.Y.

It is almost inconceivable how intelligent white people anywhere could entertain the possibility of the Negro's attaining a position of dominance in American democracy. Negroes, indeed, want to vote like other American citizens. *** They want representation in the city councils, state legislatures and other places where their interests are at stake, but they are not looking for control."

Which viewpoint is the saner, more intelligently expressed, is marked by clear-thinking and comon sense, and calculated to make influential friends instead of powerful enemies? Dr. Moton appeared before state superintendents, supervisors, state agents, principals and teachers to frankly discuss the handicaps and irritations to which his race is subjected. He protested against the practice of white school officials in the South calling colored women teachers by their given names, and made clear the motives of Negroes who buy homes where white people reside or who ride in Pullman cars.

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Suffrage

New York American

MAR 14 1932

CARDOZO GOES ON BENCH TODAY

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP).—Unlike the average man taking a new job, the latest member of the Supreme Court, Benjamin Nathan Cardozo, will begin intensive work tomorrow almost immediately after taking the oath.

There will be a brief interim while the court delivers opinions. After that is over, however, three suits are set for hearing in which Cardozo's opinion could easily be the deciding factor.

One suit is the claim that the Texas election law gives the Democratic party in the State authority to prevent negroes from voting in party primaries.

Another is whether Georgia and other States may tax receipts from copyrights and whether the Government may tax income from oil and gas leases on schools lands in Oklahoma.

Cardozo also will participate in a decision which may mean the end of a suit, in and out of the court for more than 10 years. It is whether a lower court had the power to modify the decree under which four big packing firms agreed to handle only meat and related products. The modification—if the highest court upholds it—will alow them to handle other foods as well.

SOUTH HAS 50,000 NEGRO VOTERS INVESTIGATOR ESTIMATES IN BOOK

Flouting Of Laws And Constitution Has Cut Number Down, He Says—Study Is First One With Figures From Official Sources

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Negro vote in southern states is estimated at 50,000 by Dr. Paul Lewinson, in a volume "Race, Class, and Party," to be issued by the Oxford University Press on March 24.

Presenting for the first time statistics and estimates of Negro registration from official sources and from questionnaire returns, Dr. Lewinson believes the number of Negroes actually qualified to vote in the genuinely southern, as distinct from border, states to be a negligible quantity.

These conclusions are part of a study of Negro suffrage and white politics in the South from Reconstruction days onward, ending with the state and congressional elections of 1930. Dr. Lewinson traces a very close relationship between white politics in the South and the southern attitude on race questions.

Although he cites Southerners as deploring increasingly the "evils of one-party politics," and finds that Republicanism has grown in the border states of Tennessee, Kentucky, and West Virginia, in North Carolina, and in Virginia, Dr. Lewinson advances the view that the South as a whole still relies on Democratic solidarity as the bulwark of "white supremacy."

Vote Larger Than Thought

In spite of the smallness of the southern Negro vote, Dr. Lewinson believes that "more Negroes vote than Southerners suspect." He quotes a Southern Negro saying that "where our friends need us, we vote"; and cites closely-contested elections and referenda in which Negro votes were sought after by both sides.

Political apathy and lack of leadership are the chief reasons given by Negroes and whites alike for the smallness of the Negro vote, but both these reasons, Dr. Lewinson finds, are to be traced back to the strong sentiment against Negro suffrage among southern whites. This sentiment is given effect by the "white primary" rules of the Southern Democratic parties, whereby, in spite of recent Supreme Court decisions, the Negro citizen is debarred from taking part in nominating Democrats for office.

Political Subterfuge

Since there is seldom any opposition to Democratic tickets in the South, says Dr. Lewinson, the "white primary" by itself is in effect disfranchisement. Behind it stand administrative devices, connected with property, educational, and "good-character" tests for voters, which may be interpreted to prevent Negro registration.

Dr. Lewinson believes that it will be difficult for the Republican party to repeat in the near future its 1928 success in the South. This is chiefly due to the manner in which Republicanism is connected with the race question in southern campaigning.

But, Dr. Lewinson also points out, Democratic politicians in the South often secure Federal patronage thru underground connections with the Negro Republican state machines, and are therefore opposed to any reorganization of southern Republicanism.

This situation has handicapped the reform of the southern patronage situation inaugurated by President Hoover, according to Dr. Lewinson.

The author is a professor of history at Ohio State University, from which institution he secured a leave of absence in order to further his investigations. He is a graduate of Columbia University and a native of the North.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

EAGLE

APR 1 1932

Prospect of Over 40,000,000 Votes.

Indorsement from President Hoover has given a considerable forward push to the plan of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce to bring out a heavier vote in this year's elections. Mr. Hoover points out that this body has some 50,000 members, persons 35 years old or less, and that they have engaged themselves to carry on the campaign. So many young and stirring men ought to reach great numbers of persons.

The fact that several foreign nations score higher percentages of their total qualified voters in their national elections is galling and somewhat disconcerting to Americans. We have accepted our government as the standard of the representative type. A government in order to be representative must represent its people. They must vote in order to be represented.

We should no doubt vote in greater numbers if the major parties were more evenly balanced in many States. Some cynics feel solace in voting for a candidate who has no chance; they reflect that they will thus avoid later disappointment and self-reproach. But most voters lack enthusiasm when it comes to going to the polls for a candidate who cannot win. And on the other side of the fence will be found the contingent who stay away because their favorite is bound to carry the district or the State in any case.

Much of the deficiency in the numbers of our voters results of course from the presence in certain States of Negroes, not technically disfranchised as a class but actually unable to cast votes. Among the foreign-born whites also there are many unable to vote, but barriers against immigration have cut down the proportion of the foreign born. Particularly they have cut down the number of recently arrived foreigners not likely yet to have become citizens.

We had two years ago, according to the decennial census, nearly 73,000,000 inhabitants 21 years old or older. Their number had increased in ten years by one-fifth, or much faster than that of the whole population. We had in 1930 nearly 53,000,000 native white adults; their number was increasing faster proportionately than that of our adults in general. We shall no doubt have at least 55,000,000 native white adults at the time of this Autumn's election, all entitled by birth to vote. There will be some 4,000,000 more of them than there were in 1928.

At that rate, and with allowance for more naturalized foreigners, this year's vote could rise by 3,000,000 to some 39,000,000 without bringing any greater proportion of the citizens to the polls than went there in 1928. "Scratch" is therefore 39,000,000 for the election of 1932. Any substantial result from the campaign for a heavier vote must bring the total well above 40,000,000. A total of 39,000,000 would represent less than three-fourths of the native white citizenship, with no allowance for voting Negroes and foreign-born citizens.

NEW YORK TIMES

APR 11 1932

FIRST CARDOZO OPINION IS LOOKED FOR TODAY

Supreme Court Due to Announce Decisions in Reapportionment and Other Cases.

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP).—Associate Justice Cardozo is expected to render his first opinion as a member of the United States Supreme Court when it reconvenes tomorrow to announce decisions in a number of important cases. Thirty-two have been argued and await decision. They can be disposed of in twenty-three opinions.

Outstanding in public interest and in political importance among the issues awaiting decision are the Congressional reapportionment cases from New York, Minnesota and Missouri. The rulings will determine whether State Legislatures in redistricting must submit their acts to the Governor for his approval.

The oil industry is eagerly awaiting a pronouncement on how far States can go in curtailing oil production, an issue presented in a case from Oklahoma brought by the Champlin Refining Company.

The dispute, twelve years old, involved in the consent decree under which Swift & Co. and other packers were restricted to the meat industry may be decided. The trial court recently modified the decree to permit the packers to handle unrelated lines over the protest of the National and the American Wholesale Grocers' Associations.

Another current controversy, involving President Hoover and the Senate, concerns the right of George Otis Smith to serve as chairman of the Federal Power Commission. The court has been called upon to say whether the Senate had authority to recall its confirmation of his nomination after it had advised the President of its approval and Mr. Smith had taken the oath of office.

Gulf ports await the court's decision on the validity of orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission fixing rail rates on commodities moving in and out of New Orleans in coastwise and foreign commerce on a parity with those charged on similar commerce moving in and out of Texas Gulf ports.

Another case to be ruled on challenges the validity of an act of the Texas Legislature authorizing the Democratic Executive Committee there to determine who may vote at Democratic primaries. Under this act Negroes have been excluded from voting at such elections.

DEMOCRATIC RIFT LOOMS IN MAY PRIMARIES

American 5/22/32

Republicans Regarded United as Organization Presents Agreed Candidates.

G.O.P. PLEDGES TO SUPPORT HOOVER

Seven Colored Candidates are Named.

With the election date for selection of delegates to state party conventions but 17 days off, the Republican party is regarded as unified while names of the Democratic candidates which are filed, indicate stiff fight within the latter party.

Each party is to choose seven delegates in each district. In the fourth district, the Republican organization has filed seven names, five of which are colored, and six names have been filed by those considered supporters of Ex-Senator Joseph I. France.

Candidates have until midnight next Saturday to withdraw their names, and it is thought that several names in the fourth district will be withdrawn. The Republican organization is directed by the Goldsborough-Tait machine and has pledged itself to support President Hoover in the coming election in November.

The organization of the Republican party is considered to be the strongest in either party now that control has been regarded as conceded to the Tait followers by the Broening-Hargest faction.

For Hoover

Candidates for the Republican state convention from the fourth district, as filed by the organization, are: Mrs. Elvira Bond, Harry Conley, white, Louis H. Davenport, Josiah Diggs, Samuel T. Hemsley, Avrum Rifman, and Edward R. Thomas, Jr., white.

France Followers

Six other names are listed as candidates from the fourth district and are regarded as supporters of former Senator Joseph I. France. They are: Alexander Williams, William S. [illegible]ng, Melvin L. Fine, white, Frank A. Simmons, William H. Brown, white, and Howard M. Coltrider, white.

In all but the sixth district, the Democratic factions have agreed upon the names of candidates for the party convention. In the sixth district, however, filings indicate a stiff fight between what are thought to be followers of Governor Albert C. Ritchie and those led by Mayor Howard W. Jackson.

Candidates of both parties have until Saturday, midnight, to withdraw their names, and those active political circles believe that the two factions will meet and agree upon those to withdraw, leaving a clean slate composed of candidates agreeable to both sides. In the other districts the names of those to stay in the race have been agreed upon and no definite split is thought of consequence.

Of the 64 names of Democratic candidates filed in the six districts, not one is colored.

The name of Dr. Joseph Irwin France appears on the ballot as candidate for President of the United States. There is no presidential primary contest by the Democrats.

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The primary elections will be held on May 2 and the candidates have until next Saturday, midnight, to withdraw their names from the ballots.

FAIRFIELD, IA.
LEDGER
MAY 13 1932

GETTING OUT THE VOTE

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The most surprising fact revealed in the present campaign to mobilize 50,000,000 American voters in the general election to be held in November is the degree to which voting is neglected.

We talk glibly of political landslides and avalanches of ballots. But never has the vote cast come within even remote shooting distance of the number entitled to vote.

Thus in 1928 when the presidential election resulted in a record national vote in both parties some 25,000,000 Americans entitled to vote did not go to the polls. Even excluding those Southern States in which a full exercise of the franchise is illegally denied the Negroes the stay-at-home vote reaches enormous totals.

In 1928 about 2,700,000 Ohioans voted. That was a gain of nearly 700,000 over the presidential election of 1924. But if all the Buckeyes had gone to the polls who were entitled to another 1,200,000 ballots would have been cast.

It may be argued that the ultimate result would probably not be far different if 100 per cent instead of 60 per cent of the voters did their duty. But at least a heightened public emphases upon the importance of voting may be utilized as a handy means of rebuking the nonvoter who always knows what's wrong with everything.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

NEGRO HOLD POWER BALANCE IN 13 STATES

Journal 5-23-32

Washington, May 20—That the Negro vote holds the balance of power in 13 states and will come into its own this fall, were statements made yesterday (Sunday) afternoon in an address in the Washington Auditorium by Walter White, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, addressing the closing meeting of the Association's 23rd Annual Conference.

Mr. White said the Negro vote was increasingly militant and independent and that Negro voters were no longer being "taken in by the blandishments and lies of professional politicians, white or black."

"I predict a greater independence of Negro voters in 1932 than has ever been known," said Mr. White. "This militant independent vote holds the balance of power in 13 states with a total electoral vote of 187. In this year of unemployment, depression and revolt, the Negro vote will play a potent role in additional states with a total electoral vote of 62.

"The Negro vote, I predict, will come into its own this year. Political parties, if they are wise, will realize this. The old practice of handing out a few dollars to a group of discredited and powerless white and Negro politicians is futile.

Concerned With Relief Meaures

"Negroes are concerned less with benefit affecting bought politicians than with unemployment relief, old age insurance, the ending of disfranchisement, the abolition of lynching, and other measures consonant with a changing national and world order.

"I see a new day in the Negro's pushing back his horizon to envision a new world economic order. He is understanding more and more that the inequalities which have made possible the concentration of enormous wealth in the hands of a few while the vast majority of the inhabitants of this world are on the ragged edge of starvation, has many of its roots in the exploitation of black and brown and yellow people, in Africa, India, the Far East, the Carribbean and the United States.

Hoover and Roosevelt

"Neither of the likely candidates of the major political parties stirs his blood. Against a meager record of some major abuses corrected in Haiti, the sending of an intelligent governor to the Virgin Islands and a Negro sociologist on the commission to Liberia, there are the following factors in the Administration's record to stir the Negro's resentment: President Hoover's dealings with the lily-white Republicans in the South; his refusal to consider appointment of Negroes to public office; his nomination of Judge John J. Parker to the U. S. Supreme Court; his insult to the people of the Virgin Islands; the War Departments jim crowing of colored Gold Star mothers; the general ignoring of issues like lynching and disfranchisement and the great suffering of Negroes from unemployment and other ills of the depression.

"As for Governor Franklin Roosevelt, Negroes remember his boast that he wrote the Constitution of Haiti when without real justification that black republic was invaded and seized and governed by American Marines serving American financial powers. And Negroes are suspicious in the extreme of Governor Roosevelt's overtures to the bourbon South.

"Negro voters will of course be the White House. But they will be interested in the next occupant of much more interested in helping to elect an intelligent and liberal Senate and House, and State, county and city officials who show willingness to include the Negro's interest and welfare in their conideration of the needs of all citizens.

Comments on Massie Case

"American Negroes clearly recognize the abysmal break-down of justice and standards of moral in the notorious Massie case. This case has riddled one of the proudest boasts of the Anglo-Saxon, that he stands by an even-handed system of law and justice.

"Members of Congress have not scrupled to join in the petitions and clamors for a full pardon in behalf of four admitted and convicted lynchers who murdered a man in cowardly and cold blood. Certainly the specious plea of white men of white justice exhibited in the Massie case is not calculated to inspire respect for white America in Negroes and radicals have come to their defense, while the vast majority of white Americans are indifferent to their fate, even as they were indignant over the Massie case. No clearer example could be found of racial and national hypocrisy than the comparison of these two cases. They are a perfect example of the moral morass so far as race is concerned into which America has plunged itself."

Scottsboro Cases

Down in Alabama nine Negro boys are in jail, seven of them sentenced to die for a crime of which their innocence is clear and grave doubt as to their guilt. Only [illegible]

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Hoover and Roosevelt

"Neither of the likely candidates of the major political parties stirs his blood. Against a meager record of some major abuses corrected in Haiti, the sending of an intelligent governor to the Virgin Islands and a Negro sociologist on the commission to Liberia, there are the following factors in the Administration's record to stir the Negro's resentment: President Hoover's dealings with the lily-white Republicans in the South; his refusal to consider appointment of Negroes to public office; his nomination of Judge John J. Parker to the U. S. Supreme Court; his insult to the people of the Virgin Islands; the War Departments jim crowing of colored Gold Star mothers; the general ignoring of issues like lynching and disfranchisement and the great suffering of Negroes from unemployment and other ills of the depression.

"As for Governor Franklin Roosevelt, Negroes remember his boast that he wrote the Constitution of Haiti when without real justification that black republic was invaded and seized and governed by American Marines serving American financial powers. And Negroes are suspicious in the extreme of Governor Roosevelt's overtures to the bourbon South.

"Negro voters will of course be in the White House. But they will be much more interested in helping to elect an intelligent and liberal Senate and House, and State, county and city officials who show willingness to include the Negro's interest and welfare in their conideration of the needs of all citizens.

Comments on Massie Case

"American Negroes clearly recognize the abysmal break-down of justice and standards of moral in the notorious Massie case. This case has riddled one of the boasts of the Anglo-Saxon, that he stands by an even-handed system of law and justice.

"Members of Congress have scrupled to join in the petitions and clamors for a full pardon in behalf of four admitted and convicted lynchers who murdered a man in cowardly cold blood. Certainly the special defense, while the vast majority of white Americans are indifferent to their fate, even as they are indignant over the Massie case. No clearer example could be found of racial and national hypocrisy than the comparison of these two cases. They are a perfect example of the morass so far as race is concerned into which America has plunged itself."

Scottsboro Cases

Down in Alabama nine Negro boys are in jail, seven of them sentenced to die for a crime of which their guilt. Only [illegible] grave doubt as to their guilt.

Political - 1932

Suffrage

Which Way Will You Vote At This Fall's Election?

By Dr. CARTER G. WOODSON

Director of the Association for the

Yesterday News 9-4-32

"WHICH way will you vote this fall?" I inquired of a prominent Negro.

New York

"I am going to vote a very much scratched ticket," said he. "I shall be sure to vote for all Negro candidates regardless of party, and then I shall pick among the candidates of the other parties. I know many Negroes who will do likewise."

Carter G. Woodson.

This may be poor politics, but it indicates that Negroes are becoming independent voters. Many of the race, however, still stake too much on politics, but most of us are learning that there are no real friends in that sphere. You get consideration to the extent you can make yourself felt by the machine, but as a minority group you never count for anything except by serving as the balance of power.

The only thing that Negroes can achieve in this campaign is to demonstrate that they have learned to use the ballot intelligently—in voting on issues rather than on worn-out traditions. So far as the two major parties are concerned the Negro cannot expect any benefit from either. These parties are not trying to help humanity; they are merely using humanity as a means to selfish ends.

A political party is an agency outside of the government trying to get control of it. A party may procla[illegible] some principle as its platform, but a platform is something to get in on, not to stand on. Negroes with insanely sanguine expectations become buoyant every four years, hoping to better their condition by electing a Republican President. They have elected a number of them and the Negro has continued to descend the ladder in politics.

A few Negroes may be elected today here and there by either party in the North. In the South, however, the Negroes as a rule cannot attain anything elective or appointive except when they control state conventions and thus have the opportunity to sell their delegations to candidates before national conventions. As a result of the desire for cleaner politics and the efforts of the "lily white" element, the Negroes in recent years have been losing these opportunities; and the press of the race generally refers to it as a calamity.

It would be most fortunate, however, for the best citizens of both races in the South to rise up and drive out of power both the Negro faction and that of the "lily whites." The one is as bad as the other, and both are a disgrace to the South. The venal "lily white" element is certainly no credit to the desirable whites in the South; and surely the Negroes cannot feel that their cause is advanced by these Negro delegates who go over to almost any candidate for about $1,000 apiece and figure on selling patronage if their candidate succeeds in being elected. If our participation in politics is to be restricted to this, we would be better off not to have anything to do with it at all.

It is unfortunate that the Negro's approach to politics has been unwise. He has not usually insisted upon proper recognition and equal treatment. He has too often been content to receive a bribe to sway the unenlightened members of the race. The most influential Negro is picked out and, being easily flattered with some nominal consideration, he goes forth to swing into line those who have had some thought of independent action. In this way the Republican party has always been able to treat Negroes with the utmost contempt and at the same time never worry about getting their votes.

At present active Negro politicians are jumping over one another to see who can get the largest allowance for a Jim-Crow office or for making speeches to misguided Negroes. Words have been exchanged, feeling has been manifested here and there, but nobody has received any more than the usual political dole. If this party or any other party actually desired the support of the Negro, the management would incorporate into itself outstanding Negroes regardless of color, and these would sit in inner councils as a part of the directing force of the party.

Neither candidate of the major parties has ever had other than a contemptuous attitude toward the Negro. Herbert Hoover has studiously dodged the Negro and his complaints. Franklin D. Roosevelt expressed his appreciation of the race when he, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, made his contribution to the present undoing of Haiti.

A few Negroes will join with others in trying to retire Hoover because of the empty dinner pail, but he is no more responsible for that than thousands of others who have helped to bring on the depression by war, speculation, false standards and extravagance. Many thirsty Negroes will vote with others to enthrone Roosevelt and liquor, but the legalization of liquor will merely give the country another opportunity to grow worse than it is. With the restoration of the liquor traffic the country will not automatically return to what it was before the upheaval of the World War.

The people of today have not the restraint which they had at that time. Since then we have practically destroyed the home through birth control and the sanction of vice in women; we have lost respect for law and order; and we have about eliminated the last vestige of the Christian religion.

Voting for Hoover or Roosevelt will not remedy these things. They are not working for humanity; they are working for office. On the tickets of these various parties, however, there are candidates of good intentions and good repute—men who rise higher than their party. Sensible citizens will vote for these, and the extent to which they will do so will hasten the day when men will not work for party machines but will put humanity above all such affiliations. By taking the lead in this the Negro has the chance to show himself a most exemplary citizen.

General

General Reasons Why the Negro Should Split Vote

Yesterday News

By KELLY MILLER

"WHY the Negro should divide his vote" is too broad a topic to be treated in a single release. I shall divide it into three parts and devote a release to each of the following divisions:

9-4-32

New York

I. Why the Negro should divide his vote on general principles.

II. Why he should divide his vote nationally.

III. Why he should divide his vote locally.

Kelly Miller.

In the first division we limit our treatment primarily to the two principal parties which have dominated our political life since the Negro became a political factor. This is without prejudice to the various minor parties which spring up and die from time to time, such as the Socialists, the Laborites, the Prohibitionists and the like.

I expressly exclude the Communists from the category. Although these latter-day radicals make a most flattering appeal to the Negro's pride and vanity, yet, since they do not conform to our received and accepted political thought, I rule them outside of the pale of the present discourse. To the Negro, in his present helpless condition, indeed, the Constitution is the ship; all else is the sea.

A one-sided group, in a many-sided civilization, is at a serious disadvantage. It would be unfortunate indeed if all Negroes belonged to the same political party, the same religious denomination, the same occupation, or lived in the same locality, so that their color would be a ready index to their politics, religion, calling, place of residence. Other minority groups of our cosmopolitan population are fortunate in that they escape these restrictions and are distributed among the general population, without regard to such lines of distinction.

No other minority group allies itself permanently with any one political party. All self-understanding minorities will use their franchise to secure their withheld rights and privileges. These cannot be secured and miantained by one party alliance. Unweanable devotion to any one party leads that party to assume an arrogant attitude and to regard the unyielding attachment as due to weakness and to treat the attache with contempt and disdain. This has certainly been the experience of the Negro and the Republican party.

Politicians value most those voters whom they stand in constant fear of losing, and pay least attention to those whose votes they carry around in their vest pocket.

The Woman Suffragists, the Laborites, the Prohibitionists and the Anti-Prohibitionists never pin their permanent faith or hope in one party. The Catholic and the Jew would consider it an outrage if any politician appealed to them to vote the Republican or Democratic ticket on the score of race or religion. The two great parties are more or less so evenly balanced that, under normal circumstances, they go up and down like boys playing at seesaw. Woe be to the Negro if he gains the everlasting despite of the victorious party by never caesing opposition and antagonism. Make friends with both sides with votes, so that when one fails the other will receive you in its habitation. This policy certainly has the approval of Scriptural advice.

In the beginning the Republican party espoused the helpless Negro's cause. It freed him, made him a citizen and gave him the ballot. This beneficence entailed a heavy debt of gratitude.

The best friends make the bitterest enemies. The best part of the Republican party to which the Negro owes a debt of gratitude is under the ground. There is a far cry from the party of Grant and Sumner and Stevens to the party of Coolidge and Hoover. Dr. John R. Hawkins told us four years ago that Herbert Hoover was to the Negro a second Abraham Lincoln. If I were rich enough I would offer him a thousand dollars to repeat today that statement before any audience of Negroes in America.

We must now face the living contingent of the Republican as of its Democratic rival which is above ground. We are not dealing with the historic Republican nor with the historic Democratic party. The choice is between Herbert Hoover and Franklin Roosevelt. Historic friendships and animosities are buried with those who cherished them. The wisdom of a divided vote seems to me so apparent that none but a Republican by appetite would dare to dispute it, and no one above the mental average of the moron would engage to refute it.

OUR POLITICAL IMPORTANCE

THE Negro vote will be the vital factor in this election. The gain in the popularity of the Democratic party and Governor Roosevelt, its dynamic and intelligent standard bearer, just about equalizes the strength of the two major parties.

Ready to tip the scales in either direction are nearly two million Negro votes. This is most significant and something of which political leaders and their general staffs should not lose sight. Whichever way the bulk of Negroes vote, in that direction will be victory.

The strategic importance of these black ballots is graphically revealed in the following compilation:

State	Electoral Vote	Plurality 1928	Potential Negro Vote 1932
Tennessee	12	28,000	286,800
Texas	20	26,000	510,000
New York	47	104,000	247,800
Kentucky	13	177,000	135,600
Maryland	8	67,000	166,600
Massachusetts	18	17,000	31,200
Missouri	18	175,000	133,800
Ohio	24	225,000	185,400
North Carolina	12	61,914	456,800
Virginia	12	24,000	390,000

There are many other States in which the Negro vote is very large, but owing to the overwhelming strength of either the Republican or Democratic party therein, it does not happen to be such a decisive factor. Such States as Indiana, New Jersey, Kansas, Connecticut, Rhode Island, California and Pennsylvania.

Nevertheless in an election such as the forthcoming one, when the strength of the two parties is so evenly divided, even a few thousand or perhaps a few hundred Negro ballots may decide who is to be the next occupant of the White House.

In the recent gubernatorial primaries in Texas, Mrs. Miriam (Ma) Ferguson won over Governor Sterling by a paltry four thousand votes, and although the majority of potential Negro voters in the Lone Star State are no more than potential, the few thousands that did cast their ballots in the Democratic primaries gave Mrs. Ferguson the victory.

With the importance of the Negro vote so patent, it behooves colored citizens to act accordingly and demand a square deal from the politicians for their support. We need more jobs, more playgrounds, less color discrimination in the U. S. Civil Service, the enforcement of the 14th and 15th Amendments and the abolition of jim crowism in government service.

Any candidates or political parties that will actually pledge themselves to do these things, unequivocally and unfalteringly, are deserving of and should get the Negro vote. And without the Negro vote this year, a political party is sunk.

APPEALING TO NEGRO V[illegible]

For the first time in histor[illegible] the Democrats are making an organized appeal to Negro voters to support their national ticket. They have a large committee for this purpose on which two Georgians are members. This party is also acknowledging the potency of the Negro press by its releases for publication. It will wage a vigorous fight in the close states for those votes. Unless sentiment changes considerably, a larger per cent. of voters will lean that way than ever, all because of the attitude of those now in control of the Republican party. Even ardent party adherents who desire to remain regular, will forget that there is an election day rather than support either party.

Chattanooga, Tenn
TIMES

SEP 4 1932

RESTRICTED FRANCHISE.

Extension of the franchise in this country has gone forward until not much more extension would be possible without lowering the age limit of voters. An English Tory once said that every time Great Britain had extended the franchise it had sown a crop of thistles, and very likely there are many Americans who look upon the largely unrestricted franchise in the United States with disfavor.

At any rate, various restricting conditions continue to be thrown around voting. In at least one State, unless the law has been changed in recent years, one has to be a freeholder to vote in a bond election. In various Southern States educational qualifications are required. Also, there are residence and poll-tax requirements. And efforts, subsequently held unconstitutional have been made to draw the line against Negroes in Democratic primaries.

Now an old Maine statute barring any one who has received assistance from a municipality within three months of an election from voting has been unearthed. The chairman of the Lewiston Registration Board has summoned more than 500 persons receiving city aid to appear and show cause why their names should not be stricken from the voting lists.

Contending that the law "was never intended to cover such a condition as now exists," but "to cover cases of professional pauperism," the Lewiston Corporation Counsel has telegraphed President Hoover, asking him to prevent nation-wide disfranchisement on a similar basis. Thus an interesting question has been raised and an important controversy may have been started.

It is a long step from the property qualification for voting which once widely obtained, to voting by individuals who are receiving governmental aid. Many of the latter may easily become the followers and supporters of demagogues, and in a land of demagogues, where the lesson of the bonus is known, possible governmental consequences of voting on the part of those who depend upon the bounty of the public treasury should not be difficult to imagine.

Political - 1932

Suffrage.

The Outlawed

Ratification of the constitutional amendment which would permit any citizen, otherwise qualified, to register and vote on payment of poll tax alone will go far toward solving one of the major problems with which the various counties of the state have been confronted during the depression when thousands of good men and good women were disfranchised because they could not pay their taxes.

Telegraph Macon Ga. 8/28/32

The law would appear to be entirely clear in its requirement that every qualified voter must have paid all taxes he has had an opportunity to pay six months before the regular election.

An important measure of reform, however, would be to follow the Alabama law and hold all primaries on the same day, as far as possible, and on a day which would be absolutely fixed and certain.

The muddle in which we find ourselves today is illustrated by the fact that the board of registrars in Washington county has stricken from the voters' list all taxpayers who are delinquent for years previous to 1931 but left on the list those who were delinquent only for 1931.

Clearly, if they were delinquent, they had no more right to vote because they were behind for one year than if they were behind for 10 years. On the other hand, to strike all delinquents from the voters' list would reduce it from 3,000 names to approximately 1,000 names.

Unless the registrars in every county absolutely track the law there will be great disparity and unfairness in the relative voting strength of various counties.

Commenting on the fact that the Terrell county registrars have absolutely obeyed the law, the Dawson News draws a comparison between conditions in Georgia and those in Kentucky where it is not necessary to pay property taxes in order to register. The comparative figures are taken from the vote in the 1928 presidential election.

Kentucky has a population of 2,614,589 and cast a total of 904,264 votes.

Georgia, with a population of 2,908,506, cast a total of 193,288 votes.

Georgia's population in excess of that of Kentucky is 293,914.

Kentucky's vote in excess of that of Georgia was 746,976.

It is estimated that only 150,000 people in Georgia will be qualified to vote in the state primary to be held Sept. 14, because of the law disqualifying all citizens who have not paid their taxes and registered as the law requires.

Georgia, with a population of 2,908,506 would ordinarily cast a vote of about 300,000. This is based on the conservative estimate of one voter to every 10 persons. From this figure we gather that half the people in Georgia who normally would vote are to be disfranchised in the coming primary because of the failure to pay taxes in time. And yet many of the most important issues of recent years will have to be settled in September.

It is shown that one-third of the total population of Kentucky voted in the election of 1928, while only one-fifteenth of Georgia's total population will vote next month.

Georgia and Mississippi, according to the information before us, are the only states in the Union that have a law disqualifying those who do not pay their taxes on time. This law, which is regarded by many as a heritage, "from medieval times", will be thrown out by the voters in the election to be held in November, if they do their duty.

Many amendments to the constitution will come before the people of Georgia for ratification in November, but from the foregoing facts, even if we had no other evidence before us, it is obvious that this is one of the most important changes that could be made in the organic law.

Junior Chamber Of Commerce Asked To Include Negro

9-26-32

Los Angeles Evening Herald

New York.—The Junior Chamber of Commerce of the United States has been asked by the N. A. A. C. P. to include Negro voters in its campaign to get out 50 million votes in the fall election.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was asked by the Junior Chamber of Commerce to co-operate with it in urging American citizens to use their ballots. The Association replied that its job is one of getting opportunity for Negroes to vote in the states where they are disfranchised and seeing to it that they are granted their full citizenship rights in other states of the union.

In its letter the Junior Chamber of Commerce says: "To every American, we feel, the high purpose of this project—the widest exercise of the right to vote by every qualified voter—will be self-evident. Every American should be impressed that casting his ballot is not a mere privilege but his duty."

The N. A. A. C. P. was asked to issue a proclamation which would "help muster the greatest vote in our country's history."

Walter White, secretary of the Association, replying to the communication, expressed the hope "that the Junior Chamber of Commerce will include in its campaign efforts to see that all American citizens are granted the right of franchise under the constitution." "The aim of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People" Mr. White stated, "is not to induce Negroes to vote but to force election officials to permit Negroes to exercise the right of franchise. We suggest that the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce work also to that end in its efforts to get 50,000,000 people to vote in the November election."

Asks Jr. Chamber Commerce To "Pep Up" Negro Voters

Journal and Guide Norfolk Va. 9-3-32

NEW YORK—The Junior Chamber of Commerce of the United States has been asked by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to include Negro voters in its campaign to get out 50 million votes in the fall election.

When the Association was asked by the Junior Chamber of Commerce to cooperate with it in urging American citizens to use their ballots it replied that its job is one of getting opportunity for Negroes to vote in the states where they are disfranchised and seeing to it that they are granted their full citizenship rights in other states of the union.

NEGRO DEMOS HOLD MEETING

East Tennessee News

KNOKESVILLE, Va.—(CNS)—The Progressive Democratic League of Washington under the leadership of Mack D. Rowe, district organizer of the National Colored Democratic Association held a large mass meeting here last Saturday. Theodore Botts, president of the Progressive Democratic League, Edward T. Taylor of Bowling Green, Ky., and Monroe L. Plant of New York, were among the speakers. Plans for the forming of a Negro Roosevelt Garner Club here were met with enthusiastic approval by the audience.

PETERSBURG, VA.
PROGRESS-INDEX

NOV 22 1932

The Negro Vote

NEGROES IN virtually all parts of the country broke away from their traditional allegiance to the republican party and voted for democratic candidates in the recent campaign according to a statement issued by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, following a survey. This was true in all save the border States and in Delaware. In these the Negroes stood by their old party affiliations. The statement is made by P. B. Young, editor of the Norfolk *Journal & Guide*, a well-known colored weekly, that 40 per cent. of the Negro voters in Virginia voted for Governor Roosevelt. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People sent out a questionnaire for the purpose of ascertaining how Negro voters voted this year and the reasons therefor. From replies to the questionnaire, the following reasons for the drift were compiled:

> General economic conditions and depression; "lily-white" policy of the Hoover administration and especially the nomination of Judge John J. Parker to the United States Supreme Court; "Jim Crowing" of colored goldstar mothers on the pilgrimage to grave in France; distribution of Negro regiments in the army to service detachments; failure to appoint Negroes in Federal office, and general indifference of the Hoover administration to the Negro.

The Negro always has had it in his power to solve the problem growing out of his enfranchisement. For generations the Negro voter inevitably and invariably voted the republican ticket. Nothing could wean or alienate him from that party. The consequence was that in the Southern States determined and successful efforts were made to eliminate the colored man from politics. Another consequence was that in States outside the South democrats when in power ignored the Negro, knowing that he could not be won to vote democratic, while republicans when they held the reins of government ignored him because they knew nothing could drive him to vote the democratic ticket. It is our belief that when the Negroes begin consistently to vote independently and to divide politically as white voters divide, white democratic opposition to their participation in politics will tend to disappear.

Who Leads the Struggle for Fights of the Negro Masses?

Daily Worker 9-26-32 New York, N.Y.

Four Million Negroes of South Are Now Prevented from Voting

Shows Need of Struggle for Equal Rights

By ELIZABETH LAWSON.

NOTE:—In a previous article the writer showed how four million Negroes in the South are deprived of the vote, by every method from "grandfather" clauses and fake literacy tests to sheer terror. In the present article, the question is raised: To whom can the Negroes look for leadership in their struggle to gain the franchise? What is the duty of the Communist Party in this fight?

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FOUR MILLION Negroes of the South are today disfranchised. The struggle for the elementary democratic right of the franchise becomes today one of the most important fronts in the struggle for Negro rights. To whom can the Negroes look for leadership in this struggle?

Obviously, the Democratic Party of the south is in the forefront of the fight **against** the Negroes' right to vote. But those followers of the Democratic Party lie, who tell the Negroes that there is any difference in this respect between the democrats of the South and the Democratic Party as a whole. The recent national convention of the Democratic Party rejected a proferred plank against lily-white democratic primaries. The same convention refused to abolish the two-thirds rule, thus continuing and approving the leadership of the South within the Party's ranks.

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THE REPUBLICAN PARTY in the South has made no effort to gain the ballot for the Negroes. On the contrary, the Southern Republicans have been at considerable pains to prove themselves more lily-white than the democrats. To this end, the Republican Party in Southern states "cleaned out" Negro committeemen. At its national convention, it unseated many Southern Negro delegates.

The collusion between the republicans and democrats in the disfranchisement of the Negroes, is shown with striking force by an incident only a few days old. In Houston, Texas, democratic committeemen and the democrats as a whole barred hundreds of thousands of Negro voters from the primaries. And when these Negroes appealed to the republican U. S. District Attorney, Henry Holden, for redress, he formally declined to prosecute the democratic election judges for violation of the federal code regulating suffrage rights in congressional elections.

WHERE DOES THE S. P. STAND?

Nor is there any help or leadership in this struggle from the Socialist Party. Have not their own candidates declared against the suffrage for Southern Negroes? Let me cite two quotations:

Said Heywood Broun, leading socialist: **"If I were a candidate for high executive office, or judiciary office, I would say, even without being concerned, that I would not now sanction the efforts to enforce the 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution."**

Said A. F. von Blon, socialist candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Texas in 1930: **"The South will not for at least 50 years tolerate voting for a colored man."**

And the courts? The N. A. A. C.P. and other organizations of this type have made much of recent decision of the U S. Supreme Court voiding the Texas white-primary law. But what the court actually did was to point out to the bosses of Texas a better method of disfranchisement. Said the Supreme Court: "Whatever inherent power a state political party has to determine the content of its membership, resides in the state convention." And the democratic state convention in Texas, quick to take the hint, passed a resolution barring all but "white citizens" from its primaries.

• • •

THUS the line-up is complete. The Democratic Party disfranchises the Negroes in its primaries (which, in the South, are virtually the elections.) The Republican federal officials whitewash this disfranchisement, and the socialists condone it on the ground that the time is not "ripe" to make a fight on this question. And the courts take a hand only to point out to the democrats how to disfranchise in such a way that their actions will stand the tests of legality.

The conclusion is clear. **Only the Communist Party and the revolutionary mass organizations will fight for the elementary democratic rights of the Negroes.** And more clearly than ever is shown the correctness of the Communist slogan: **"The right of self-determination for the Black Belt."** How futile is all talk of equality in this section, without the right of self-determination, is shown by the fact that the white rulers of this territory have torn from the Negroes even that elementary right granted to white workers—the righ of the ballot.

SOME OBJECTIONS CONSIDERED.

Thus the struggle for the right of the Negroes to vote is one of the most important struggles that the Communist Party must lead. But here there will be objections from those who underestimate the struggle for elementary democratic rights as part of the struggle of the workers against the capitalist offensive.

These say: "We cannot fight for the Negro's right to vote in general. Most of them, if enfranchised, would vote for the republicans or the democrats. We can fight only for the right of the Negro **workers** to vote for the **Communist ticket.** We must be very careful **not to raise legalistic illusions."**

This tendency to underestimate the importance of the fight for elementary rights is, unfortunately, all too common in our Party. Some months ago, a comrade in the South objected to the slogan: "For the right of the Negroes to serve on juries." on very similar grounds: "We cannot fight for the right of Negroes to serve on juries. We can fight only for their right to serve on juries in particular cases, as Scottsboro, etc. We cannot interest ourselves in this as a general democratic right, for in doing so we would be raising legalistic illusions."

• • •

SUCH an attitude is highly incorrect. The struggle for the franchise for the Negroes — and for his other democratic rights — is part of the struggle "for equal right for Negroes"; it is likewise part and parcel of the struggle "against capitalist terror and against all forms of suppression of the political rights of the workers," The determination of the white bosses and landlords of the south to keep the Negroes disfranchised, is part of the efforts of these bosses and landlords to keep the white workers separated from the Negroes, to beat the Negroes down, and with them the whole working class. To the objection that to raise such demands would be to create legalistic illusions, we must answer:

TWO METHODS.

Any immediate demand, such as the right of the franchise, may be raised and fought for in a revolutionary manner, or it may be raised (and therefore betrayed) in a reformist manner. An example of the reformist method of raising immediate demands is the action of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on this very question of the franchise. The N. A. A. C. P. raises the question in the courtroom only; there it raises it in such a way as to absolve the courts and the government from their responsibility in this theft of the Negroes' right to vote It wants to whitewash the courts. It warns the Negroes against mass action and mass protest on this question. It promotes the belief that by means of the ballot, once gained, all rights and freedom may be achieved. Thus it betrays the struggle, and, by taking up the question actually sets the Negro masses back in their fight for the franchise.

Similarly with the question of another democratic right, the right of the Negroes to sit on juries. Here again, the N.A.A.C.P. betrays the struggle. Unfortunately, some of our own comrades fall into opportunist legalistic ways of looking at this question. Thus a leading comrade in Baltimore allowed a statement to be made in his name, to the effect that 'Now that we have won the right to have juries in Euel Lee's (Orphan Jones) case, he can get a fair trial.

• • •

WE must be very clear on this question. **The Communist Party will fight for all democratic rights** of the Negro masses—and for the workers as a whole. It will fight for the Negroes' right to vote, for their right to sit on juries, for their right to assemble. It will fight not only for the right of the Negroes to vote the Communist ticket, but for the right of the Negroes to **vote.**

But in the very process of struggle, the Communist Party and the revolutionary mass organizations will, if they work in the proper revolutionary manner, **destroy** legalistic and parliamentary illusions. We will expose the role of the courts and of the state and federal governments in the disfranchisement of the Negroes. We will expose the treachery of the reformists on this question. We will show clearly the limitations of the ballot in the struggle for food and freedom. We will utilize this struggle to further our demand for self-determination in the black belt. United mass action of Negroes and white workers—action in which the white workers must be in the forefront,—mass pressure, mass protest, defense corps of white workers to protect Negroes in their right to vote—these are the only methods by which the Negroes can win the right of the franchise.

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Suffrage

General.

ROANOKE, VA.
TIMES

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NOV 30 1932

THE NEGRO VOTE.

Perhaps no aspect of the recent election is giving the Republican party leaders more genuine concern in retrospect than the tendency exhibited by the Negro vote to draw away from its traditional G. O. P. moorings. The fact that States which have been Republican for decades went Democratic does not alarm them nearly so much as the fact that the Negro vote, which has been overwhelmingly and almost unanimously Republican for more than half a century, was badly split for the first time in political history.

How seriously disturbing this is to Republican eyes can be seen when it is stated that the Negro vote is large enough to justify Negro political leaders in claiming a balance of power in a number of large and influential States, including New York, Illinois, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Missouri West Virginia, Indiana and Ohio.

The apparent elimination of the Republican "edge" in certain of the larger Northern States is accepted as an indication of the existence of a significantly larger proportion of doubtful States hereafter. With the Negro vote divided more evenly between the two parties, the Republican task of winning back such hitherto normally Republican States as went for Roosevelt will be just that much harder.

Reports to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People indicate that Roosevelt received something approaching an even break in the Negro vote. Samples of the report include the following:

Estimates that Negroes of Indianapolis and Indiana voted approximately on a 50-50 basis ....Desertion to the Democrats of an estimated 25 per cent of the hitherto Negro Republican vote in Philadelphia....Three largely Negro precincts in a Kansas City ward gave Roosevelt 1050 votes and Hoover 388....Estimate that 40 per cent of 6000 Negroes voting in Virginia went for Roosevelt....Almost a 50-50 vote in the chief Negro ward of Pittsburgh....Large increase in Democratic Negro vote in Ohio.... Negro vote held in line by Republicans in some border States.

A consensus of the result compiled by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People assigns general economic conditions as the chief reason for the Negro's "political emancipation." For those desiring more specific reasons for the action of the Negro voter in turning his back on the Hoover Administration the following may be cited:

"'Lily-white' policy of the Hoover Administration, and especially the nomination of Judge John J. Parker to the U. S. Supreme Court; Jim-Crowing of colored Gold Star mothers on the pilgrimage to graves in France; distribution of the Negro regiments in the army to service detachments; failure to appoint Negroes to public office; general indifference of the Hoover Administration to the Negro."

MACON, GA.
TELEGRAPH

NOV 30 1932

The South's Vote

The Baltimore Sun finds, in a study of the South's popular vote in the recent election that although there was a small recession from the high-water mark of 1928, when almost everybody who had paid his taxes went to the polls, the vote of every state in the South, except Texas, exceeded that of 1924, which was the previous high vote. In a few states—Georgia, Louisiana and South Carolina—the vote was higher than it was four years ago. The high vote for Roosevelt in Georgia may be accounted for on the ground that the state desired to do him honor with a record vote, but the same explanation does not answer for the vote of Louisiana and South Carolina.

At any rate, The Sun is encouraged over the showing in the South. It says:

> Whether this signifies that the South is relaxing the rigorous restrictions which once barred all Negroes from the polls or whether it results merely from a broader political interest among the white voters it is impossible to say. In either case, it would be safe to infer that the Southern states are taking their general election with better spirit. This change, like the breaking of the long taboo against placing Southern candidates on a national party ticket, is a political gain for the South and also for the nation. Such a revival of interest in the South is specially to be welcomed, not only because of that region's long somnolence but also because of the peculiar genius which its citizens once displayed in the affairs of government.

The Telegraph rejoices along with The Sun over the increase in Southern voting. From time to time, efforts have been made to change the basis of electoral votes so that they would be apportioned upon the number of votes cast. It is not likely that any such thing will be done, but such bills have been aimed always at the South because it did bar the Negroes rather effectively and because so small a percentage of eligible white persons took the trouble to vote. Since we lost control of the government we have been peculiarly indifferent to its course. The increase in voting strength could augur nothing better than a revival of the interest that once produced the national leaders. That is another good argument for two parties down here.

Political-1932

General

Suffrage

Independent Voting

As we said several weeks ago, expediency should teach the Negro that he should be more interested in his attitude towards parties rather than in the age old discussion of the attitude of political parties toward us.

The political philosophy of present day leadership must be scrap-heap. This leadership has led the Negro on and on while it pointed backward instead of forward. This writer had for many years been a disciple of this sort of doctrine, but during the past four years of Hoover insult we have been shocked into our senses.

In this year of our Lord 1932, the Negro stands politically impotent. The Democratic party seeks to destroy forever our ballot rights, while the Republican party, operating on the asumption that we belong to them, refuses to lift a hand in the defense of black citizenship, while in the open, it courts the very party or group against which we when we vote the Republican ticket, assume we vote.

President Hoover has spent the past three and one-half years trying to disrupt the Negro's political organization in the South. What is it that Democrats could do worse than this? He has sought his level best to put Perry Howard in the penitentiary for no other reason than the fact that Howard is Republican National Committeeman from Mississippi. Hoover sent Mable Willebrandt down into Mississippi and the full strength of the judicial branch of government was thrown into the attempt to commit a crime which would pamper and pet the lily-white elements in the South.

It is a terrible thing to be wounded in the house of your friend. Looking at Hoover from this angle, his lily-white tactics are far more reprehensible than the methods used by Democrats in the white primary. Lily-whiteism is Jim Crowism. The attitude of the Republican party under Hover in Georgia, Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana and North Carolina ought be sufficient to shock every sane Negro into his senses, and make him forget forever and a day all of the noble traditions of the Republican party that carry us back to the days of Lincoln, Grant, Henry Cabot Lodge and Roosevelt.

Now the core of all of our trouble rests in the fact that we have been too loyal to the Republican party. We have allowed our emotional selves to dominate our rationality. This writer has been ultra-extreme in this sort of reasoning, and we take full responsibility for what we have done in that direction. Loyalty and devotion to our friends can be carried to silly and harmful extremes. It is upon such a precipice that the Negro now stands.

The attitude of the Republican party is likened to the man who runs a general store in a small town. He has the only store in town. The people who live in the community cannot buy anywhere else; so, because of his monopoly, the storekeeper becomes arrogant and haughty. If a customer comes in he remains in his seat while he inquires what the customer wants, and he is likely to tell the customer to get the goods off the shelf and then bring the money to him. Needless to say, the people pay for his goods far more than they should pay.

But another merchant comes to town. He opens a store across the street. He posts bargains at his window and stands at his door smiling and bowing to the crowd passing by. The days of selfish monopoly are gone in that town. The moment the new merchant opens his doors and the man across the street sees the people going in, a great change comes over him. Competition starts, and all to the benefit of the customer. There's not sitting down and displaying indifference in the old store. Everybody is busy over there trying to present a bargain to the vanishing customer which will be more inviting than that which is offered across the street.

Just as money is legal tender to be accepted in exchange for store commodities, so also should our votes be considered as legal tender for our rights and opportunities. In other words, we should give a political party our ballot based solely upon what that party promises in concrete terms to do for us, and then when swept into power actually converts those promises into reality.

"G. O. P."—We understand that the traditional meaning of these letters is "Grand Old Party." To the Negro they should have a special meaning, such as "Good On Promises," and promises never kept.

A fine sample of party duplicity was exposed in Logan county, Oklahoma, sometime ago when the Republican organization voted during the primary for John F. Anderson, Negro, in such large numbers that he received the party nomination. The whites in the organization were afraid not to vote for Anderson in the primary because they knew that the normal black vote would nominate him and that to vote against him then would expose their hands in the white precincts. Almost to a man these white Republicans voted against John F. Anderson, and for his Democratic oppenent in the general election. Needless to say, the white Republican vote defeated Anderson.

On the other hand, down in Tulsa county white Democrats have been joining hands with Negroes who voted with them and elected several Negro justices of the peace. The Tulsa picture, in this instance, operates to expose the view about which the Black Dispatch is interested. It shows that the Democrats of this state will accord the Negro the right to vote and hold office, if the Negro will have the common judgment and levelheaded sense to vote with the majority party.

As we said sometime ago, every man and woman in this Republic has two characters of citizenship; namely, his state citizenship, and his United States citizenship. Too much is wrapped up in state citizenship for the Negro to continue to overlook this authority and control in our government. The forefathers who wrote the American Constitution, delegated and vested in state government supreme authority in determining qualifications for voting. Starting from this primary pivot almost the entire gamut of citizenship is under the control of the various state governments which includes personal safety, the right to marry, travel, taxation, etc.

The Federal government backs away from almost every one of these issues when they are raised. It is only at great cost and with the use of much powerful influence that the Negro can get the Federal government to take cognizance of any question over which state governments claims jurisdiction.

Up in Beckham County, Oklahoma, two years ago, the white farmers in that section drove perhaps a hundred Negro farmers from their crops and homes. They were herded out of the section like cattle with threats of mob violence hurled at them.

The Federal government stepped in and arrested a score of the leaders in this disgraceful nightriding affair, only to later allege that there was not sufficient grounds in the Federal statutes upon which to file informations against the nightriding defendants.

If 40,000 of the state's 200,000 Negro voted and voted as a unit with the party which controls government in Oklahoma, we would not have had to call in the Federal government; we could have fought, and successfully with our influence within the state to get protection in Beckham county.

Governor Holloway said at the time of this breaking down of law and order, that everything was all right, and that the matter could be handled by the county authorities, ignoring the fact that the county sheriff's force in Beckham county composed part of the nightriders. But Holloway would have changed that tune and would have had the state militia up in Beckham county, had there been approximately 25,000 Negroes voting the Democratic ticket in Oklahoma.

It can be easily seen that what the Negro needs to do is strengthen his state citizenship. Our Federal citizenship is secure. It is for this reason that the Black Dispatch this year going to tell Negroes to forget all about who the man is who will be in the White House. Let it be Jack Garner of Texas, if it needs be. The important thing to do is to convince the Democratic South that the Negro vote is a movable vote; that the Negro vote has become flexible and is no longer an impotent Republican plaything, which wakes up every four years and like a viper strikes poison into the body of Democrats

Political - 1932

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THE NEW NEGRO IN POLITICS IS NOT A POLITICIAN BUT A MAN IN THE OPINION OF DR. CARTER G. WOODSON

Journal and Guide 9-17-32

In Holding Office Will Not Specialize In Things Which Concern Negroes Only, Noted Historian Says

By DR CARTER G. WOODSON

"Are you going to follow the machine heading the campaign for the party among our people this year?" said a Negro to me recently. "I object to those men because they belong to the old school. Those old fellows have not advanced us anywhere. They are too easily satisfied with little things and they quickly compromise. We need men who will fight for principle rather than for what they can get for themselves.

Norfolk,

"Do you mean to say," I inquired, "that all Negro politicians belong to this class which you have thus characterized?"

"No, but the large majority of them do. In fact, they establish the rule by which the white politicians have been dealing with us, and we have, therefore, failed to attain a position of influence in the councils of any party. Because of their leadership we are a nonentity in politics."

Face Eliminiations

After much discussion I had to concede that this man was in many respects right. I have observed much of this fatal course myself. I have watched the development of things from bad to worse until we all but face elimination. It seems that some of our spokesmen have lacked both character and common sense, for even if they were low enough to undertake some of the things which they have done, they should have had sufficient common sense not to expect favorable results from such efforts.

Their course has been interesting. At first the white man used the Negro leader by giving him a drink occasionally. The next step was to give him sufficient money to set up drinks in the name of the white candidate. When drinking at the expense of the candidate became so common the politicians fell back on the distribution of funds in small amounts of a few dollars each.

Kept On Outside

When this finally proved to be insufficient, however, the politicians had to go a bit further and provide jim crow jobs in certain backrooms with the understanding that the function of the so-called office would be merely nominal, and the incumbents would have no close contact with white people. In this stage we find ourselves today.

The undesirable aspect of the affair is that the Negro in spite of the changes from one method of approach to that of another, is never brought into the inner circle of the party with which he is affiliated. He is always kept on the outside and is used as a means to an end. It has been unnecessary for the white man to change his procedure, for until recent years he has generally found it possible to satisfy the majority of Negroes with little things and to crush those who clamor for more recognition.

New Vs. Old Thinkers

In spite of this attitude and the effort to continue this policy toward the race however, the new Negro I find is willing to battle for more consideration. He is not knocking at the door of any particular party. He is rather knocking at the Negro himself.

This new thinker does not care how the Negro votes, but he wants him to use his vote rather than give it away to reward the dead for some traditional favor. This new thinker has the utmost contempt for the old Negro in politics, who is still clamoring for the few offices long earmarked as Negro jobs.

These few state and national positions formerly set aside for Negroes have paled into insignificance when compared with the many highly compensatory positions now occupied by Negroes as a result of their development in other spheres. A Negro prominent in education, business, or professional life can earn more in a few months than the most successful politicians can earn in years. On the other hand, too, the increase of race prejudice, which this policy has doubtless aided, frightens the political leaders from granting their Negro co-workers anything better.

New Negro in Politics

The new Negro in politics, too, has learned something that the old "wardheelers" have never been able to realize, namely, not only that the few offices allotted Negroes are insignificant, but that even if the Negro received a proportionate share of the spoils, the race cannot hope to solve any serious problem by the changing fortunes of politics. Real politics, the science of government, is deeply rooted in the economic foundation of the social order.

To figure greatly in politics the Negro must be a great figure in politics. A class of people slightly lifted above poverty, therefore, can never have much influence in political circles. The Negro must develop character and worth to make him desirable everywhere so that he will not have to knock at the doors of political parties but will have them thrown open to him.

A Man Vs. A Politician

The new Negro, in politics, then, is not asking the party for money. He is not seeking to hire himself for a pittance to swing voters in line. He is going to contribute to the campaign of the party pleasing him, rather than draw upon it for an allowance to drive the wolf from the door during the three months of the political canvass. He will not speak for others in the campaign. They will speak for him. It will be considered a stroke of good fortune that a Negro of such influence and character has aligned himself with a party, and this fact will speak eloquently for the element to which he belongs.

The new Negro in politics is not a politician. He is a man. He is trying to give the world something rather than extract something from it. The world as he sees it does not owe him anything, certainly not a political office, and he is not trying to secure one. If he goes into office, it will be as a sacrifice because his valuable time is required elsewhere.

If he is needed by his country in a civil position, he may respond to the call as a matter of duty, for his usefulness is otherwise assured. From such a Negro, then, we may expect sound advice, intelligent leadership, and constructive effort for the good of all elements of our population.

Work For Common Good

When such Negroes go into office you will not find them specializing in things which peculiarly concern the Negroes, offering merely anti-lynching bills and measures for the special relief of members of their race. The new Negro in politics will see his opportunity not in thus restricting himself but in visioning the whole social and economic order with the Negro as a part of it.

In thus working for the benefit of all as prompted by his liberal-mindedness, the new Negro will do much more to bring the elements together for the common good than he will be able to do in prating only of the ills of his particular corner.

TRIBUNE

Elkin, N. C.

OCT 6 1932

Courting the Negro Vote

President Hoover has evidently come to the conclusion that there is little hope of holding the 1928 Republican gain in the South at the polls next November, and is making a bid for negro support in the North where they hold the balance in many states.

Last Saturday he entertained the negro "four hundred" on the White House grounds and was photographed as the central figure in a group of 150 or more. These negroes were the guests of the national Republican advisory board and planning committee at a banquet in their honor, which all the more accentuates the open bid the party is making to hold the negroes in line in the North and virtually discloses that they have abandoned hope of carrying the five southern states again this year. And they are correct in their analysis, because the South went "haywire" in 1928—voting for Republican candidates that year did not mean that they had gone Republican.

Abundant campaign funds of other years have meant meal tickets for negroes who did not need them so badly then as they do now, and the clamor, for that reason must be heeded by those who would hold them in line. By toadying to their demands for recognition the Republican high command reveals the panic in which it finds itself at this stage of the game.

Affected by the economic distress to probably a greater degree than their white brethren, they are not averse to blaming their misfortune to the party in power, and a revolt has been threatening for a long time. But this picture alongside the President will go a long way toward quieting them, even though the gnawing at their intrals cannot be helped thereby.

We of the South are perhaps too hasty in our criticism of anything that smacks of racial equality; we forget that the head of our government is president of all the people. If he wishes to entertain the DePriests purely as an act of impartiality, we are inclined to grant him that privilege without censure. But when he places himself in a group of negroes to be photographed for purely political advancement, he crosses a line of demarcation that is foreign to anything connected with his official duties, and lets the gap down for criticism that is sure to come from at least one section of the country.

Political-43

Suffrage.

Journal & Guide 8/30/24

SOUTH'S INCONSISTENCY

It is generally admitted by liberal and clear-thinking persons that the early development of the South depended solely upon the existence of the slave labor system. The rise of the huge plantations, manorial splendor and commercial affluence of the South in the days preceding the fierce internal conflict of 1865, which threatened to destroy our national unity and solidarity, was due to "black ivory."

During the trying times of the civil conflict, Negroes remained at home; guarded the wives; nursed the children; tilled the soil of those who were spilling their life's blood to keep them in perpetual servitude. With all these things in his favor, few, if any, have been the cases where instances are recorded of Negroes who failed to show themselves loyal servants and true to the trust reposed in them.

Despite the fact that the vari-colored population gave evidences of the fact that his women folk had been used to satisfy the abnormal lust of his masters, Negroes did not treat white women similarly, but strove with might and main to protect and provide for them.

Negroes were present with white women at childbirth and reared the children as their own. Many prominent men and women still speak affectionately of their faithful "Mammy." "Mammies' also cooked the meals of the families and cared for them in their sickness and death.

It is both puzzling and amusing to note that Southern white men will let Negroes perform Sundry tasks about their homes and person, for their wives and children, and then say and show by every action that they do not believe these Negroes have the right to make a decent wage; live in well-lighted and paved sections of the city; have the right to vote in elections; enjoy the same safeguards of health as their employers, thus protecting themselves and the employers.

The Negro has to pay the same amount for bread and drink as others. His living quarters, though noticeably less inviting and attractive cost relatively more than that of his white neighbors.

It is estimated that Negroes compose over ten per cent of the total population of the United States. The advantages of educating him are obvious. Nobody wants an illiterate worker,, not even for a cook or chauffeur. Suppose an ignorant Negro cook substituted lye sol for lard and a dumb chauffeur tried to drive a five thousand dollar investment in rolling rubber-tired stock without gas, oil or water?

Whites are generally agreed that Negroes are entitled to an education, though they differ as to the extent of its level. Provisions, fair, if not ample and equal, have been made for them in most large cities. Hundreds of graduates are turned out yearly.

As Shakespeare made Hamlet say in his famous soliloquy, "Aye, there's the rub." Negroes are educated in the history of government and then denied and deprived of the right to vote. They are taught that it is an inalienable right of every person, who is a citizen of this great American nation, to exercise his right of suffrage. They are told that the constitution is the supreme law of the land and the laws of the states and all other governmental agencies are subordinate thereto, notwithstanding the provisions of the state constitutions and the decisions of state courts. They are taught to view this document with reverence and to touch its pages as if its person were inviolate and not to be soiled by the touch of mortals.

These students emerge from school repeating the creed of every patriotic American and singing, "My Country, 'Tis Of Thee." They resolve to be good citizens and obey the tenents of the constitution. Then comes the moment of great disillusionment and the disgusting relevation of the flagrant violation of the constitution by Southern whites, who disregard its provisions and amendments with impunity, by denying the Negro most of his personal rights as a citizen.

They see Federal officers sworn to uphold the constitution by the oath to their Maker, advise persons who protest against its open violation, that they are not disposed to act and that they consider it best for a Negro to temper his efforts to secure and enjoy his legal rights because it might incur the wrath of the race trying and succeeding in keeping him suppressed.

It is time for us to find in our midst a Cicero, who will flay nordic Catalines out of the senate of civil rights and shed the white light of truthful and pitiless publicity upon the insidious schemes to undermine the structure of our governmental fiber.

Strange paradoxes seem to abound in the South where the Negro is good enough to cook for and nurse white families; where he supports public institutions with his taxes; where he pays his poll tax and then is denied the right to vote.

Some whites claim that if Negroes are allowed to vote, they might ask for "social equality" that "big, black, burly brute" which invariably awakens and heats the infernal fires of prejudice." Yet these same persons greet their colored help every day with "Hello, John," "Good morning, Martha,' or "Good-bye Mary." They think nothing of this. Is there not more social equality in addressing a person by his first name than there is in addressing him by the prefix, Mr. or Mrs.?

What the Negro wants and seeks is only equality of opportunity and civil rights. Whites are far more concerned about his attitude towards them than he is about their disposition towards him. The black menace which they have pictured in their minds is nothing but a nightmare born of illogical conclusions.

If the Negro did not threaten the whites during slavery when he was oppressed and mistreated beyond the ability of any other group to endure, why it is prudent to assume that he will do it now with all his education, if opportunity for self-expression through suffrage is permitted?—The Houston Defender.

What We Want

Afro American Baltimore Md. 8/6/32

"It is almost inconceivable how intelligent people anywhere could entertain the possibility of the Negro's attaining a position of dominance in American democracy. The Negro, indeed, wants to vote like any other American citizen, but few, indeed, would be the Negroes who would vote for another Negro to be president of the United States or governor of the state of Tennessee or even mayor of the city of Nashville; not for want of loyalty to their race, but as a matter of hard common sense."—*From the Tuskegee report of Principal R. R. Moton's address before 1,500 white teachers at Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn., July 21.*

Of course, we cannot speak for the people of Tennessee. We do not live there. Neither does Dr. Moton.

We can tell what one thousand black voters of Maryland did in 1924. They went to the polls and voted for Mr. Ashbie Hawkins, for the United Sates Senate. The white press at the time admitted hundreds, perhaps a few thousand more voters were cast for Mr. Hawkins but not counted.

There is nothing mysterious about politics. Negroes go into it for the same purposes as any other race.

We want the people we elect to do what we wish them to do, and whenever we find ourselves with a majority of votes we elect colored candidates, because we trust them to do a better job at representation than anybody else.

Just after the Civil War, 60,000 Negroes voted in Alabama. Today hardly 7,000 qualify. Reason for the decrease—no need of Alabama folks voting if their votes control nothing.

Negroes who are not looking for control are not looking for anything.

Thomas has a ten-to-one chance. He is running for the presidency on the Socialist ticket. William Z. Foster has an eighteen-to-one chance. He is running for the presidency on the Communist ticket.

Eleven million Negroes with a potential vote of two million have as fine an opportunity of putting their candidate in the White House as the Socialists or radicals. All we need is leadership which will keep before us our possibilities instead of our limitations.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES

In the cities of Houston, Texas, and Memphis, Tennessee, there is at present, some squabbling over the right of the Negro to vote in the Democratic Primary. Texas seems to think that the decision of the Supreme Court, handed down in May against barring the Negro from voting in any election was an unwholesome joke.

Tennessee thinks that the Negro vote disgraces the party honor and nullifies the results of the election.

If anyone wonders why the Negro wants to vote in Democratic primaries, he gets the best possible explanation in the efforts made to keep him from voting.

Perhaps, the real reason for preventing the Negro from voting in these primaries will not be given. But, behind it all there is the clear fact that in local politics he is easily the balance of power. In the Tennessee primary the election went to Hill McAllister, who had the support of the Negroes in Nashville and Memphis. Clearly, Mr. McAllister would have lost without the Negro vote of these two cities. The balance of power in the state was held by these two cities and it was wielded in favor of the winning candidate by shrewd maneuvering on the part of those opposed to the age-old Democratic machine. Negroes of Tennessee and Texas would naturally be interested in their local government. It is nearest to them and most effective in promoting their interests.

The assumption that the Negro belongs to the Republican party out of gratitude as a political ward and to the Democratic party for all purposes of social and economic adjustment is based on a cross-eyed philosophy that always works against his interest. The Republican party in the South cannot be effective in his local interests, and, barring him voice in the selection of local officers ties him stiff, politically, so far as the exercise of any means of helping himself is concerned.

The theory that the Negro belongs to the South, economically, and to the North, politically, is woven for the double purpose of preventing his using the means of a citizen to help himself to advantage and to stretch out his tenure of serfdom to the end of doom.

Political privileges and economic advantages go along together in all parts of the civilized world. The only end and purpose of political privileges lay in the economic advantages that accrue from their wise use.

We do not know the expressed object of the Tennesseeans and Texans for fighting for the right to vote in Democratic primaries, but we do know that, where a citizen has the right to suffrage, he should be allowed to vote in any election ordered by the body politic of which he is a part, especially, where the expenses of the election are borne by the taxes which he is compelled to pay and the government which he is sworn to support.

Furthermore we know that where he does not have the right of suffrage it should be freely accorded him when he meets the qualification test set for all citizens alike. It does not follow that because the Negro was emancipated under a Republican administration he must serve that party to the end of time without regard for the changes and attitudes that exemplify the difference between it then and now; nor, is it reasonable to expect that the Negro will not be vitally interested in the personnel of his local government. The efforts of the South to restrict the suffrage of citizens by barring them in any regular election or all elections is both unwholesome and dishonorable; besides this, it is undemocratic violence.

The tale of these two cities is not without its dozens of parallels.

They express something of the beginning of a struggle for political freedom in which democracy will be inexcusably and shamefully embarrassed for want of reasonable defense.

Traditions cannot hold in the face of the moving modern surge of progress. Times and things change and institutions and men must change in order to make their service helpful and acceptable in the march of human progress.

Reporter 8-13-32

Birmingham

THE UNUSUAL THING

In addition to what we had to say in regard to the Negro's voting in the Democratic primaries of Tennessee and Texas recently, there comes now the information from Detroit, Michigan, that "two colored Democrats" are seeking their party's designation as candidates for coroner in Wayne County, Mich.

Reporter 8-20-32

It is another indication of the change of angles on traditions. The Negro's hard and fast Republicanism is no more unchangeable than that of anyone else. His unwelcome presence in the Democratic Party is, perhaps, more pronounced than it is in the Republican Party for the reason that it is more unusual. There may be worse reasons than this one, but it is sufficient to prove that the change is likely to stir up something. The Negro is expected only to do the usual thing, to be "put" and stay "put" in politics as well as elsewhere. He is not expected to break away from the "herd" nor show signs of anything but satisfaction at any situation in which he finds himself.

Birmingham, Ala.

The usual thing is that he does not vote at all and the extremely unusual thing is that he never thinks of voting on the side of democracy to say nothing of voting or entering a Democratic primary.

But the usual thing cannot always be expected to happen anywhere that progress is being made.

The unusual thing is the progressive thing. Progress is composed of unusual things.

The fool hardy things that men dare to do are the torches that light the way out of the ruts in man's struggle upwards and, finally, the crowd breaks through, reaches another and higher level, tramps the beaten path into another rut and goes on until the unusual thing happens again.

It is hardly reasonable for the Negro to be so steeped in democracy and not want to bring it to his service. There is no reason now for views that made policies half a century ago and those who hold those views are hugging those policies with a fondness all too uncanny for the setting of present-day progress.

Why would not America do the grand thing in the case of the Negro and think of him as a man with rights, privileges and ambitions like any other man?

It ought to be easy to excuse his color since it is natural and "fast", and, withal, not so very different from some other peoples whose natural affliction of skin pigment is not so seriously handicapping. The run of things in a big world of long standing has been that peoples have rarely mixed in blood on a large scale where the absence of oppression has left them free to seek their affinities. The delicate social problems of nations are the making of its dominant class and the process of making them is co-existent with the process of solving them, trying to do the unusual thing in the usual way by force and unfair tactics.

Political — 1932

General

Suffrage

Which Way Will You Vote This Fall? Woodson Advises Race On Balloting

Journal and Guide 9-10-32 Norfolk Va.

By DR. CARTER G. WOODSON

"Which way will you vote this fall?", I inquired of a prominent Negro.

"I am going to vote a very much scratched ticket," said he. "I shall be sure to vote for all Negro candidates regardless of party, and then I shall pick among the candidates of the other parties. I know many Negroes will do likewise."

This may be poor politics, but it indicates that Negroes are becoming independent voters. Many of the race, however, still stake too much on politics, but most of us are learning that there are no real friends in that sphere.

You get consideration to the extent you can make yourself felt by the machine, but as a minority group you never count for anything except by serving as the balance of power.

Intelligent Use of Ballot

The only thing that Negroes can achieve in this campaign is to demonstrate that they have learned to use the ballot intelligently, in voting on issues rather than worn-out traditions. So far as the two major parties are concerned, the Negro cannot expect any benefit from either. These parties are not trying to help humanity. They are merely using humanity as a means to selfish ends.

A political party is an agency outside of the government trying to get control of it. A party may proclaim some principle as its platform, but a platform is something to get in on, not to stand on. Negroes with insanely sanguine expectations become buoyant every four years, hoping to better their condition by electing a Republican President. They have elected a number of them, and the Negro has continued to descend the ladder in politics.

A Calamity? Maybe

A few Negroes may be elected today here and there by either party in the North. In the South, however, the Negroes as a rule cannot attain anything elective or appointive except when they control state conventions and thus have the opportunity to sell their delegations to candidates before national conventions.

As a result of the desire for cleaner politics and the efforts of the Lily-White element, the Negroes in recent years have been losing these opportunities; and the press of the race generally refers to it as a calamity.

It would be most fortunate, however, for the best citizens of both races in the South to rise up and drive out of power both the Negro faction and that of the Lily-Whites. The one is as bad as the other, and both are a disgrace to the South.

No Credit to South

The venal Lily-White element is certainly no credit to the desirable whites in the South; and surely the Negroes cannot feel that their cause is advanced by these Negro delegates who go over to almost any candidate for about a thousand dollars apiece an figure on selling patronage if their candidate succeeds in being elected.

If our participation in politics is to be restricted to this, we would be better off not to have anything to do with it at all.

A Bad Start

It is unfortunate that the Negroes' approach to politics has been unwise. He has not unsually insisted upon proper recognition and equal treatment. He has too often been content to receive a bribe to sway the unenlightened members of the race.

The most influential Negro is picked out, and being easily flattered with some nominal consideration, he goes forth to swing into line those who have had some thought of independent action. In this way the Republican Party has always been able to treat the Negroes with the utmost contempt and at the same time never worry about getting their votes.

The Right Way

At the present time active Negro politicians are jumping over one another to see who can get the largest allowance for a Jim-Crow office or for making speeches to misguided Negroes. Words have been exchanged, feeling has been manifested here and there, but nobody has received any more than the usual political dole.

If this party or any other party actually desired the support of the Negro the management would incorporate into itself outstanding Negroes regardless of color, and these would sit in inner councils as a part of the directing force of the party. Handled in the way they have been, however, Negroes never will have any political influence.

Herbert Hoover Dodges

Neither candidate of the major parties has ever had other than a contemptuous attitude toward the Negro. Herbert Hoover has studiously dodged the Negro and his complaints. Franklin D. Roosevelt expressed his appreciation of the race when he, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, made his contribution to the present undoing of Haiti.

A few Negroes will join with others in trying to retire Hoover because of the empty dinner pail, but he is no more responsible for that than thousands of others who have helped to bring on the depression by war, speculation, false standards, and extravagance.

Whiskey Votes

Many thirsty Negros will vote others to enthrone Roosevelt and liquor, but the legalization of liquor will merely give the country another opportunity to grow worse than it is. With the restoration of the liquor traffic the country will not automatically return to what it was before the World War.

The people of today have not the restraint which they had at that time. Since then we have practically destroyed the home through birth-control, and the sanction of vice in women; we have lost respect for law and order; and we have about eliminated the last vestige of the Christian religion. Liquor will only help us to sink further down.

Who To Vote For

Voting for Hoover or Roosevelt will not remedy these things. They are not working for humanity. They are working for office. On the tickets of the various parties, however, there are candidates of good intentions and good report-men who rise higher than their party.

Sensible citizens will vote for these, and the extent to which they will do so will hasten the day when men will not work for party machines but will put humanity above all such affiliations.

By taking the lead in this the Negro has the chance to show himself a most exemplary citizen.

Give Baltimore a New Spirit in Politics

Afro-American 9-17-32 Baltimore Md

J. Flipper, Democrat of Washington, calls our attention to the fact that 36,798,669 persons voted in the last presidential election, and 33,000,000 stayed away from the polls.

This means that 54 per cent of all the people in our country who could vote, went to the polls and cast their ballots. As a nation depending upon its citizens to govern themselves, our land is, therefore, 54 per cent efficient.

Now let us look at Baltimore City where 37,908 colored people are registered and ready to vote, and 54,000 of us are slackers and ineligible to cast a ballot because we have not registered.

From this point of view colored Baltimore is but 41 per cent efficient.

This is a bad showing, and it will not improve unless Baltimore Negroes demonstrate the presence of a civic consciousness which heretofore has not been wide-spread.

The trouble is that we, the citizens, have left politics among our group to the few persons who call themselves the leaders. These few people are interested chiefly in jobs for themselves and their friends, rather than in the welfare of the masses of the people.

The result is that these leaders have failed to improve our condition, and we get so discouraged that we say we won't vote unless we are paid, reasoning that our going to the polls is a help to our political leaders.

Beginning at once, the people of Baltimore need to set out to build for themselves a new political spirit.

That is the spirit that will not whine or beg, but will demand.

The bare mention of garbage cart drivers ought to make every colored Baltimorean shiver. The last time a black man drove a municipal garbage cart was during the administration of Mayor Hooper, over 25 years ago. Can you imagine that this Baltimore City we own is so grand and hifalutin' that today we black men can't drive garbage carts? But you notice, or don't you, that as soon as the city contracted the trash collection out to the Foremen Company, colored men were employed to

That is the spirit that says we are 17.6 per cent of the population and we want 17.6 per cent of the city's benefits.

We want 17.6 per cent of the city's jobs. We want 17.6 per cent of the city's payroll. We want 17.6 per cent of the members on the school board, jail board, street cleaners, and garbage cart drivers.

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drive trucks, etc.

How comes it that a private company can do for us what our city cannot do?

Baltimore, our Baltimore, spends six million dollars a year in lighting and cleaning streets, maintaining sewers, stores, providing water, maintaining highways and public buildings.

Our 17.6 per cent share of that is $1,056,000.

At this moment, between 900 and 1,200 of us ought to be employed in these various departments of the city government, and we can be.

We can be if 55,000 of us will go to the registration offices on September 27 and October 11 and qualify as citizens.

Every man 21 or over, and every woman 21 or over, can register and vote, provided he or she has lived 1 year in this state and 6 months in Baltimore City.

Remember, you can't be paid before election and also afterwards. True civic spirit demands that every Baltimore man and woman shall go to the polls and vote without pay, coercion, or influence.

Vote for the candidates who will give you your percentage of municipal employment; then, 55,000 of us won't need to take "No" for an answer.

USUALLY the word tariff, when spoken to an audience of Negroes, means so much Greek or Latin. It is just like talking in a foreign tongue. This is so because Negroes have not developed to the point where they are able to reason out for themselves either the benefits or disadvantages of the tariff law. To the average Negro mind, the word tariff is just one of those things, neither to be studied nor to be bothered with.

But the Negro had just as well make up his mind that the tariff laws are enacted for a purpose, and he, like every other American worker, whether he thinks so or not, is deeply interested in the tariff law. The tariff laws are passed to protect certain industries in this country against competition from similar industries abroad, and the people who operate these industries rely largely upon the protection of tariff for their profits.

When the Negro votes to support a certain senator or a certain congressman, he is voting into the hands of that senator or congressman the power to regulate tariff for certain industries. If these senators and congressmen vote to protect certain industries with a high tariff, they are doing so because they have been delegated that power by voters,—Negro voters as well as whites.

The white worker knows what tariff protection means and he insists upon employment in those industries protected by tariff laws; because he realizes that it was his vote that sent the senator and congressman to Washington with power to enact a protective tariff. Not so with the Negro voter. He votes and then he forgets, or perhaps it would be better to say he simply votes, because he knows little or nothing to forget.

In order that Negroes may become interested in how their voting affects their employment, let us recite what is happening in Pennsylvania, a State enjoying the highest possible tariff protection. The silk and knitting mills of Pennsylvania are protected against foreign silks and foreign knitted goods; the shoe industry and the glass industry are likewise protected by tariff laws. If we go over our silk mills in Pennsylvania—and these figures are taken from the official reports of the government—we will find that in our silk mills there are almost 55,000 male and female operatives. By operatives, we do not mean laborers. There are only 20 Negroes, out of almost 55,000 employes, working in our Pennsylvania silk mills, and yet Negroes voted for the very senators and congressmen who passed in Congress the tariff laws which make the profitable operation of our silk mills possible. In our knitting mills there are over 44,000 operatives. Only 67 of them are Negroes. In our shoe industries there are over 8,000 operatives. Only 60 of them are Negroes.

And it was a Negro named Matzliger whose invention revolutionized the shoe industry.

Our glass factories have over 7,000 operatives, and only 158 of this number are Negroes.

To sum up: in these four highly protected industries there are 115,000 male and female operatives, and only 305 of them are Negroes.

Let us think for a moment. Negroes in Pennsylvania vote at every election. They are relied upon in Philadelphia to carry the ticket. They are expected in Pittsburgh to support the organization candidate. They are garnered in from Chester, York, Williamsport, Harrisburg, Uniontown, Washington, Oil City, Franklin, New Castle, Butler, and every little town in the western hills, and they are asked to vote for Republican senators and congressmen. Usually they do vote without question. What happens? These senators and congressmen go to Washington at the expense of Negro voters and pass a high tariff law to protect the silk, knitting, shoe and glass industries mentioned above, and the Negro is only remembered 305 times out of 115,000 times. We submit that this is expensive voting for the Negro. He gets nothing in return for his support of high tariff senators and congressmen. He gets no jobs in these industries protected by reason of the vote he casts at the polls.

We submit that Republican Pennsylvania, rock-ribbed as she is, has nothing to boast of in her treatment of her Negro voters, when out of four industries alone only 305 Negroes are given work where over 115,000 people are employed.

What are we going to do about it? Our vote and the tariff are tied too closely together for us to sit idly by and give away, at every election, for absolutely nothing, what other people sell at the highest possible price.

What is true of Pennsylvania can be shown to be practically the same in the other States where industries operate under the protection of the tariff.

Baltimore Courier

Pittsburgh Courier

9-3-32

Brooklyn N.Y.

NOV 6 1932

THOUSANDS FACE LOSS OF BALLOTS ON LEGAL GROUNDS

Variety of Special Qualifications Required in States to Obtain Enfranchisement.

By LYLE C. WILSON

(Copyright, 1932, by United Press)

Washington, Nov. 5.—Thousands of persons are barred from voting next Tuesday by a variety of special qualifications in the States. Other thousands obviously disqualified will be permitted to vote.

If you live in Florida, New York or Wisconsin and make a friendly wager on the election result, you have disenfranchised yourself, although it is not likely that you will be challenged at the polls.

In those States election bettors lose the franchise.

Literacy Tests Strict

Literacy tests materially reduce the vote in the South. Georgia is particularly severe. A colored person is presumed in any event to be a Republican and therefore is barred from the Democratic primary in which all elections actually are determined. Some colored persons have compelled recognition as Democrats through court action.

But in reserve Georgia has not only a literacy test but a qualification stipulating ownership of property assessed at $500, ownership of 40 acres of land and payment of taxes at least six months before the election. And as a last defense of the ballot in Georgia, every voter may be asked if a direct ancestor was a soldier in the Civil War.

Conviction on charges of felony, pauperism, bribery and election crimes are disqualifications in most States.

Maine Republicans in one instance before the primary this year invoked a law whereby recipients of so-called depression relief were disenfranchised.

Duellists Disqualified

Duellists are disqualified in Connecticut, Florida, Kansas, Mississippi, Nevada, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia.

In ten States United States soldiers and sailors are disqualified—Arkansas, Delaware, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, Virginia and West Virginia.

There are property or tax qualifications in Alabama, Oregon, South Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas, Florida, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia.

Idaho will not admit to the polling booth teachers of polygamy.

A few Western States disenfranchise Chinese. Connecticut requires that voters must be of "good moral character."

Louisiana colored persons must "understand" the Constitution to obtain the vote. New Hampshire requires prospective voters to read the Constitution and "to write one line." Maine voters must be able to read the Constitution and write their names unless they have been voters since before 1893.

5

drive trucks, etc.

How comes it that a private company can do for us what our city cannot do?

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By LYLE C. WILSON

(Copyright, 1932, by United Press)

Washington, Nov. 5.—Thousands of persons are barred from voting next Tuesday by a variety of special qualifications in the States. Other thousands obviously disqualified will be permitted to vote.

If you live in Florida, New York or Wisconsin and make a friendly wager on the election result, you have disenfranchised yourself, although it is not likely that you will be challenged at the polls.

In those States election bettors lose the franchise.

Literacy Tests Strict

Literacy tests materially reduce the vote in the South. Georgia is particularly severe. A colored person is presumed in any event to be a Republican and therefore is barred from the Democratic primary in which all elections actually are determined. Some colored persons have compelled recognition as Democrats through court action.

But in reserve Georgia has not only a literacy test but a qualification stipulating ownership of property assessed at $500, ownership of 40 acres of land and payment of taxes at least six months before the election. And as a last defense of the ballot in Georgia, every voter may be asked if a direct ancestor was a soldier in the Civil War.

Conviction on charges of felony, pauperism, bribery and election crimes are disqualifications in most States.

Maine Republicans in one instance before the primary this year invoked a law whereby recipients of so-called depression relief were disenfranchised.

Duellists Disqualified

Duellists are disqualified in Connecticut, Florida, Kansas, Mississippi, Nevada, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia.

In ten States United States soldiers and sailors are disqualified—Arkansas, Delaware, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, Virginia and West Virginia.

There are property or tax qualifications in Alabama, Oregon, South Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas, Florida, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia.

Idaho will not admit to the polling booth teachers of polygamy.

A few Western States disenfranchise Chinese. Connecticut requires that voters must be of "good moral character."

Louisiana colored persons must "understand" the Constitution to obtain the vote. New Hampshire requires prospective voters to read the Constitution and "to write one line." Maine voters must be able to read the Constitution and write their names unless they have been voters since before 1893.

Political-1932

General

Oklahoma City, Okla.
OKLAHOMAN
JAN 24 1932

Suffrage

TWO southern states are holding elections, one a primary election, Louisiana and Arkansas. You cut but little figure in either state, although in Arkansas you could cut a bigger one if you wanted to.

Press dispatches say that Mrs. Caraway, widow of "Hurting Thad," as the late senator was known, a brilliant man, though an unkind one, will be elected to succeed her husband.

Put her down now as the first woman United States Senator. Some will say that the Georgia lady was the first. Nothing to that. This writer saw her sworn in for one day and knew, with everybody else, that an old woman, very childish, had to be petted.

Mrs. Caraway is a real senator, one such as Mrs. McCormick would have been, but not so able, if Illinois Republicans hadn't had whisky on the brain.

"Democratic nomination in Arkansas," reads the dispatch, "is tantamount to election." Now, that is a real scandal. In a state of half million Republicans, and a free ballot this is sad. But Arkansas Colored Republicans don't care and the lilies vote just enough to keep their hands on federal jobs.

A state lives in its men, you wil have to say when you remember wha Arkansas was once and see what it i today.

• • •

In Louisiana, Governor Huey Lon pride of the red neck world, will g up or down this coming Tuesday. He is both governor and United States senator. That could not happen outside of the South, which runs its business to suit itself, law or no law, custom or no custom.

Opponents of Governor Long, among them two of his own brothers, say that thousands of Colored voters are being registered to be used in getting the governor out of the hole.

Maybe that is wrong, but if Colored people in Louisiana can be registered to get Mr. Long out of the hole they may stay registered and get **THEMSELVES** out the worst hole anybody was ever in. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good.

NEGROES AND PRIMARIES

[Fort Worth Star-Telegram]

The United States supreme court has heard another case in protest of the system of the Texas Democratic executive committee against Negroes being permitted to vote in the party's primaries. The appeal is based on denials by a Texas federal district court and the fifth circuit court of appeals of the status of petitions in the same cause presented to them. The supreme court is, in effect, passing on the constitutionality of those two decisions.

Chicago Tribune 1-30-32

It has been fairly well established that a political party retains a similar right of membership tests to that exercised by fraternal and other organizations. A party might be incorporated which would refuse primary voting privileges to persons below 6 feet in height. There might be one composed entirely of blonds. The red heads of the nation might form one and go so far as to draw the line at the use of henna. The Smiths might form a party. Opposed to them might be the Jones clan.

Those activities have nothing to do with the democratic rights to vote in a general election and the application of the franchise applies solely to that citizenship function. All the Democratic party in Texas—and elsewhere—attempts to do is to regulate the influences instrumental in selecting candidates to represent the party. There is little question of that right being upheld by the supreme court.

Without regard to race, color, previous condition of servitude or sex any native born or naturalized citizen of the United States past the age of 21 years may freely visit the proper polling place in any general election and vote for a set of names he or she chooses to write on the ticket in lieu of the nominees printed thereon. Negroes vote for whom they choose, Republicans vote for Democrats or vice versa, party tickets are "bolted" for any individual or group reason of the moment and the right to "scratch" names goes far beyond any possible activity of a party's executive committee — but those privileges do not in the least interfere with the right of a party to establish membership tests for primary participation.

The fact that the legislature of the state of Texas passed a statute that was later held to be technically invalid is beside the point. The Democratic party—or any other party—could have made its own membership rules without legislative authority. As well undertake to legislate church congregations into acceptance of any applicant for membership as to attempt to control by authority of the Constitution the membership of any political group.

The Negroes of Texas have not been denied the franchise. If they do not approve the selection of nominees of the party which denies them primary participation they are free to say so with ballots at the ensuing general election—which is what the Republicans and all other groups are privileged to do, if they can show poll tax receipts.

As a matter of meticulous interpretation of the Constitution it is highly probable that states with poll tax regulations are greater offenders than those states in which the Democratic party prefers to restrict its membership to the Caucasian races.

Senators Eager to Get Hands on High Court

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

President Grows Weary Battling Politicians

By MARK SULLIVAN

(Copyright, 1932, for The Daily Oklahoman)

PRESIDENT HOOVER has had on his shoulders the last week (among many, many really titanic burdens) that is, on the whole, the most important function of the presidency, appointment of a member of the supreme court. After appointment by the president the selection must be confirmed by the senate.

And the text which this situation inspires may be stated as follows: The writer of this article has had first-hand knowledge of the conditions under which all except one of the present justices of the supreme court were appointed by the respective presidents, beginning with Theodore Roosevelt's appointment of Oliver Wendell Holmes, now retiring. Based on that complete information, the writer undertakes to make two assertions. One is: No president, from Theodore Roosevelt to the present, in making an appointment to the supreme court, has been influenced by political considerations.

The second assertion is less agreeable. In the senate's confirmation of such appointments, politics tends increasingly to enter.

To say somewhat the same thing in other words: The supreme court is the one outstanding, unimpeachable success among the political innovations introduced by the founders of our government. It is one institution in which our people are enabled to have complete confidence and pride. It is this pride of ours in an institution in which our people are enabled to have complete confidence and pride. (It is this pride of ours in an institution solely American in its invention, solely American in its absolute independence, solely American in its detachment from other branches of the government—it is our pride in this unique American example of what a court may be that lies at the root of the hesitancy of many of us to adhere to a world court, which springs chiefly from countries and peoples having a diferent notion about what a court should be.)

• • •

OUR supreme court, as an institution and in its history, is utterly without reproach. Of no other American institution can we say quite the same: Members of the house of representatives have been convicted of crime and sent to jail: Senators the same; two cabinet ministers in 133 years of history have been charged with crime, and one has been convicted; one president has been impeached and others have done things which

gave rise to comment marring the esteem in which the office is held. But as to the supreme court, no act of it as a court, or act of an individual upon it has diminished the respect which the people are enabled to have for it. (One justice, some 135 years ago, went insane, but that was not permitted to result in anything detrimental to the court.)

This brings us back to the original text: Every president, in making appointments to the supreme court, is dominated by one of the finest motives of which man is capable, the wish to maintain respect for an institution so deserving of respect. No president within the writer's memory has ever taken any political consideration into account in naming a justice of the supreme court. That political considerations have been urged upon presidents by senators and other politicians advocating such appointments goes without saying. Presidents are obliged to listen to such things, but no president has ever given weight to the political type of recommendation.

The senate, however, in confirming, tends increasingly to give weight to political considerations. This tendency is growing; it is a serious menace and it calls imperatively for attention from Americans who wish to keep our supreme court what it has always been. There are organized factions determined to have a veto on the selection of justices of the supreme court, and these factions have been led by success to believe that they can intimidate or otherwise influence the senate in its confirmation of justices of the supreme court.

• • •

TWO years ago a vacancy occurred on the supreme court through the death of a southern justice, Sanford, who came from Tennessee. In filling it the president took some account of the fact that the deceased predecessor was a southerner and that the south has but one representative on the court. (Every president gives weight, though not necessarily decisive weight, to reasonable representation of all sections of the country in the court.)

If you begin with the Mason and Dixon line, between Pennsylvania and Maryland, and extend it all across the country to southern Utah and the middle of California, only one of the nine justices now on the court will be found to have been appointed from south of that line. One southern judicial circuit, the fourth—made up of South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, the District of Columbia and Maryland—has had no justice on the supreme court since 1860. It is hardly to be denied that this depriving of the fourth circuit of representation for more than 70 years was a result of the passions of

the Civil war, a consequence lasting until most of the soldiers who fought that war are dead and gone. Before the Civil war this fourth circuit contributed more justices than any other circuit or section.

The president, giving a certain amount of weight to this geographical consideration picked out for promotion the outstanding judge now sitting on the fourth circuit, John J. Parker, of North Carolina. In the acrimonious senate debate that later arose, the assertion was made that there were appointees with more convincing qualifications in other parts of the country—but no one asserted that Judge Parker was not the outstanding one in the territory making up the fourth circuit—South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, District of Columbia and Maryland.

• • •

THE appointment of Judge Parker went to the senate for confirmation. In the senate opposition was set up by two organizations. Judge Parker had handed down some years ago a decision sustaining an injunction forbidding a labor union to solicit new members who had signed contracts binding themselves not to join unions. For this reason organized labor brought pressure on senators to vote against confirmation and several senators voted in deference to that pressure.

And, Judge Parker some years ago, when not on the bench, had made an offhand statement about organized participation of Negroes as such in politics—a statement to which the Negroes themselves in that southern community would have subscribed. No southern Negro, on his own initiative, would have raised an objection to Judge Parker. But an organization with headquarters in New York composed partly of whites and partly of Negroes, called the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, inspired pressure on senators to vote against confirming Judge Parker. Of the 49 senators who voted against Judge Parker, between seven and ten were influenced by concern for the Negro voters in their states.

The episode did not end there. It had echoes which tend to increase the disposition of senators to act in deference to political pressure. When senators who had voted to confirm Judge Parker came up for re-election, organized labor and organized Negroes made war on them. There is not a doubt that the two combined accounted for the defeat of Senator McCulloch in Ohio. When Grundy, of Pennsylvania, was up for renomination, the Negro organization inspired meetings of Negroes in Philadelphia and exulted over their part in defeating Grundy. As recently as last November when Senator Baird of New Jersey, came up for election as governor of that state, New Jersey saw a strange thing, meetings in Negro churches to support a Democrat, the opponent of Baird.

The growth of this sort of thing, the increasing tendency of the senate to act on judicial appointments under political pressure is explained in large part by a recent development. Until a few years ago the votes in the senate on judicial appointments were in executive sessions; that is, with the doors closed and no record given out. Under that condition senators used to have as much pride in confirming, as much freedom from political considerations or factional pressure as presidents in appointing. A few years ago, however, the senate made these sessions open, and open doors allowed the political pressure to come in. There need not be much doubt that had the vote on Judge Parker taken place behind closed doors he would have been confirmed.

• • •

I HAVE happened to be familiar with the circumstances of the appointment of every justice now on the court except one. President Roosevelt told me what had influenced him in appointing Oliver Wendell Holmes, who retired last week. Roosevelt wanted what we now call a "liberal" to balance some older members of the court who, so Roosevelt said with his usual rather shocking candor, had in their decisions been guilty of "reactionary folly." Roosevelt, after my conversation with him, was moved to write me a letter, a long one of seven pages, never yet published, in which he told at length what had influenced him in appointing not only supreme court but circuit and district court justices. He had appointed in all 55 judges, and in this letter to me he gave the names of all and the reasons for his naming of each. Some sentences from this letter, never before published, read:

"There is no body of appointments over which I exercise greater care; not only I, but my attorney general, all scrutinized with painstaking fidelity every individual appointment. My first consideration has in every case been to get a man of the high character, the good sense, the trained legal ability and the necessary broadmindedness of spirit, all of which are essential to a good judge. . . . Political considerations have been in every instance not merely subordinated, but completely and entirely subordinated to the considerations given above, and in a large number of cases they have been completely eliminated. I have rejected great numbers of those who had the strongest political backing."

When a Republican president, William H. Taft, had to appoint a chief justice, he named Edward Douglas White, of Louisiana. White was a Democrat, a Catholic and an ex-Confederate soldier. There was already on the court an old Roman of a judge, a fine big Kentuckian, John Marshall Harlan, a Republican, who before the Civil war had been a Whig and had run for congress in 1859. Harlan could stand White being a Democrat and gave no thought to his being a Catholic, but the appointment of an ex-Confederate soldier to be chief justice of the supreme court irked him. It fell to Harlan's lot to perform the ceremony of swearing in the new chief. When the time came Harlan pinned on his coat label the button that was the insignia of his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, the silent comment of a Kentuckian, who in that bloody borderland of the Civil war had been the colonel of a union regiment.

• • •

REGARD for the supreme court of the United States shows itself in many ways and sometimes calls for sacrifice. Taft, when he ceased to be president, had spent substantially all his mature life in the public service and had, therefore, accumulated no private means. It was open to him and he was solicited to unite with some of the greatest law firms in New York. Taft declined. He said that as president it had happened to fall to him to appoint about 60 percent of all the district, circuit and supreme court justices on the United States bench. He could not, he said, appear before his own appointees as an advocate in private litigation. And he accepted the small remuneration of a teacher at Yale university.

Every president gives some, but not a dominating attention, to geography. Recently the court is heavily weighted on the east. If a line be drawn from Philadelphia to New York and then to Boston, more than half of the court—five—came from that narrow strip of Atlantic seaboard. With Justice Holmes retired there are four—one from Philadelphia, two from New York, one from Boston. From this seaboard line it is necessary to go half way across the continent to find the home of another justice, Butler, of St. Paul, Minn. Farther west are two from mountain states—Justice Van Devanter, of Wyoming, and Justice Sutherland, of Utah. The one remaining justice, McReynolds, comes from Tennessee.

This lack of geographic balance is less than it seems. Litigation comes up to the court in proportion to density of population and quantity of commercial operations.

NO QUIET ON POLITICAL FRONT AS DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS OF COLOR THROW THEIR HATS IN RING

2-13-32

While Courts Study Cases Involving Right To Vote, Negroes Leave G. O. P. And More Show Interest In The Ballot Box

By CAPTAIN
(A Capital News Service Feature)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Every week brings news of political developments on a large scale throughout the nation. And hardly an item fails to mention the Negro vote in highly significant terms. The battle goes on merrily on all fronts. Here are a few recent happenings that make the Sino-Japanese war look like a dog fight in comparison:

The Second Texas Primary Case is still to be reargued, the issue being whether 800,000 Negroes in the State and 4,000,000 in the South will be able to enter the Democratic primaries and turn over the Democratic apple car in this section. In Oklahoma a similar case involving practical disfranchisement has reached the Federal courts for decision.

Up in Michigan two colored men, Attorney Charles Mahoney and Dr. James Ames, are in the race for the Republican nomination to congress from the new First district. In the new Second district of Pennsylvania white politicians are taking the candidacy of Judge Edward Henry seriously. In Cleveland, Harry Smith is seeking a place in Congress.

Out in St. Louis, Congressman Leonidas Dyer may have to fight a modern battle of Thermopylae with Attorney Joseph McLemore, Negro Democrat, who is being materially helped by his fellow Democrat from New York, Civil Service Commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton; in and about Morton (while the subject is fresh) it may be said that his recent actions indicate his intention of seeking to wrest the leadership of Negro Democrats nationally from the hands of Attorney Julian Rainey of Boston.

Louis Anderson and Oscar DePriest are still campaigning for the congressional set in the first Illinois district.

From Louisiana comes the news that Negroes are leaving the Republican party and voting unmolested and in unprecedented numbers in the Democratic primaries. Down in Georgia, Ben Davis, thought to be silenced for the duration of the next presidential campaign, has threatened to throw a wrench into the Republican machinery of the State and make things hot for the lily whites.

With Lamont Rowlands, lily white, still handling patronage in Mississippi, in place of National Republican Committeeman Perry W. Howard, it looks as though war might start any minute in that State.

Democrats Busy in N. J.

New Jersey Republicans, just recovering from a "Baird" licking, are faced with renewed opposition from Negro Democrats in the State.

A Negro Democratic newspaper has blossomed forth in Louisville Kentucky. In Houston, Texas, an honest-to-goodness Negro Democratic organization is functioning. And to top it all, the N.A.A.C.P., just won't forget the names of those Senators who voted to confirm Judge Parker.

If there ever was a time when the Negro voter was in a position to collect the accumulated political debt owed him for decades, the presidential election of 1932 seems to be that time. For in the face of all this political ferment, a determined stand on the part of Negro leaders would result in highly beneficial results. It is not saying too much to declare that the Negro voter who fails to use his ballot in the next election, whether he lives in the North or South, will be guilty of treason to the race.

Suffrage

BIG VOTE SEEN TODAY IN WILKES PRIMARY

WASHINGTON, Ga., March 21.—With 2,780 voters registered, a record voting strength, keyed to a high pitch of interest by 17 candidates, some of whom have been active since December, Wilkes is set for the democratic white primary for county officers Tuesday.

Chief interest centers in the race for county school superintendent. S. B. Savage, incumbent, is waging a four-cornered fight against former State Senator J. M. Pitner, W. Turner Calloway and Charles H. Calhoun, who resigned the office of county solicitor to enter this race. Both Pitner and Calhoun are ex-time holders of the office and both offering to serve for 50 per cent less than is now paid.

A close second, if not sharing first place in general interest, is the spirited contest for clerk of superior court, held now by F. E. Callaway, who is opposed by R. H. Phare and A. Statam Quillian, the latter also offering to serve for a fixed salary, fees in excess of that amount to be turned into the county treasury.

Sheriff Walton is in another vigorously contested job in seeking reelection over H. A. Sturdivant, chief of the local police force, and L. W. Hill.

Four candidates stand for coroner, M. P. Waters, incumbent; C. E. Branham, Coley Noggle and G. W. Psalmond. M. C. Short would oust T. E. Grenade from office of tax commissioner, while other officers have no opposition.

NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE

MAR 27 1932

Atlanta and Mayor Key

Leader of Dry Forces Lays Anti-Recall Victory to Liquor Money and Corrupt Methods

To the New York Herald Tribune:

In "The Atlanta Constitution" of March 20 your editorial "Atlanta Sets an Example" was reproduced. The main trouble about the editorial is that you secured your information from the paper that copied it. The results of this election were calamitous in many respects; in other ways the whole eight-months-old controversy may accomplish good.

Believing that your paper would like to have the truth on this election, we beg to hand you a statement of the Anti-Key group that I have the honor to be president of, The Greater Atlanta Prohibition and Law Enforcement Club.

(1) Key was elected Mayor by the vote of the prohibitionists because he stated when seeking votes that he "was both personally and politically dry." Soon after being installed in office he accepted the invitation of the Wine Growers' Association for a free trip to France.

(2) The fact that Key attacked the law of his country on foreign shores as given by you, and thousands of other papers, as the prime reason for his recall. This was the beginning, and was disgraceful, but our people would have forgiven this outburst had he not, after being blazoned as a hero upon the front pages of the liquor press of the world completely lost his head on the subject.

(3) Key neglected the office of Mayor in these most trying times and made of himself a liquor lecturer, visiting many cities and states, attacking the law and preaching the doctrine of the wets that "the law cannot be enforced." Key even carried this into the house of God, and when asked to refrain from preaching against the law he had sworn to enforce refused, and had to be forced out.

(4) As soon as the movement to recall him got under way, the local liquor press in every issue began hammering into the minds of the people that Key's recall was sought because he had "casually expressed his personal opinion that the law could not be enforced." Everybody that cared to could easily establish the falsity of this charge, for Key's "personal opinion" would have had little weight at home, and not any weight outside of Atlanta.

(5) Key's relation to the Police Department was that of supreme dictator. More than 100 policemen were known to be drunkards and protectors of bootleggers. It was a frequent occurrence to have a citizen shot to death by a drunken policeman. The Police Department of Council endeavored to improve conditions by forcing the resignation of an incompetent chief of police and electing an efficient chief.

(6) When the recall petition was filed it was found that eighty-five signatures for the recall had been forged, and some voters stated they thought when signing the recall that "they were signing a protest against Key's scheme to raise water rates." This crookedness on the part of two employees of the recall movement furnished the liquor interests ammunition which was used twice daily to poison the minds of the voters by claiming general fraud in the signatures for the recall, and Key's henchmen began to browbeat, coerce, threaten and buy off as many signers as possible. During eleven days of this intensive dirty work the total number withdrawn was 634.

(7) The election was ordered. The Key liquor interests knew that with the registration list of 18,000, as it stood the week before the election date they were overwhelmingly beaten. They advertised that they would run up the registrants to 35,000. This was done. The methods used by the Key crowd to double the registration lists causes a blush of shame to come to the cheeks of every man and woman who loves his city and state and who knows of what transpired.

(8) As is generally known, the Negro is more or less disfranchised by custom in Georgia; he rarely ever votes except in Presidential elections. When Key's crowd realized that he was whipped they began to register Negroes—men and women — until approximately 5,000 names of Negroes were added to the voters lists. In addition to the Negroes, Key's crowd registered foreigners who could scarcely speak or write English. More than 2,000 transients or non-residents for the required time were furnished with voting slips.

(9) Capital, the majority of which class lives outside of the city limits largely in order to evade taxes on intangibles, made two decided contributions to the Key campaign, viz.:

(a) It added to the cash of the liquor interests "for expenses" (vote buying) several thousands of dollars.

(b) It raised a big stick over the heads of thousands of employees and forced them to register and vote for Key under penalty of losing their jobs.

(10) Key did work in his own ward at the polls on Election Day, and was seen encouraging Negro men and women to vote and work for his retention in office. This, in the face of the fact that Negroes are forced to send their children to schools having three and four sessions daily because Negro children are not given a fair chance; further, in the face of the failure of an effort by white men interested in justice being given the Negro, to have Key's park committee erect playground equipment for Negro children. The cost would have been nominal, but the request was ignored, although an ample sum was turned back to the city treasury from 1931 appropriation by the park committee, while Negro children were forced to continue playing in dirty back alleys.

In the face of all these facts, the Mayor's henchmen literally bought the votes of these ignorant men and women. One Negro man told a white "Key worker" at the polls he "wished to vote against Key;" the worker took his ballot and he made it read "for Key." A white woman saw the trick and remonstrated with the worker, who sneaked away, whereupon the vote was properly marked.

(11) Key betrayed the prohibitionists. His attitude toward the prohibition law, made him a real menace to the community and encouraged to a large degree the breaking not only of this law but of all laws. Key reached the zenith of his tirade against the law when on a liquor-lecture tour in Jacksonville, Fla., he openly called on his hearers "to rise up and revolt against the Constitution" of his country.

These are the issues on which Key's recall was sought. The liquor press, liquor money with that of capital, which is all too well pleased with Key, forced him on this city through illegal and corrupt votes.

These agencies may win success in a municipality, but in the state-wide elections Georgia is and always will be dry.

GREATER ATLANTA PROHIBITION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT CLUB.

JOHN A. MANGET, President.

Atlanta, Ga., March 21, 1932

STATE REGISTRATIONS SHOW BIG INCREASE

Constitution

Atlanta Ga.

Indications that any loss in Georgia's primary vote because of inability to pay property taxes will be offset by new registrations have been noted at the capitol in the request to the comptroller general for poll tax return blanks.

6-22-32

A particular probable increase, it was pointed out, is seen in the request for a large number of blanks for negroes who heretofore have not been voting. As compared with a normal vote of 18,000, the comptroller general's department estimates that it has sent to counties blanks to provide for the payment of poll taxes by 100,000 negroes.

While the increase demands for blanks for white people is estimated to bring about a registration of an extra 100,000 votes, county officers have advised that most of these will probably be of women who have heretofore not voted.

Any loss in the white vote will be among property owners unable to pay both poll and property taxes. In connection with these complaints, the comptroller general has been advising that the matter of registration and voting rests solely with the local election officials.

HARDWICK URGES TAX RULE WAIVER

Constitution

Atlanta Ga.

Camp Asked To Recommend Action To Augment Voting Strength.

6-23-32

Former Governor Thomas W. Hardwick, a candidate for governor in the September primary, Wednesday called on Lawrence Camp, chairman of the state democratic executive, to recommend to the committee that it encourage the waiver of the requirement that property taxes be paid before a voter can cast his ballot.

Governor Hardwick suggested to Chairman Camp that an early meeting of the rules committee be held to pass on this suggestion "in order that thousands of deserving but tax bound democrats may exercise the inalienable right of suffrage."

Conditions in one county in Georgia, where normally 4,000 votes are cast, are such that unless this right to waive the property tax is exercised not in excess of 1,000 votes will be polled, it was said.

Hardwick's principal reason for urging the state committee to take this action is, he said, that the practice was largely followed in the county primaries, most of which have been held.

"It seems certain that the constitutional amendment to be submitted to the voters this fall, which requires only the payment of a poll tax to make the voter eligible to participate in primaries, will be adopted. It would be a gracious thing for the state committee to encourage local election officials to waive the property tax payment—because, unless they do, thousands who are otherwise entitled to vote will be disfranchised."

Hardwick, who came here after a speech at Washington Tuesday night said that his candidacy had struck a responsive note in every section of Georgia. He added that in his long experience as a campaigner he had encountered no such spontaneous backing, much of it "from people who never voted for me before."

In his speech at Washington he likened the republican prohibition platform to a fish trap set by a "Cracker" some years ago on the Ocmulgee river.

"He wasn't catching many of them going down stream," Hardwick said, "so he opened it at the other end to catch the fish going up stream. Of course, the 'poor fish' winked at each other and went on through."

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Believing that your paper would like to have the truth on this election, we beg to hand you a statement of the Anti-Key group that I have the honor to be president of, The Greater Atlanta Prohibition and Law Enforcement Club.

(1) Key was elected Mayor by the vote of the prohibitionists because he stated when seeking votes that he "was both personally and politically dry." Soon after being installed in office he accepted the invitation of the Wine Growers' Association for a free trip to France.

(2) The fact that Key attacked the law of his country on foreign shores as given by you, and thousands of other papers, as the prime reason for his recall. This was the beginning, and was disgraceful, but our people would have forgiven this outburst had he not, after being blazoned as a hero upon the front pages of the liquor press of the world completely lost his head on the subject.

(3) Key neglected the office of Mayor in these most trying times and made of himself a liquor lecturer, visiting many cities and states, attacking the law and preaching the doctrine of the wets that "the law cannot be enforced." Key even carried this into the house of God, and when asked to refrain from preaching against the law he had sworn to enforce refused, and had to be forced out.

(4) As soon as the movement to recall him got under way, the local liquor press in every issue began hammering into the minds of the people that Key's recall was sought because he had "casually expressed his personal opinion that the law could not be enforced." Everybody that cared to could easily establish the falsity of this charge, for Key's "personal opinion" would have had little weight at home, and not any weight outside of Atlanta.

(5) Key's relation to the Police Department was that of supreme dictator. More than 100 policemen were known to be drunkards and protectors of bootleggers. It was a frequent occurrence to have a citizen shot to death by a drunken policeman. The Police Department of Council endeavored to improve conditions by forcing the resignation of an incompetent chief of police and electing an efficient chief.

(6) When the recall petition was filed it was found that eighty-five signatures for the recall had been forged, and some voters stated they thought when signing the recall that "they were signing a protest against Key's scheme to raise water rates." This crookedness on the part of two employees of the recall movement furnished the liquor interests ammunition which was used twice daily to poison the minds of the voters by claiming general fraud in the signatures for the recall, and Key's henchmen began to browbeat, coerce, threaten and buy off as many signers as possible. During eleven days of this intensive dirty work the total number withdrawn was 634.

(7) The election was ordered. The Key liquor interests knew that with the registration list of 18,000, as it stood the week before the election date they were overwhelmingly beaten. They advertised that they would run up the registrants to 35,000. This was done. The methods used by the Key crowd to double the registration lists causes a blush of shame to come to the cheeks of every man and woman who loves his city and state and who knows of what transpired.

(8) As is generally known, the Negro is more or less disfranchised by custom in Georgia; he rarely ever votes except in Presidential elections. When Key's crowd realized that he was whipped they began to register Negroes—men and women — until approximately 5,000 names of Negroes were added to the voters lists. In addition to the Negroes, Key's crowd registered foreigners who could scarcely speak or write English. More than 2,000 transients or non-residents for the required time were furnished with voting slips.

(9) Capital, the majority of which class lives outside of the city limits largely in order to evade taxes on intangibles, made two decided contributions to the Key campaign, viz.:

(a) It added to the cash of the liquor interests "for expenses" (vote buying) several thousands of dollars.

(b) It raised a big stick over the heads of thousands of employees and forced them to register and vote for Key under penalty of losing their jobs.

(10) Key did work in his own ward at the polls on Election Day, and was seen encouraging Negro men and women to vote and work for his retention in office. This, in the face of the fact that Negroes are forced to send their children to schools having three and four sessions daily because Negro children are not given a fair chance; further, in the face of the failure of an effort by white men interested in justice being given the Negro, to have Key's park committee erect playground equipment for Negro children. The cost would have been nominal, but the request was ignored, although an ample sum was turned back to the city treasury from 1931 appropriation by the park committee, while Negro children were forced to continue playing in dirty back alleys.

In the face of all these facts, the Mayor's henchmen literally bought the votes of these ignorant men and women. One Negro man told a white "Key worker" at the polls he "wished to vote against Key;" the worker took his ballot and he made it read "for Key." A white woman saw the trick and remonstrated with the worker, who sneaked away, whereupon the vote was properly marked.

(11) Key betrayed the prohibitionists. His attitude toward the prohibition law, made him a real menace to the community and encouraged to a large degree the breaking not only of this law but of all laws. Key reached the zenith of his tirade against the law when on a liquor-lecture tour in Jacksonville, Fla., he openly called on his hearers "to rise up and revolt against the Constitution" of his country.

These are the issues on which Key's recall was sought. The liquor press is all too well pleased with Key, forced him on this city through illegal and corrupt votes.

These agencies may win success in a municipality, but in the state-wide elections Georgia is and always will be dry.

GREATER ATLANTA PROHIBITION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT CLUB.

JOHN A. MANGET, President.

Atlanta, Ga., March 21, 1932

STATE REGISTRATIONS SHOW BIG INCREASE

Constitution
Atlanta Ga.

Indications that any loss in Georgia's primary vote because of inability to pay property taxes will be offset by new registrations have been noted at the capitol in the request to the comptroller general for poll tax return blanks.

6-22-32

A particular probable increase, it was pointed out, is seen in the request for a large number of blanks for negroes who heretofore have not been voting. As compared with a normal vote of 18,000, the comptroller general's department estimates that it has sent to counties blanks to provide for the payment of poll taxes by 100,000 negroes.

While the increase demands for blanks for white people is estimated to bring about a registration of an extra 100,000 votes, county officers have advised that most of these will probably be of women who have heretofore not voted.

Any loss in the white vote will be among property owners unable to pay both poll and property taxes. In connection with these complaints, the comptroller general has been advising that the matter of registration and voting rests solely with the local election officials.

HARDWICK URGES TAX RULE WAIVER

Constitution
Atlanta Ga.

Camp Asked To Recommend Action To Augment Voting Strength.

6-23-32

Former Governor Thomas W. Hardwick, a candidate for governor in the September primary, Wednesday called on Lawrence Camp, chairman of the state democratic executive, to recommend to the committee that it encourage the waiver of the requirement that property taxes be paid before a voter can cast his ballot.

Governor Hardwick suggested to Chairman Camp that an early meeting of the rules committee be held to pass on this suggestion "in order that thousands of deserving but tax bound democrats may exercise the inalienable right of suffrage."

Conditions in one county in Georgia, where normally 4,000 votes are cast, are such that unless this right to waive the property tax is exercised not in excess of 1,000 votes will be polled, it was said.

Hardwick's principal reason for urging the state committee to take this action is, he said, that the practice was largely followed in the county primaries, most of which have been held.

"It seems certain that the constitutional amendment to be submitted to the voters this fall, which requires only the payment of a poll tax to make the voter eligible to participate in primaries, will be adopted. It would be a gracious thing for the state committee to encourage local election officials to waive the property tax pay ment—because, unless they do, thousands who are otherwise entitled to vote will be disfranchised."

Hardwick, who came here after a speech at Washington Tuesday night said that his candidacy had struck a responsive note in every section of Georgia. He added that in his long experience as a campaigner he had encountered no such spontaneous back-ing, much of it from people who never voted for me before."

In his speech at Washington he likened the republican prohibition platform to a fish trap set by a "Cracker" some years ago on the Ogeechee river.

"He wasn't catching many of them going down stream," Hardwick said. "so he opened it at the other end to catch the fish going up stream. Of course, the 'poor fish' winked at each other and went on through."

THE NEGRO NOT AN ISSUE

A vigorous campaign is being waged in Georgia by the various aspirants for offices, awaiting the primary to be held in September. There are more than eight aspirants for the governorship and scores for various offices, along with congressional and senatorial contestants. It is an unusual event to have a political campaign in the state void of the Negro as an issue, and an appeal to race prejudice. For years, this was campaign material, and many have succeeded because of such an issue. Its popularity among voters was shown by the great display of Negro hatred. It is refreshing now to note that the several candidates are not resorting to this question as an issue, but rather presenting issues of state and whatever personality is indulged in, is directed against each other. This proves that there is a dawning of a new era in the state. The discussing of problems affecting the state by these candidates mean that in a large measure there will be a resultant benefit so far as the people at large are concerned. This is an era for which we have long wished. It is hoped that there will not be the least resorting to issues that should have never been used in politics.

200,000 Voters of Georgia Will Cast Ballots Tuesday

More than 200,000 Georgia voters will go to the polls Tuesday in the nationwide general election, a great majority of them to cast their ballots fod Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York, for president, and all to decide on eight amendments to the state constitution, most of which are considered of statewide importance.

The estimate of the probable vote—200,000—was agreed upon Saturday by John B. Wilson, secretary of state, and Hugh Howell, chairman of the state democratic executive committee.

In the 1928 general election there were 229,159 votes cast out of a registration of slightly less than 500,000. This year there are 457,978 voters registered.

The polls all will open at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning. The county precincts will close at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and the city precincts at 7 o'clock in the evening. There are 1,811 polling places in the state.

Fulton and DeKalb county precincts will open at 7 o'clock in the morning, the county precincts closing at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and the city precincts closing at 6 o'clock in the evening. There are 55 precincts in Fulton county, 23 of which are in the city of Atlanta. DeKalb county will have 24 boxes open.

With the majority for Governor Roosevelt and his running mate, John N. Garner, of Texas, assured, the state's interest centers chiefly in the amendments, though there are contests for one senate seat and in four of the ten congressional races.

James W. Arnold, of Athens, the republican national committeeman, is opposing Senator Walter F. George in his race for re-election, while three republican candidates for congress are on the ballot in the race for seats in the lower house. E. K. Overstreet Jr., of Sylvania, is running against Congressman Homer C. Parker in the first district, while Dr. H. J. Carswell, of Waycross, is contesting Braswell Deen, of Alma, the democratic nominee, for the seat from the eighth district, and J. M. Johnson, republican, of Hiawassee, and Lawrence A. Lewis, prohibitionist, of Mechanicsville, are opposing Congressman John Wood, of Canton, for the ninth district seat. The fourth congressional race is in the seventh district, where Mrs. Regina Rambo Benson, democrat, running as an independent, is opposing Congressman M. C. Tarver, of Dalton.

Howell Sees Victory.

Howell said Saturday that the democratic nominees would be overwhelmingly elected. He refused to make a prediction regarding the Tarver-Benson race.

Governor Richard B. Russell Jr., nominated by the democratic party to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator William J. Harris, is unopposed, and none of the democratic nominees for various state offices faces contests, though the republican party has nominated candidates for the senate and house of representatives and county offices in 50 of the state's 159 counties.

Besides the electors on the ballot for Governor Roosevelt, President Hoover and a blank space for a "written-in" candidate, the names and electors of Norman Thomas and James H. Maurer, the presidential and vice presidential candidates of the socialist party; and the names of William D. Upshaw and Frank S. Regan, prohibition party; and William Z. Foster and James W. Ford, communist party, and their electors, also are on the ballot.

The Proposed Amendments.

The amendments to be voted upon are for the most part considered of far-reaching importance. Briefly they provide:

To provide for the convening of the general assembly in January to inaugurate the governor and other state officials, and to organize for a term in midsummer or immediately following the organization meeting if necessary. This amendment has been approved by Governor Russell, Governor-designate Eugene Talmadge, and all other state officials, and has received widespread indorsement from the press and civic organizations of the state. There appears to be neither organized nor unorganized opposition to the change, which has been sought for years by leaders of the democratic party in Georgia.

To permit a person to vote on payment of poll taxes. This amendment to the constitution has been discussed for years, and though there is no organized opposition to this plan, many leaders have denounced it, while many have announced their approval of it.

To authorize school boards to contract for education, transportation and care of children of school age. This amendment has caused little activity and there seems to be no opposition to its adoption.

That Intangible Amendment.

To classify intangible property for taxation, and to limit the ad valorem tax to five mills. Widespread opposition has deevloped to this amendment, Mayor James L. Key, of Atlanta, having organized and led a statewide fight on its adoption. It also has been denounced and fought by Governor-designate Talmadge and other leaders in the state, while on the other hand there has been no organized effort to bring about its approval.

To create senatorial district No. 52, to be composed of the counties of Berrien, Cook and Lanier. There has been considerable opposition to this amendment on the ground that there is no real reason for creating an additional senatorial district and that the move would tend to cause other groups of small counties to seek another senatorial district for themselves. This amendment also has met with opposition on the ground that the three small counties represented would compose a district much smaller than the average district and thereby give a small number of citizens a voice in state affairs equal to that allowed larger areas with a far greater population.

Minor Changes Sought.

To authorize consolidations of local school districts and to provide for the assumption of bonded indebtedness by the entire district as consolidated. This amendment has not caused much stir over the state.

To abolish justice of the peace courts of Richmond county. This amendment is purely of local interest and Richmond county leaders are almost unanimous in their approval of it. The rest of the state has taken little or no interest in the plan.

To provide for repayment of county funds advanced for state highways. This amendment, likewise, has caused little stir but it has many sponsors who assert that it will bring about the elimination of many handicaps now found in the dealings between the counties and the state highway commission.

Steadfast Loyalty Asked.

An overwhelming majority for Governor Roosevelt and Speaker Garner was called for by Chairman Howell in a pre-election statement issued Saturday. The statement follows:

"To the People of Georgia:

"On next Tuesday, November 8, the country will be called upon to condemn or indorse 12 years of republican misrule and corruption. For the past 12 years the republicans have been in power in Washington, at the end of which period the country finds itself on the verge of disaster and ruin.

"We have more cotton, clothing and leather than ever before in the history of our country, yet millions are naked and barefooted! we have more grain, wheat and foodstuffs than ever before, yet millions are hungry; we have more homes than ever before, yet millions are homeless; we have more factories and industries than ever before, yet 10,000,000 able-bodied men and women walk the streets of our nation unable to find a job; we have more gold in this country than ever before, yet bankruptcy stalks throughout the land.

"These conditions are the result of the policies adopted by the republican party, and the question we are to decide on next Tuesday will be whether or not these policies shall be condemned or indorsed by the American people. The voters will be asked to determine whether or not this government shall be a government of the people and for the people.

"For the first time in over half a century, a candidate for president has been within our borders. Georgia has always been good enough for presidents to visit after they are elected, but the Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, a candidate for president, has seen fit to honor us by making a major speech in Georgia.

"Therefore, it behooves every loyal democrat and every honest, liberty-loving Georgia citizen to go to the polls on next Tuesday and vote for this great apostle of democracy, a part-time Georgian, a loyal democrat and a friend of the people, and as chairman of the state democratic executive committee of Georgia, I call upon the men and women of our state to go to the polls on that day and cast for this great American a vote such as no democratic candidate for president has ever received in the history of our state.

"After having received reports from all over the state and from all parts of the country, I confidently predict a Roosevelt-Garner overwhelming landslide, and that there will be inaugurated as president of these United States a man who has seen fit to make Georgia his part-time home, who is loved by the people everywhere and who has promised the people of our country a new deal.

"So, on next Tuesday, let democracy march to the polls, unterrified and unafraid and show to the other states of the Union that Georgia loves and appreciates her part-time citizen, that velt."

The Georgia division of the prohibition party Saturday issued a statement asking the state's voters to support the party candidates as a protest against "the dripping wet platforms of the two major parties."

The statement was issued from the office of G. Seals Aiken, Atlanta attorney, over the names of Mr. Aiken, as chairman of the Georgia division of the prohibition party; Thomas G. Lewis, chairman of the executive committee, and Mrs. G. B. Lindsey, secretary.

"The Georgia division of the national prohibition party urges every Christian voter, every patriotic citizen, regardless of party affiliations, who believes in the constitution of his country and in clean and sober gov-

NEW MAYOR ASSURED

The city election takes place next month, at which time a mayor and twelve aldermen will be selected. At this election it is the privilege of each voter to cast a ballot for whoever he thinks best. Years ago these elections were hotly contested with special appeals to the colored voters. Within the past decade a white primary was inaugurated, thereby making negative the colored vote. Last Tuesday this white primary was held. It was rather one sided, the administration forces having the advantage from the beginning. Thomas Gamble was easily the victor over C. D. Russell. This primary nomination assures success at the regular election. It acts really as a nullification of the Negro vote and prevents these citizens from having a say as to who should govern them. Primaries of this kind have been frequently questioned, and that of Texas contested in the court and found illegal by the highest tribunal of the nation. Subsequent attempts were made to nullify the decision, but they have been found ineffective and now the colored voter can participate in the democratic primaries of that state. The primary laws of Savannah and Georgia are similar to those of Texas. If it is legal for Negro voters to participate in the primaries of that state, the same should be true in Georgia and in Savannah. This should be tested at the first opportunity, for too long have our voters been made negligible in the selection of officers to govern them.

Political-1932

Georgia

Suffrage

AUGUSTA CANDIDATES ENDORSED BY NEGROES

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 18.—(AP)—Candidacies of three white office-seekers who did not enter the democratic primary election last Wednesday were indorsed here today at a mass meeting attended by a group of negroes representing nearly 1,100 registered negro voters.

The negroes indorsed the candidacies of Mrs. Josephine W. McDonald for judge, O. J Sweeney for clerk and Paul B. Watkins for sheriff. They are to be voted on Wednesday in the municipal court general election.

The three are opposed by the following democratic nominees: Joseph E. Bryson for judge, George Balk for clerk and James B. Bowden for sheriff.

12-19-32

White leaders have called a mass meeting of white voters for tomorrow night to indorse the regular democratic nominees.

Candidates Given Negroes Approval

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 18 (AP)—Candidacies of three white office-seekers who did not enter the Democratic primary election last Wednesday were endorsed here Sunday at a mass meeting attended by a group of Negroes representing nearly 1,100 registered Negro votes.

12-19-32

The Negroes acclaimed the candidacies of Mrs. Josephine W. McDonald for judge, C. J. Sweeney for clerk and Paul B. Watkins for sheriff. They are to be voted on Wednesday in the municipal court general election.

Macon, Ga.

The three are opposed by the following Democratic nominees, Joseph E. Bryson for judge; George Balk for clerk, and James B. Bowden for sheriff.

Political - 1932 Illinois

Suffrage

HIGH COURT KILLS NEW ILL. DISTRICT

Call 1-15-32

Kansas City Mo.

Democrat or Negro Alderman Now Given Chance To Beat Congressman

CHICAGO. — Oscar DePriest and Alderman Louis B. Anderson of ward two will fight out their battle for the seat in Congress which DePriest now holds within the confines of the old First district, according to a decision handed down by the state Supreme court Wednesday morning, Jan. 13.

The Supreme court held the recent re-apportionment of Illinois congressional districts to be illegal because of the glaring inequalities of some of the districts.

The old First district, the lines of which will be adhered to in the coming campaign, had a population in 1920 of 167,000.

In terms of the new ward lines now prevailing in the city it includes all of the First ward, all of the Second ward, and small parts of the Fourth, Eleventh and Thirteenth wards. The First ward is largely white, the sections in the Fourth, Eleventh and Thirteenth wards are also white precincts. The bulk of the Negro vote is in the Second ward in which Mr. Anderson is alderman.

Mr. DePriest's residence is not in the district sustained by the Supreme court decision. He lives in the Third ward of which he is committeeman. If he chooses to run for re-election to that post, he probably will continue to live where he is as the law does not require a congressman to live in his district.

In both past elections, Mr. DePriest has won by narrow margins from a nondescript white opponent. The recent change in the city administration from Republican to Democratic has caused a large number of Negroes to turn Democratic. There are, as a result, increased possibilities for a Democratic candidate for Congress, but it is too early to predict that one could win.

In the fight between Mr. DePriest and Mr. Anderson, the odds seem less in favor of Mr. DePriest than formerly. The fight will be for a division of the Negro vote and most of it in the ward which Mr. Anderson now represents as alderman and committeeman, although a part of the present Second ward formerly belonged to the Third ward of which Mr. DePriest is committeeman.

HIGH ILLINOIS COURT RULES ON CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Reporter

DEPRIEST'S CHANCES FOR RE ELECTION AFFECTED IT IS CLAIMED

1-23-32

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 20—(Special)—The Supreme Court of Illinois handed down an opinion last week upholding the ruling of Judge Shertluffe of Belvedere, holding the reapportionment of congressional districts in Illinois void, thus returning to the old lines of division all of the congressional districts in the state.

Birmingham Ala.

This ruling will return the southern boundaries of the First Congressional District, represented by Congressman Oscar DePriest, to 43rd Street, the southern boundary of the new second ward, instead of to 67th Street, as under the reapportionment cutting out the third ward entirely. The first district now returns to include only the first and second wards, and small parts of the 10th and 17th wards, instead of the first, second, third, fifth and parts of the fourth and sixth, as under the reapportionment.

Political wiseacres predict that the return of the old ward lines will sharpen the battle between Congressman DePriest and Alderman Louis B. Anderson for the republican nomination for Representative. Under the re-apportionment it was conceded by many that the advantage lay with DePriest, but with the return to the old district lines Anderson adherents claim the advantage for the alderman. Both candidates have been building up support in the balliwicks dominated by each other, and the republican primary promises a colorful and bitter battle between the able veterans of the political arena, with a seat in the House of Representatives as the prize for the winner.

STAR COURIER
KEWANEE, ILL.
APR 9 1932

Large Crowd of Negro Voters at Meet For Custer

Negro voters of Henry county who will support the gubernatorial candidacy of Omer N. Custer, almost taxed the capacity of the Knights of Pythias hall last night to hear Dr. J. D. Croom, Springfield, who told his audience that of all the candidates Omer Custer had done more for the Negro voters of the state than any others. He predicted a large Negro vote for him next Tuesday. A large group of Galesburg voters attended the meeting. Charles Mitchell, Kewanee, was chairman.

Voters League Invites Second Colored Member

Chicago Defender 5-14-32

CHICAGO (ANP)—The board of directors of the Municipal Voters' League has invited Alexander L. Jackson to become a member of that organization. George Cleveland Hall was the first corored man to become a member. Mr. Jackson will be the second.

Chicago Defender 5-14-32

Political - 1932

Suffrage.

Indiana

HAMMOND, IND.
LAKE COUNTY TIMES

OCT 12 1932

SAYS OFFICIAL TRIED TO BAR NEGRO VOTERS

Frank Stachowicz, justice of the peace in Calumet City, and one of the city's republican leaders, in a statement today charged that an endeavor was made to disfranchise colored voters in the Fourth ward from registering yesterday.

Stachowicz named Donald Markwalder in his charges, who he said is a nephew of James J. Finneran, democratic leader of Calumet City.

Stachowicz's statement follows:

"Donald Markwalder, a nephew of James J. Finneran, democratic leader of Calumet City, endeavored to disfranchise colored voters of the Fourth ward from registering yesterday.

"About 20 colored voters presented themselves to register and in a most flagrant violation of the constitution, Donald Markwalder, a judge not appointed by the County Board of Commissioners, denied the colored voters the opportunity to register.

"Another violation witnessed by many present, which the law of the state of Illinois provides for, was that the judge should administer an oath which was not done in this ward.

"Assistant State's Attorney Harry Gable ordered Donald Markwalder, Mrs. Fred Stelling and Joseph Bohling, the judges, to appear in the Criminal Court building in Chicago on Friday morning, October 14, at 9:30 o'clock, and he also stated that he would report the violation on the part of Donald Markwalder, to the federal district attorney's office in Chicago."

Stachowicz concluded his statement by saying that all of the colored voters as well as a large number of witnesses will appear before the grand jury on Friday morning.

INDIANA NEGROES TO CAST 200,000 VOTES; HOLD BALANCE OF POWER

Indianapolis Times

That the Negro vote will positively be the key vote in the coming elections was definitely disclosed in a recent intensive survey of the political situation among members of the group in all the principal counties of the state.

The interest being manifested in the campaign by colored voters everywhere, in the factories, on the farms, in the churches, in fact, in every city, town and hamlet in Indiana is not only particularly remarkable, but unprecidentedly great.

10-29-32

First In States History

The survey also revealed that the first time in the history of the state, Negroes in every walk of life, are walking up fully to their responsibilities as citizens and concerning themselves on a major scale in the issues involved in the campaign.

Indianapolis Times

A careful estimate of the potential Negro vote in Marion, Lake, St. Joseph, Allen and Vanderburgh counties, is placed at from 150,000 to 200,000; a fact which proves beyond a simple doubt that the Negro's political status in Indiana as the balance of power is still firmly in the grip of the race.

Declare Principles

In the meantime a large number of principal big gun speakers from both the Democratic and Republican headquarters are invading the several larger counties with their individual party preachments and policies envolving the much discussed soldiers bonus, unemployment and tax reduction.

Many candidates are participating with a degree of increasing fervor in these in and out of town vote-getting drives.

In their public declarations of principles, the candidates are assuring Negroes all over the state of a new deal in their civil, political and economic rights, of elicited.

Undivided interest in the speeches, marked courtesy to all candidate guests, and a redoubting concern over the prospects of a mammoth turn out at the polls on November 8, is being manifested everywhere.

And it is noteworthy that never in the history of Indiana politics have Negroes been known to flock in such great numbers to the meetings of both major political parties as in the case during the present pre-election period.

New Bloods Appear

What is more, out of the definitely progressive lease on political life taken by members of the group in Indiana have appeared in the horizon of Hoosier political prominence many new race bloods, who are destined to play an increasingly important part in the administrative affairs of the state.

In the latter connection it is of particular interest to note that the vast support of colored and white voters throughout Indiana, are rallying around the banners of R. L. Brokenburr and Henry J. Richardson, Jr., respectively Republican and Democratic candidates for the state legislature.

However, a marked rift in the present trend of Negro political thought is revealed in wide spread criticism of one of the major parties for encouraging the importation and circulation of a foreign newspaper in the local field.

And so, as the bid day approaches, Negro leaders are busy formulating in their minds, predictions as to what will be the results of the elections.

Gary Attorney Wins Fight For Negro Voters

Gary Post Tribune 11-5-32

Knoxville Sun

GARY, Ind.—(CNS)— Attorney Chester C. McGuire, one of Gary's Negro lawyers, was victorious last week in his fight for better voting facilities in the three wards containing 13,666 of Gary's 17,922 Negro population.

This city has a total population of slightly more than 100,000 inhabitants, of which approximately 18,000 are Negroes, living almost exclusively in wards 3, 4 and 5.

For some time Mr. McGuire and his legal associates, U. S. District Attorney Oliver Loomis and Attorneys Oliver Starr and A. P. Draper, representing the Republican party and a number of individual clients, have contended that the elimination of six precincts in those wards ordered by the election commissioners was inequitable and discriminatory.

Gary Daily Tribune

On November 4, the plaintiffs' attorneys obtained an order in the Federal Court for the Northern District of Indiana requiring the election commissioners to restore two voting machines in each of the large precincts, and ballots and one machine in the remainder of the precincts. Also two sets of officials and eight booths were ordered. The court ordered machines taken from small white precincts and put in the third ward with its 3,613 Negro population; fourth ward with its 4,613; and fifth ward with its 9,440 Negro population.

The residents of these wards who made the fight were: Joseph A. Pitts, Alfred M. Hall, Solomon West, George Smith, Harry Phillips, Emma Brown, Mary Moon, Leticia Graham, Dewey Bozeman, Odel Madison, Milo Murray, Bertha M. Smith, John W. Robinson and Ewall Hawkins.

CAST YOUR VOTE TUESDAY

Gary American 11-5-32

It is your duty to vote Tuesday; you not only owe it to yourself but you owe it to your community and to your country. There was never an election during your lifetime that demanded of you your vote as does this one. We are at the crossroads, one road leading to conservatism and the other to radicalism. The Negro (the shape he is in economically) can not gamble with radicals.

Gary Indiana

Mr. Hoover represents the conservative element in this country and he has no Garner for a running mate. "Nuff said."

Locally you have a candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket, home pride alone should make you rise early and vote for him, the former sheriff, Jos. B. Kyle. Whatever your personal feelings are, there is a service rendered when you elevate your fellow townsmen. Vote for Joe Kyle, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Political - 1922

Suffrage

DES MOINES, IA.
REGISTER
MAY 26 1922

NEGRO MEETING HERE JUNE 30

Voters League to Hold State Session.

Negroes from every section of the state will attend the annual meeting of the Iowa Negro Voters league in Des Moines June 30.

The organization, which has a membership of 5,000, will hold sessions at the Bethel A. M. E. church, East Sixteenth st. and University ave. After a business meeting all candidates for public office will be invited to speak at 2 p. m.

Formed Two Years Ago.

The league was organized two years ago to promote interest among Negroes in state and national affairs. The East Des Moines Boosters club was one of the principal forces behind the league's organization. The club is the oldest Negro institution of its kind in Iowa.

Charles P. Howard, assistant city solicitor, will be the principal speaker. He will be introduced by J. G. Browne, chairman, at 11 a. m. The annual report will be made by Harry E. Wilson, secretary.

Dance Planned.

Other speakers will be F. N. Bynum, Davenport; M. F. Fields, Waterloo attorney; Mrs. Maude Breeota, Mason City; D. W. Mixon, Council Bluffs; Mrs. Etta Mae Bland, Keokuk; and A. J. Hick, Sioux City.

A dance will be held in the evening at the "Barn," 1017 Walnut st. Herb Heuer's Vagabonds featuring Gene Ballard, Negro tenor, will play.

Suffrage

WICHITA, KANS.
EVE. EAGLE

JAN 29 1932

VOTERS LEAD IN REGIS' RATION

The only persons in Wichita who are showing the proper alacrity in registering at the election commissioner's office are the colored citizens, it was stated Thursday.

Perhaps 1,000 Wichitans have registered since January 1. All residents of the city must register. The fact that but 1,000 have registered means that around 50,000 will have to register between now and 10 days before the August primaries, when the registration books are closed until after the primary election.

Of those now registered about 70 per cent are men. Election officials were unable to state why the colored citizens of Wichita are registering with so much more speed, in proportion to population, than the whites.

WICHITA, KANS.
MORNING EAGLE

JUL 6 1932

510 COLORED VOTERS OF WICHITA CHANGE PARTY AFFILIATIONS

Desert Republican Party Support Woodring, McGill, Other Democrats

WILL MEET TONIGHT

Five hundred and ten colored voters of Wichita have changed their party affiliation from Republican to Democratic, and tonight at 8:30, colored Democrats of Wichita will celebrate their spetacular growth here at a meeting to be held at 1001 East Thirteenth.

William M. Williamson, president of the Colored Young Men's Democratic club, is the authority for the statement of the change in affiliations. He said the meeting tonight also would celebrate the growth of the club to a membership of 210. There will be a program, and all county candidates are invited to attend.

Williamson said the club's primary objectives are the reelection of Gov. Harry Woodring, Congressman W. A. Ayres, Senator George McGill, and the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt as president. The club is a unit of the Sedgwick County Young Men's Democratic club, headed by Charles F. Swan.

On July 13, all Fifth district Democrats are planning to be host to Governor Woodring, Williamson said. He will address the colored group at the Colored Masonic hall, 615 North Main, and colored Democrats from El Dorado, Newton and Wellington are preparing to send delegations, Williamson said. A southern barbecue and entertainment is being planned.

WICHITA, KANS.
MORNING EAGLE

JUL 17 1932

EXPECT BIG TURNOUT

Hundreds of Colored Voters to Attend Rally Monday Night

Eight hundred colored voters are expected to attend an open air political rally to be held Monday at 8:30 p. m. at the home of Mrs. Walter Thompson, Thirteenth and Mosley, under auspices of the Landon-for-Governor club.

B. F. Johnson has been selected as master of ceremonies and Attorney Fred Helm will make the keynote address. Mrs. Thompson will speak particularly to the women. Two quartets will sing and refreshments will be served.

The program is being arranged by the precinct captains of the Landon-for-Governor club, of which Dr. C. R. Price is president.

Suffrage

Power Of Negro Vote In Kentucky Worries State Legislators

Courier 3-5-32

Pittsburgh, Pa.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Mar. 3.—(C. N. S.)—The State Legislature, which s convened here, was in an uproar ast week over proposed amendments o bills providing for the election of ounty superintendents of education. 'he proposed amendment causing nost controversy was one calling for he elimination of counties containng first, second, third and fourth lass cities, from the provisions of he bill.

Proponents of the amendment inisted on its necessity on the ground hat unless the superintendents in these counties were appointed and not elected, the Negro vote would predominate. Ferdinand A. Gnau, representative from Louisville, contended that in Jefferson county the Negro votes would represent a balance of power in such an election. There are 51,068 colored persons in that county. Both Republican and Democratic representatives from Jefferson county supported the amendment. but it was defeated.

NEGRO DEMS VOTE AT SHREVEPORT

Shreveport, La.—(CNS)—Registered Negro Democrats in this city were unmolested in the recent Democratic primary elections, many of them voting for municipal and parish candidates. Absolutely no show of racial prejudice or veiled threats was noticeable at these elections. The elections were heralded as eminently fair by Negro leaders here and it is predicted that an especially large number of Negro voters will register in the Democratic primaries to be held for state and national elections this year.

Disgust with the lily white activities of the Republican machine in the state is said to be largely responsible for Negro defections.

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Charge Lily White With Civil Service Violation

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NEW ORLEANS, LA.
TIMES PICAYUNE
AUG 5 1932

LABOR ORDINAN PASSED, BLOCK FEDERAL INJU

Restraining Order Issued by Foster on Plea of New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company

HEARING ON WRIT SET FOR AUGUST 11

Amended Measure Voted by Commission Council After Protests; Chamber Crowded During Session

Within an hour after the commission council passed an ordinance restricting the employment of labor on the riverfront of New Orleans, Judge Rufus E. Foster of the United States circuit court of appeals signed an order restraining the city from enforcing the ordinance and setting 10 a. m. August 11 as the time for the municipal authorities to show cause why an injunction should not issue.

Before voting unanimously for the passage of the ordinance introduced by Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley, the four members of the council present adopted an amendment which eliminated the provision that persons employed on the wharves should be registered voters. The amendment provides that riverfront workers shall have paid two years' poll taxes.

The application for the restraining order was presented to Judge Foster by the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company, and was directed against Police Superintendent George Reyer in addition to the mayor and the members of the commission council.

'Politics' Alleged

The direct charge that the ordinance "shows on its face that it was passed solely for political purposes" is made in the petition filed by the steamship company, on which Judge Foster issued his restraining order and rule to show cause.

After alleging that the ordinance, if enforced, would interfere with interstate commerce, the steamship company, in its petition, sets forth that "there is no just or reasonable cause for discriminating against plaintiff and other citizens similarly situated from employing such labor as it deems fit and proper for the carrying on of its business, and that the business conducted by plaintiff is of a private nature."

The Walmsley ordinance, the steamship company's petition continues, undertakes to deprive the company of its freedom of contract, "and will deny unto it and other citizens of the United States, within the city of New Orleans, state of Louisiana, the equal protection of the laws contrary to and in violation of the 14th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States."

Constitution Cited

The ordinance, it is alleged, would permit the municipal authorities "unlawfully to interfere with and burden interstate and foreign commerce, all in violation of Section No. 8 of Article No. 1 of the Constitution of the United States."

The steamship company further alleges that enforcement of the ordinance would incur "irreparable loss and injury to the property and business of the plaintiff which cannot in any way be estimated and calculated as to the amount, and that, if the constitutionality of the ordinance is tested out in a court of law by waiting for the arrest of one or more of its officers, the business of plaintiff will be greatly embarrassed and harassed and great loss will occur to plaintiff."

The petition was signed by S. T. DeMilt, New Orleans agent of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company, and also president of the New Orleans Steamship Association. The petition was filed by the law firm of Terriberry, Young, Rault and Carroll.

Order Signed by Judge

The restraining order signed by Judge Foster reads as follows:

"Considering the complaint filed herein and the accompanying affidavits, because they show that plaintiff is a common carrier, by water, transporting freight in interstate with its vessels and other property in the ctiy of New Orleans, all within the Eastern District of Louisiana and the New Orleans division thereof, and that if the city ordinance complained of in the foregoing bill of complaint is enforced it will jeopardize the rights of plaintiff, and cause it irreparable loss and damage, and would likewise submit the officials, agents and employes of plaintiff located in the city of New Orleans, La., to fine and imprisonment pending the determination of the preliminary injunction, and as plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law, and because the enforcement of said ordinance, unless the provisions thereof are acquiesced in by the plaintiff, would hinder and prevent plaintiff from carrying on its business of interstate commerce, and because said plaintiff, before the hearing on an application for an injunction had not adequate notice and will sustain immediate and irreparable loss, injury and damage unless the defendants are immediately enjoined from enforcing said ordinance meanwhile:

"Now, therefore, upon the filing of a bond in this cause for the sum of $1000 which is now approved and filed herein,

"It is hereby ordered that until the 11th day of August, 1932, and until the hearing and decision on the application for a preliminary injunction herein, the defendants and each of them be and they are hereby strictly restrained and enjoined from applying and enforcing the city ordinance described in the foregoing bill of complaint against the plaintiff, its officials, agents, servants or employes in the city of New Orleans, state of Louisiana, in any manner whatsoever, and from doing any other act in connection therewith which would obstruct or interfere with said plaintiff, its officials, agents, servants or employes in the unrestrained control and operation of its property, particularly the loading and unloading of its vessels at the wharves, elevators and other places in the city of New Orleans at which it conducts its business in interstate commerce."

Crowd Jams Chamber

A council chamber jammed by spectators and representatives of interested groups greeted the commission council when it began the hearing on the ordinance at 11:30 a. m. Corridors outside the chamber were banked with men and women anxious to hear the proceedings. The entire hearing, aside from occasional bursts of applause, was unmarked by a disturbance. Uniformed and plain-clothes police were scattered through the crowd.

At the outset Mayor Walmsley announced adoption of an amendment to the original proposal which struck out the lines requiring that employes on the publicly owned wharves be qualified voters.

"The amended ordinance instead of requiring that persons working on the wharves be qualified voters requires simply that they must have been residents in the city of New Orleans for two or more years and have paid poll taxes for two years prior to the adoption today of this ordinance," Mayor Walmsley explained.

Spokesmen Heard

Spokesmen for the scores of negro dock workers seated on one side of the council chamber asserted that most of their number have paid the poll tax from year to year. Members of the negro longshoremen's union have paid poll taxes since 1872, its representatives stated.

Speakers at the meeting included S. Locke Breaux, chairman of the delegation appointed by the board of directors of the Association of Commerce to appear in protest; R. E. O'Rourke, president of the Traffic Club; Jewell A. Sperling, attorney representing union longshoremen; State Senator Jules G. Fisher of Jefferson parish, and E. R. Peyroux, union organizer.

Mr. Breaux, who was accompanied by W. H. Alexander and David Liberman, urged the council to withdraw the ordinance.

"The spirit behind the meeting Wednesday of directors of the Association of Commerce was that there is no necessity for an ordinance affecting the situation along the riverfront, that things are moving along nicely enough and should not be disturbed," he asserted.

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Recognizing that adoption of the ordinance as originally proposed would mean the disqualification of negro employment along the public wharves, Mr. Breaux referred to the "peculiar aptitude of the negro for this type of work."

"I impress upon you," he concluded, "that there is no need for an ordinance of this kind."

Mr. O'Rourke's discussion was more emphatic. He stressed the turmoil that has occurred in the past over labor difficulties and deplored the result it has visited upon port activity.

"If this is passed it will mean the ruin of the port of New Orleans," he declared.

"This, as I understand it," Mr. O'Rourke said, "is the second reading of this ordinance and I think if the mayor wanted to be fair to the shipping interests of this port he would have set this public hearing for the third reading, with ample notice to the public so that those vitally interested and affected by this drastic ordinance would be able to present their views on same.

"This assembly does not represent the business interests that would like to be heard, as the first notice of this meeting appeared in this morning's paper for a meeting at 10:30 this morning, and I sincerely think that if the mayor and the commission council wanted to be fair to the general public and the shipping interests they would postpone this hearing until next Thursday, when I am sure that this chamber will not hold the business men who will appear to protest against this ordinance.

Tells of 'Port Losses'

"The port of New Orleans has lost hundreds of thousands of dollars on account of cargo and ships being diverted to other Gulf ports, the last strike, which, in my opinion will never find its way through the strikes and labor troubles on the riverfront.

"The last strike was the greatest injustice ever done the laboring man cost the port hundreds of thousands of dollars of lifetime.

"At the time this strike was called the labor leaders handling this strike knew full well that there were 10 idle men in New Orleans to take the place of every man who walked out on a strike, but they also knew that green labor could not perform the longshoremen, carmen, unloaders, etc., both black and white, so far in debt with their grocer, landlord, etc., that they could not square up their indebtedness in a

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"At the time this strike was called the last strike, which, in my opinion, was the greatest injustice ever diverted to other Gulf ports, the labor leaders handling this strike strikes and all exporting and importing interests thousands and thousands of dollars, and put the poor laboring men, longshoremen, cargo diverted to other ports, and all idle men in New Orleans to take the place of every man who walked out on a strike, but they also knew that which will never find its way through the port again, cost the steamship interests and labor knew full well that there were 10 so far in debt with their grocer, done the laboring man cost the port lifetime.

"The port of New Orleans has lost hundreds of thousands of dollars of this port and the poor green labor could not perform the

work on the riverfront as efficiently as the trained labor. The history of hat strike is fresh in the minds of everyone who did business on the riverfront.

"The steamship agents advertised for labor in our daily press and turned away 600 and 800 men a day willing to work. It cost the shippers thousands of dollars using the port and they have found outlets through other ports for their cargo, where they are not always in hot water. Things were never working smoother on the riverfront than they are today and like a bolt out of a clear sky the mayor introduces this ordinance, which, if passed, will, in my opinion, ruin the port of New Orleans.

"No matter what prompted the mayor to introduce this ordinance it is the general opinion of the thinking public that the ulterior motive behind it is to build up a political machine on the riverfront. What would become of the thousands of negroes who were unable to register under the said ordinance? They will be added to the many thousands now unemployed and will bring up a racial question that we will remember the rest of our days.

'Forced to File Protest'

"Our club has never entered any political argument but our membership felt that this ordinance was so drastic and far-reaching that we were forced, by the name of our club, to file our protest against this radical ordinance.

"I see in the papers that the colored ministers have called upon the congregations of all creeds to pray that this ordinance will be withdrawn so that they will not be deprived of earning an honest livelihood, which they are entitled to by their constitutional rights.

"I have consulted with some of the foremost attorneys in the city of New Orleans, whose opinion of this ordinance is that it can't hold water because it is fundamentally and constitutionally unsound and will not stand up in any court of equity. There is one thing certain and that is if the mayor and city council pass this ordinance, that the shipping interests will apply to the courts for an injunction and carry the case to the supreme court.

"We grant the right of the city of New Orleans to say who it will employ. We grant the right of the state of Louisiana to say who it will employ. But we challenge the right of the city of New Orleans to dictate to private businesses who they should employ and-or conduct their businesses.

"If this ordinance is passed and stands the test of the courts, the mayor and the commission council would have a perfect right to pass other ordinances compelling the public to only employ registered voters for our private chauffeurs, because we used the public streets to drive on and, in fact, might cover all forms of employment including our office help, because they use the streets to come and go from work.

"On behalf of the Traffic Club of New Orleans, we sincerely hope that the mayor will withdraw this ordinance and avoid a bitter fight which is bound to prove disastrous to the city and port of New Orleans."

Assails The Times-Picayune

Complaints against alleged tactics employed by shipping interests in "discriminating" against local labor and union men were voiced by several speakers.

T. J. Darcy, head of the white longshoremen's union and also employed as a "field representative" of the state board of health, devoted most of his argument in condemning "that notorious Times-Picayune." He contended that the paper "is uninformed about conditions on the waterfront."

"That most notorious paper, The Times-Picayune, has misrepresented the facts," said the state employe. "If they had gone out on the docks first without commenting they would have seen things in their true light. They would have seen that on the steamship Topeka the other day there was 81 men working on it. There was 79 negroes working and two white men working on it. Now I want to know if The Times-Picayune represented things in their true light.

"We are seeking to restore to white citizens and voters their original position on the waterfront," he exclaimed, relating that in February, 1931, the Longshoremen's Association appealed for help. The city officials, he said, made overtures to the steamship association in an endeavor to solve the strike situation.

"What the steamship association could have told the city for 2 cents in stamps they paid that notorious Times-Picayune $500 for an advertisement to tell the city to go below," Mr. Darcy shouted.

Charges 'Persecution'

Organizer Peyroux, charging that union men are being persecuted for their organization affiliations, criticized those opposing the ordinance.

"I feel like taking up Senator Long's statements about the 'Assassination of Commerce,'" he said. "The 'Assassination of Commerce' and the Louisiana Manufacturers' Association are always against labor. I'm not surprised to find them here fighting this ordinance."

Finance Commissioner A. Miles Pratt, away on vacation, was not at the meeting. Mayor Walmsley and Commissioners Joseph P. Skelly, Fred R. Earhart and Frank R. Gomila voted in favor of the ordinance as amended.

After the council voted unanimously for the ordinance as amended, Mayor Walmsley stated: "It is well that the public be informed as to what prompted this ordinance I introduced a week ago.

"Some time ago I sought conference with the steamship association," he said. "They saw fit to decline my offer. I then began an investigation. I found that drifters and bums were coming to New Orleans and taking jobs away from our own people, people who live here and pay taxes here. I determined to find some way to stop this influx of outsiders."

After "much research," he said, he drew up the ordinance, believing it constitutional.

Sought to 'Get Back Jobs'

"The only way to get back these jobs, whether for whites or negroes, was to introduce this ordinance," he explained. "Later I felt that harm would come to those who could not qualify as voters, because of certain facts and because they might not have had the educational advantages some of us might have, and when this phase was pointed out to me I decided on this amendment which has been offered today.

"I am not trying to settle arguments between labor unions and steamship unions. I am trying to get back jobs for people who live in New Orleans. Let me quote a few figures I had obtained by detectives who got them from the men along the waterfront themselves.

"We counted 1435 people working on the waterfront between the hours of 9 a. m. and 1 p. m. Of this total 17 per cent were white men and 83 per cent were negroes.

"In the afternoon we counted 487 workers. Out of this number, 191 or 39 per cent voluntarily gave us the information that they were from out of the city. They were either from out of the state entirely or from surrounding parishes, but they were not from New Orleans."

Sperling Upholds Mayor

Preceding the mayor's talk, Attorney Sperling stated that "the mayor has had the interest of labor at heart at all times, and for that reason tried to reach some solution of the riverfront situation." Mr. Sperling claimed that negroes are used "as in slavery" along the docks and that "imported" labor is being used in place of local men.

At the insistence of Senator Fisher, Mayor Walmsley gave assurance that some method will be worked out later so that citizens of St. Bernard and Jefferson parishes will be permitted to work on the publicly owned wharves. Both parishes have water frontage in the jurisdiction of the dock board, Senator Fisher pointed out.

Dr. J. A. Hardin, representing negro citizens, entered a protest against the original ordinance but later said "the ordinance as amended has taken away a great deal of objections." The chief complaint was against the registration provision, he said.

Dr. F. G. Green, representing negro ministers; Joe Spencer, president of the negro longshoremen's union; Frank B. Smith, negro attorney, also spoke. Spencer charged that the steamship association has attempted to keep both white and negro union longshoremen off the docks and has supplanted them with outside laborers.

Provisions of Ordinance

Text of the ordinance follows:

Section 1. Be it ordained by the commission council of the city of New Orleans that it shall be unlawful for any person, persons, association, firm or corporation to employ any person or persons in the loading or unloading on publicly-owned and operated property of trucks, freight cars, ships, vessels or other similar vehicles of transportation within the territorial limits of the city of New Orleans other than person or persons who are bona fide citizens of the city of New Orleans and have resided in the city of New Orleans for at least two years and shall have paid poll taxes in the city of New Orleans for two years prior to the adoption of this ordinance, or for their application to work subsequent to its passage.

Section 2. Be it further ordained, etc., that in the event the person or persons who are qualified under the provisions of this ordinance are not available, then the person, persons, association, firm or corporation in charge of such loading or unloading shall notify in writing the mayor of the city of New Orleans of such fact, and unless the mayor shall forthwith supply such person, persons, association, firm or corporation with the needed person or persons, of necessary qualification, as required by this ordinance, then the said person, persons, association, firm or corporation shall be authorized to employ person or persons who have not paid their poll taxes for two years prior to their accepting work.

Section 3. Be it further ordained, etc., that no person shall apply for or accept work on any publicly-owned or operated property in the city of New Orleans as outlined in Section 1 of this ordinance who has not resided in the city of New Orleans continuously for two years prior to his application and acceptance of work, and shall have paid his poll taxes for the two years prior to the year in which he accepts that employment.

Section 4. Be it further ordained etc., that for each and every violation of the provisions of this ordinance by any person, persons, association, firm or corporation, that every officer thereof, as well as the individual or individuals charged with the duty of employment for said person, persons, association, firm or corporation, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars ($25.00), or to a sentence of not in excess of thirty (30) days for each and every violation, and each occurrence on separate days shall constitute a separate offense for each day.

Section 5. Be it further ordained, etc., that all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Ellis Protests

Protesting against the original ordinance, Crawford H. Ellis, vice-president of the United Fruit Company, addressed a letter to the mayor and commission council, pointing out that the measure would prove a disadvantage to the commerce of the port of New Orleans, because "if there are any restrictions on labor it is bound to result in an increased cost of doing business and corporations will not hesitate to correct this by making use of the cheapest ports."

Mr. Ellis said the United Fruit Company has been engaged in business in New Orleans for the past 33 years and that he always has endeavored to influence the company to do the bulk of its business in the South with this port. There are no labor restrictions at other ports, he added, and if the ordinance is enforced "some of the steamers now coming to the port of New Orleans may be diverted to the ports of Mobile and Galveston."

In using labor, the company makes no discrimination between white and black, he said. The company's banana workers are in a ratio of 63 per cent white to 37 per cent negro, and the longshoremen run 53 per cent white to 47 per cent negro, Mr. Ellis explained.

Warns of Higher Costs

Mr. Ellis said that the ordinance by restricting the use of labor would tend to increase the cost of doing business at this port, would have a far reaching effect on the owners of steamship lines, would prevent the employment of young men, would add many men to the unemployment burden of the city and the welfare committee, would lay the basis for racial strife here and would create a bad impression throughout the world against New Orleans.

Disclaiming any political or class partisanship, the executive committee of the New Orleans Ministerial Union, in a letter to the council, protested that the ordinance might seriously disturb the economic, social and racial relationships now existing in the city. "Our only interest," the committee stated, "is humanitarian, with an earnest desire to see that justice is done to all."

Negro Democrats Unmolested In Louisiana Primaries

SHREVEPORT, La. (CNS)—Registered Negro Democrats in this city were unmolested in the recent Democratic primary elections, many of them voting for municipal and parish candidates. Absolutely no show of racial prejudice or veiled threats were noticeable at these elections. The elections were heralded as eminently fair by Negro leaders here and it is predicted that an especially large number of Negro voters will register in the Democratic primaries to be held for State and national elections this year.

Disgust with the lily white activities of the Republican machine in the State is said to be largely responsible for Negro defections.

WANTS LOUISIANA TO BAR BLACK DEMOCRATS

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 9.—(ANP)—The Louisiana State Press Association, white, went on record as proposing an immediate change in the Louisiana primary laws. The idea advocated by Dolph Frantz of the Shreveport Journal. "There is already a movement among Negroes of New Orleans and Shreveport to register as Democrats and vote in the Democratic primaries," said Frantz, "and unless the Louisiana laws are changed and changed quickly, we are going to have trouble with this vote. I recommend that the present legislature take steps to amend the present laws governing Democratic primaries and general state election."

Mr. Frantz pointed out that the existing Louisiana law is very similar to that of Texas, which has been weakened by a ruling of the United States Supreme Court.

"It is therefore necessary, said Mr. Frantz, "that the Democratic party in Louisiana be liberated from this statutory defect and as an independent organization select its own committees and provide regulations for its own members and the constitution of its membership and its governing authority."

The Journal at Shreveport has many Negro subscribers, who liberally patronize that paper's advertisers. There was some little discussion among colored citizens of Shreveport regarding boycotting the Shreveport Journal.

Officers With Machine Guns Drive Negro Editor From City

White Hoodlums Break Up Meeting Where Citizens Hat Gathered To Make Plans To Vote In Texas Democratic Primary

SHREVEPORT, La. — Alber White, editor of a paper here, wa forced to leave the city and hid as whites with shot guns and of ficers with machine guns sough him for urging Negroes to vote i the Saturday Democratic primar here.

Editor White is hiding in a dis tant city. He has been editing th paper for eight years.

Constitutional libert ywas flaunt ed and law and order temporarily repudiated here Tuesday night, when members of the Shreveport police force and the sheriff department armed with machine guns and rifles, stood sentinel at the Lakeside auditorium to prevent the holding of a mass meeting of race citizens where a voters league for the group was scheduled to be organized.

Declaring that before race citizens of Shreveport would be allowed to cast their ballots the streets of the city would be drenched with human blood, authorities of the city and parish cast aside their roles as peace officers of the community, and defied race leaders of Shreveport to carry out their plans for the holding of the mass meeting. The meeting had been called by a set of patriots of the race at Shreveport for the purpose of organizing members of the race into a potential political unit in the city. Those sponsoring the meeting adhered strictly to the laws of the state and nation, but they were confronted with armed dishonorable opposition which threatened to resort to violence.

Not only was pressure brought to bear to prevent the holding of the meeting, but the principal speakers on the program were denied the right of free speech and were warned not to deliver their well advertised addresses.

This incident will go down in history to make Shreveport the most infamous city in America for rabid race prejudice and political intolerance. Shreveport is the same city where the same sheriff, armed with sawed off shot guns went gunning for William Pickens, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who had been asked to visit Shreveport and make a talk. Pickens had been advised of the sentiment created by the sheriff and he declined to make the trip.

Similar action was taken several months ago when Congressman Oscar DePriest of Chicago, was scheduled to speak in Shreveport. Mr. DePriest's speech there was cancelled after the daily papers and authorities had protested against his visit.

EDITOR TELLS OF SORDID AFFAIR AT SHREVEPORT

Albert White, former editor of the Shreveport (La.) Afro-American, who was forced to flee from that city several days ago for personal safety after threats had been made against his life there as a result of his efforts to organize the Negro citizens of Shreveport for an ultimate court fight to gain the entrance of the race into the Democratic primary elections of that city, has mailed to The Informer a statement in which he makes clear various points of interest relative to the situation at Shreveport. His statement follows:

"In every issue there are usually two sides—the right side and the wrong side—the true side and the false side.

"It is these two opposite extremes that define the issue raised at Shreveport, Louisiana, on Tuesday night July 12, over a proposed mass meeting of colored citizens there at the Lakeside auditorium where a voters league for the group was scheduled to have been organized.

"This meeting, as the readers of your paper have probably read, did not materialize because public authorities at Shreveport not only advised me that it was unwise to hold it, but also stood sentinel at the building where we were to have met, armed with machine guns and rifles, to intimidate the people and make sure that the meeting was not held.

"In the Shreveport Sun, well read Negro weekly paper of July 16, the opinion was advanced that the action of authorities there was undoubtedly due to a misunderstanding on their part as to the real motives and purposes of the citizens rally. While I do not agree with the contentions of the esteemed editor of the Shreveport publication, I rspect his right to utter his views. However, I am unable to reconcile my mind to the point where I can agree with him. The truth is best discovered when a premise is followed to a conclusion.

"The premise of my program at Shreveport was to ultimately bring about civil and political liberty for the members of my race. The execution of such a program would have stimulated Negro citizens at Shreveport to pay their poll taxes according to law, register their party affiliations according to law, and vindicate their sovereignity as citizens according to law.

"If this was the premise of my program, it is obvious to all intelligent people that in conclusion, my people at Shreveport woud have secured the respect and recognition that is due them as American citizens. It meant also that they would have obtained many civic benefits and that they would have been enabled to fashion their own standards and guide the destiny of their own children.

"Every step that was taken in calling the meeting at Shreveport, and every move that was to be made, was in keeping with the laws of the state and nation. The United States constitution guaranteed to us the right of peaceful assembly, free speech and decorous expressions of civil greivances. The constitution of Louisiana gave us the privilege of vindicating our political wrongs through the courts.

"The meeting at Shreveport was not called by me or any one else for the expressed or unexpressed purposes of arraying the colored people as a class against the white people as a class. I entertained too much respect for American standards to resort to such rankling and firey demagoguery. My program took precedence over the interest of classes. My efforts were directed to the Americanization of my pople at Shreveport which would have increased their respect for American ideals and principles and caused their greater, more beautiful, justifiable development.

"Realizing the danger of present day unrest and the menace of the infamous political doctrine preached by the nefarious Communists, we sought to institute a program at Shreveport which would have infused the Negro into the governmental fabric through participation in the Democratic primary elections as has been done in other Southern cities without evil effects.

"The display of fire arms by public authorities at Shreveport on July 12 to bring about the suppression of our meeting, adds nothing to the Christianity and common sense of decency at Shreveport.

"It does not require any genius in statemanship to subject, oppress and humiliate Negroes at the point of bullets and bayonets, but it does require profound leadership to deal with them in such a way as to draw from them their best contribution for American civilization.

"Although I was forced to leave Shreveport for safety after threats had been made against my life as result of my activity to bring about the development of Negroes there, I find consolation during my exile in the pages of human history which show that prophets who have proclaimed unpopular truths and advocated the wisdom of change from custom, have always been faced with stern opposition.

"I pause to inquire if it has reached the point in Shreveport where the development of character which lifts men to leadership, where interest in civic affairs which is a test of citizenship, and where devotion to the common weal which is an evidence of regard for humanity, have become crimes and offenses for Negroes to commit? If this be true, then it is high time for Shreveport to turn its back on the lessons taught by seventy centuries of culture, renounce all that is noble and worthy and grand; break up its family ties, burn down its churches, destroy its schools and march on under the yoke of stupidity and backwardness to degredation and shame.

(Signed) ALBERT WHITE.

DIXIE MAYOR MAY BAR NON-VOTERS FROM DOCK JOBS

Courier

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 4—(ANP)—An ordinance which would have the dastardly effect of barring most Negro laborers from loading and unloading vessels on the docks of New Orleans has been introduced by Mayor Walmsley at a special meeting of the Commission Council. The ordinance, if adopted, would make it unlawful for any person or firm to employ anybody on publicly owned and operated property within the territorial limits of New Orleans unless they be bonafide citizens of the city and registered voters. After stipulating that none but citizens and voters may be employed in loading and unloading of freight cars, trucks, ships, vessels and other means of transportation, the Walmsley ordinance provides that in the event sufficient labor cannot be obtained to meet the demands of the occasion from among the qualified voters, employers shall have the right to apply to the Commission Council for permission to hire other labor. Very few Negro dock laborers are registered voters, it was pointed out, and unless they register they would not be permitted to unload or load ships on the wharves, as practically all of the docks of the city are publicly owned and operated.

Even the local newspapers condemn the idea. The Times Picayune, largest daily, in its issue of July 30, says editorially:

"Dangerous Politics

"Mayor Walmsley fathers an ordinance prohibiting the employment of any other than 'duly registered voters' of New Orleans 'in the loading or unloading' on publicly owned and operated property of trucks, freight cars, ships, vessels or similar vehicles within the territorial limits" of the city. The prohibition would apply to private as well as to public employments. In discussing this amazing proposal following its introduction Wednesday, Mr. Walmsley gave this clue to its purpose: "I understand," he said, "it is impossible for a white man to get a job on the river." The fair and natural assumption from this observation is that the mayor is undertaking to deprive thousands of New Orleans Negroes of employment regardless of their citizenship and tax paying status.

"A political campaign is on. There is much unemployment in New Orleans. As a bid for the votes of white labor, this proposal to drive thousands of Negro laborers out of employment may look like 'smart politics.' If that is its purpose, the ordinance probably will be kept dangling in council until after the primary elections—and then quietly dropped.

"Mayor Walmsley is playing with political, racial and social dynamite." He may not realize that fact, but we believe he is lawyer enough to know that the ukase he has proposed violates constitutional guaranties and is subversive of sound public policy. The commission council should throw his anti-Negro employment ordinance down and out before the news of it, with the menaces if implied to our industrial, racial and social order, spreads abroad and is exploited throughout the country by agitators, red, white and black."

Longshoremen Need No Poll Tax Receipts

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 11.—(AP)—Judge Rufus Foster, of the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, here today issued a preliminary injunction restraining the City of New Orleans from enforcing an ordinance requiring longshoremen of New Orleans to possess poll tax receipts for two years.

The action against the city was brought by shipping interests and steamship companies who alleged that the ordinance violated the Federal Constitution.

Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley, author of the ordinance, appeared before the court and said that he had studied many decisions in reaching his opinion that the "ordinance was constitutional."

NEGRO GOES TO LAW FOR NEW ORLEANS VOTE

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 18.—(AP)—John C. St. Charles, a Negro, today started mandamus proceedings against the register of voters to compel him to permit him to register, claims to have met all requirements for citizenship.

Wins Vote Case In Court

Chron

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 8.—(ANP)—Judge Mark M. Boatner issued a writ of mandamus ordering C. S. Barnes, registrar of voters, to place the name of John St. Charles, 1519 Columbus street, on the registration rolls of the fourth precinct of the Seventh Ward. Neither Barnes nor his attorney appeared in court to defend the suit.

According to Mr. St. Charles, he presented himself for registration July 30 and properly filled out the application. He was then asked by the clerk to interpret that part of the constitution pertaining to "writs of certrioria." He said he gave a reasonable explanation, but that he was told it was not sufficient and he was ordered to return at a later date.

WINS RIGHT TO VOTE

Pittsburgh Courier

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 1.—Judge Mark M. Boatner of civil district court issued a writ of mandamus last Friday directing Registrar of Voters Charles S. Barnes white, to register John L. St. Charles of this city, who claimed that he was refused the privilege of registering last July when he was asked to interpret a section of the state constitution. Charles claimed that he gave a reasonable interpretation.

Suffrage

Voters Choosing Word "Negro" in Lead in First Week's Balloting

Afro-American

2-27-32

Voters for "Colored" are 85 Behind. Over 600 Votes Cast First Week as Readers Begin to Warm up and Fill Out Their Ballots. $600 to be Divided Among 247 Winners in Afro's Newest Game.

HERE IS HOW THE VOTE STANDS

The AFRO is going to settle this business once and for all as to the best race designation. Every reader has a chance to vote and an opportunity to win one of the 247 awards.

Here is how the ballot stood at the end of the first week:

Negro	344
Colored	259
American	2
Afro-American	2
Asiatic	4
Ethio-African	4
Moorish American	1
Total	626

Vote today for what you prefer to be called—don't delay, act at once.

From up in New York, Don G. Mayrant writes: "Please give an unemployed feller a chance at one of the major prizes."

Sure thing, Don! The AFRO has these 600 smackers to give away, and 247 persons must share them. No one is unemployed as long as he has an AFRO and a lead pencil, and getting on the inside in this Telegraphic Writing Contest which pays real money, is just that easy.

Don't let that long word, "telegraphic" disturb you. That doesn't mean you are to send the $600 editor a telegram.

You see, when you send a telegram, you make your message short and snappy. That's what we are doing with this new Telegraphic Writing game.

We are just voting for the racial designation "Colored" or "Negro" in a short sentence of not more than 20 words.

From up in Rockville, Md., Norman C. Shirley, Jr., writes: "Please look for a letter from me every week until the close of the contest."

Persistence wins in any game. The rules of this game permit you to send in as many coupons as you wish. Yes, you can be a repeater and stuff the ballot box as much as you like. Everything goes, and you can give as many reasons as you like.

One AFRO reader saved up her nice answers to the last AFRO game and saved them up, and saved them up. When she sent them in it was too late, and she had lost all five chances because her slogans were way out there, you know, better than first class.

Mrs. E. D. Gilbert says: "I vote for colored, because a slip of the tongue and the word Negro becomes nigger." That is short like a telegram. Mrs. Gilbert adds:

Oh, the distress
In the word Negress
As in the press
You have seen us addressed."

Now isn't that snappy for sixteen words?

Miss Annie Spady of Cape Charles, Va., on the other hand, would like to be called Afro-American, but nevertheless votes for Negro, because it is definite and "There are so many other people who could be spoken of as colored although they are not Negroes."

There you have both sides of this argument. Take your choice, and send in your ballot today.

In Draper, Va., Miss Della E. Bailey drives six miles to Pulaski, Va. to get an AFRO. She says a true Negro feels his or her nationality.

Mrs. Susie Lawson Newman, of Charlottesville, says that her reasons for preferring to be called colored are as numerous as the varied shades of our race. Indians, Caucasians, Negroes mixed do not form a Negro race; no, a colored race."

Ruth Smith, Baltimore, says that she wants to win badly, and she sends in four votes. Here's hoping, Miss Ruth, that you'll be among the 247.

Mrs. Mary E. Wallace, in Elizabeth, N.J., votes for colored; reason: "Many Negroes possess less Negro blood than any other." I hadn't thought of that.

Welcome also to Bristol, Tenn., where lives Mrs. Charles Thompson who played the handwriting and the slogan game, and now joins in with the voting. Welcome also to the Rev. R. Alexander Carroll, down in Spartanburg, S.C. and to A. D. Brown, Greensboro, N.C.; and to George Howard Moore, age 12, Cobbs Creek, Va.

Patience and persistence will go anywhere and win anything. Sometimes you can win in one shot. Often, it requires many.

Now it's up to you. These 600 AFRO smackers in real coin of the realm are for you and if you don't get 'em it's no fault of mine.

You may send in as many coupons as you wish. Get your ideas together; your thoughts are as good as anybody's.

Remember, 247 winners. Maybe you'll be among them. Get in the line-up. See it through the homestretch. And watch next week's AFRO for more news about the voting game.

TAKE A SLANT AT THESE PRIZES

FIRST AWARD—$100
SECOND AWARD—$60
THIRD AWARD—$50
FOURTH AWARD—$40
FIFTH AWARD—$30
SIXTH AWARD—$20
SEVENTH AWARD—$10
50 AWARDS, EACH $2
190 AWARDS, EACH $1

Total number of awards—247.
Total cash to be awarded—$600.
Total awards in AFRO games to date—$6,600.

"Negro" Wins by 1,399 Votes

AFRO readers voted down "colored" as a racial designation; 6,141 voters cast 3,601 votes for "Negro," 2,202 for "colored."

Here is how the final vote stands after five weeks of balloting:

Afro-American

	This Week	Total To Date
Negro	976	3,601
Afro-American	38	178
Colored	537	2,202
Colored American	6	21
American	3	20
Ethiopian	3	19
Moorish American	5	19
American Negro	2	11
Black	3	7
All Others	2	63
Totals	1,575	6,141

PLAN CITY-WIDE DRIVE FOR FINAL REGISTRATION

Afro-American 6-13-32

Only Two Days to Get Young and Old Voters on the Books.

Baltimore Md.

MAJORITY IN 17th, FIGURES SHOW

4,464 Colored, 627 Whites Now Listed.

With only two days of registration this year, political forces of both parties are preparing to make the best of each of those days and add as many of the young voters and those who have failed to register in previous years to the books as is possible with the renewed effort.

This being the year of the presidential election and the increased interest in politics in the fourth and fifth legislative districts, the political horizon is scheduled to see some stiff fighting on the part of both parties to garner this large number of voters who will become of age on November 8 and before.

It has been brought to the attention of political leaders of both parties in the districts carrying the heavy colored vote that there are more than 52,000 persons in the city eligible to vote whose names have not been entered on the registration books.

Get Ready to Vote!

Taking up the slogan, "Get Ready to Vote," leaders of both parties and all persons interested in increasing the registration, thereby increasing political influence, are readying themselves for increased effort leading to the two days, Tuesday, September 27, and Tuesday, October 11, when the books will be open for this year's supplementary registration.

This is not a general registration year. These occur every four years and the next is to be in 1934. In the years between, when there is an election, supplementary registrations are held.

Those people who failed to register in the last registration may register at this time and cast their votes for their choice for President.

17th Ward Has Majority

In the 17th ward, the colored vote is in an overwhelming majority, and completely overshadows the white vote.

Of the 5,091 persons registered in this ward, 4,464 are colored; 627 white.

With the majority of these in the hands of the Republican party, the Democrats are girding their loins for a battle to place enough of their voters on the books to even the score. There are 3,682 Republicans and 1,304 Democrats registered in this ward while 105 persons did not declare their intentions in registering.

Non-Declarants Barred

Those persons who do not declare themselves registered voters of either party are not allowed to vote in the primary elections of the parties.

17th Ward Executives Named

William Mentzel, white, is ward executive of the 17th ward for the Democratic party while John H. Badger heads his ward for the Republicans.

Those persons who are doubtful about their eligibility to register are urged to call the Board of Supervisors and Elections, at Plaza 2087.

REGISTRATION DRIVE TO ASK VOLUNTEERS

Afro-American

A purely civic campaign, in which every citizen will be asked to participate on a strictly non-partisan basis, will be the policy of the group, making an effort to increase colored registration here, Carl J. Murphy, chairman, told the body at its second meeting, Wednesday afternoon.

Baltimore Md.

The meeting adopted a report in which officers of the drive organization were recommended. The completion of an executive board comprised of members representing various interests and sections of the city, will be announced this week.

To Ask Volunteers

At the meeting it was decided to make the general city-wide campaign one of volunteer workers. The regular party efforts would be left to run in the usual way with the general effort supplementing what the parties may do. These will work in harmony.

At an early date headquarters will be established and the organization for the campaign in churches, among lodges, civic and professional organizations will be started. It is the purpose to reach every organization in the city with the objective of having it place every one of the members not now registered on the books. A special group will work among those who have just become 21 years of age.

Who Can Register

Under the present law, any male or female citizen 21 years of age who has been in the state one year and in Baltimore six months, is eligible to vote. Women must also be 21 years of age.

March 26th Last Day Upon Which Negro-Colored Votes Will Count

AFRO Telegraphic Voting Game will Close that Day, and $600 in Awards Made to 247 Winners.

TAKE A SLANT AT THESE PRIZES

FIRST AWARD—$100
SECOND AWARD—$60
THIRD AWARD—$50
FOURTH AWARD—$40
FIFTH AWARD—$30
SIXTH AWARD—$20
SEVENTH AWARD—$10
50 AWARDS, EACH $2
190 AWARDS, EACH $1
Total number of awards—247.
Total cash to be awarded—$600.
Total awards in AFRO games to date—$6,600.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN!

This is some tight race!

Don't take my word, look at the figures.

With two weeks to run the two leaders are less than 700 votes apart. Anything can happen in two weeks and in the language of baseball, the game is not over until the last hand is out.

You know what we are talking about is the AFRO'S Telegraphic Voting game which closes March 26 at noon. Every ballot received up to that time will be counted. But after that any ballots sent in will arrive like the five foolish virgins in the Bible to find that the door is shut.

$600 will be awarded on that date to 247 readers who give the best reasons why they prefer to be called Negro, colored, Afro-American, Ethiopian, white, black, blue, gray, or anything else as a racial designation.

Some readers say call me colored, others say I prefer Negro. Well, in this game everybody has his say on the coupon at the end of this article.

All you have to do is to write in the coupon the racial designation which you prefer. And then after it in 20 words or less, the reason why.

Then fill in your name and address and you are through.

Quite simple, isn't it?

Try it and see for yourself. No hard work; no great worry; a few scratches of your pen or pencil and you are in line for one of the 247 awards.

Maybe you could use $100, the first award; or $60, the second; or $50, the third; or $40, the fourth; or some of the other awards.

Well, these simoleons have to go to someone, and the way the $600 editor figures it out, it might as well be you.

Talk this game up among your friends. Get them to express their views. Don't think because you write poorly or live in some little out-of-the-way town far from a railroad that the $600 editor won't take the time to welcome your coupon, read it carefully and see that you have an equal chance with all the others.

Nobody has any inside track in this game. It's each for himself and may the best man, woman, or child win.

Many winners in past AFRO games have said they were surprised when notified they would receive $50 or a $100 AFRO prize check. They didn't know their ideas were so good. They didn't have confidence in them-

HERE IS HOW THE VOTE STANDS

Yes, sir, the AFRO is going to settle, once and for all, this business as to the best race designation.

Every reader has a chance to vote and an opportunity to win one of the 247 awards.

Here is how the ballot stands at the end of the week:

	This Week	Total to Date
Negro	584	1846
Colored	356	1179
Afro-American	28	81
Moorish American	3	11
American Negro	5	5
American	10	11
Ethiopian	9	12
Asiatic		6
Ethio-American	7	10
Black	2	3
African	2	2
Original American		1
Black American	1	4
All others	15	43
Total	1022	3214

This week "Negro" ballots are 57 per cent of all votes cast; "colored," 36 per cent, and all other votes, 7 per cent.

Last week Negro ballots were 57 per cent; colored were 37 per cent, and all other votes, 6 per cent.

This means that there was very little change in the percentage of votes cast. "Negro" ballots kept their high percentage; "colored" dropped 1 per cent.

The race is tense.

Vote today for what you prefer to be called. Use the ballot at the end of this article. The time is short—March 26 is the last day. Get your ballots in now. Don't delay. Act at once.

REGISTRATION ORGANIZATION IS LAUNCHED

Afro-American 9-3-32 Baltimore

All Parties and Groups to Take Part in City-Wide Drive.

GOOD CITIZENS' LEAGUE FORMED

Carl Murphy to Head Non-Partisan Effort.

Further steps to launch a city-wide drive to place all eligible voters on the registration books during the two supplemental registration days, September 27, and October 11 were taken when a group of citizens organized the Good Citizens' League in a meeting, Wednesday afternoon.

The meeting, called by Carl J. Murphy, was presided over by William N. Jones, Mr. Murphy having been called out of town on the day of the meeting.

To Organize Drive

Following an outline of the object of the call, those present voted unanimously to join the movement to launch a city-wide mass drive which would cover every ward, precinct, block and house in the sections of the city where colored voters reside.

It was pointed out that the movement would be strictly non-partisan, and that along with the effort to place registrants upon the books, would go an educational campaign designed to bring colored voters into closer touch with city affairs. It was suggested that following this special effort the non-partisan group be kept intact to push participation of the group in city government advantages.

Merge Efforts

Definite plans were also made to include in the organization every civic, religious, professional, business and social organization in the city. At the meeting next week the presidents and other officials of all organizations are invited. When headquarters for the drive is established, detailed arrangements for including every unit in the city will be made.

According to the plans, the regular efforts of the various parties through their organizations, will be merged with this mass effort for the two coming supplemental registration days. Leaders of the party organizations declared that with the enthusiasm of mass organizations, the active participation of the ministers and civic leaders, and with the wide appeal to good citizenship, more names can be placed on the books than in the regular organization way. It is anticipated that the party organizations, as well as factions in the various organizations, will co-operate with this phase of the program and that there be but this one effort this fall.

Among leaders who have subscribed definitely to this plan are Walter S. Emerson, former city councilman, and 14th Ward executive; George A. Watty, prominently connected with Republican politics; Willard W. Allen, Louis H. Davenport, William L. Fitzgerald, Mrs. K. Bertha Hurst and Dr. Harry S. McCard. It is expected that leaders in the Socialist and Communist groups will be invited to participate in the mass drive.

Nominate Officers

Although the full list of officers may not be completed until all groups have had opportunity to voice their preferences, a special committee has met and will report back at the meeting Wednesday afternoon at 5:00 o'clock. This meeting will be held at the AFRO-AMERICAN office and all heads of organizations are invited.

Some of those whom the committee have picked to head the organization and who will be reported to the meeting Wednesday are: Carl J. Murphy, president; Dr. Ernest Lyon, Mrs. K. Bertha Hurst the Rev. A. C. Clark, the Rev. A J. Payne, the Rev. John T. Colbert William L. Fitzgerald, Dr. Harry S McCard, vice-presidents; John L Berry, secretary; Mrs. Sarah B. Mason, assistant secretary; T. Wallis Lansey, treasurer.

Among those present at the meeting Wednesday were: Miss Mabel Whiting, Walter S. Emerson, William Dodd, C. Henry Jenkins, Lewis Davenport, Gough McDaniels, William L. Fitzgerald, Caleb Anderson Charles Fletcher, Fearless Williams John L. Berry, William N. Jones the Rev. John T. Colbert, the Rev. D. E. Rice, Dr. George S. Allen, Mrs. Adelaide Green, Mrs. K. Bertha Hurst, Mrs. Sarah B. Mason, and Dr. Harry S. McCard.

Political - 1932

Massachusetts.

Suffrage

CHASE POLLS BIG COLORED VOTE

Boston Chronicle 9-24-32

Many Desert The Innes Machine. Demeter Recives Small Plurality

Boston, Mass

Perlie Dyar Chase was defeated on a very small margin by George Demeter in the contest for nomination to the House of Representatives from Ward 9.

It is said by those who have watched the campaign, that it was the hardest contest among the Republicans since the Charles H. Innes regime.

Mr. Chase was supported and endorsed by the Boston Chronicle and loyal colored citizens because of the discriminating actions of the Demeter family against men and women of color in their restaurants. In every precinct where Negroes live Chase showed great strength, thus emphasizing the fact that the colored people voted for him.

Great credit must be given Mr. Chase and his supporters in view of the wonderful showing made, and the stubborn political fight against one of the most gigantic machines, headed by Charles H. Innes, and known to the political world.

The small margin held by George Demeter, in the opinion of Mr. Chase and his followers, will be overcome in a recount as there were vast irregularities in many of the precincts in the polling of votes.

Expression of Thanks

Perlie Dyar Chase through the columns of this paper, wishes to thank the Boston Chronicle and all the colored voters who voted for and supported him throughout the campaign, and assures all, that through his fair and impartial treatment of his fellowmen, he shall endeavor to retain the confidence reposed in him

THE THREE QUESTIONS ON THE BALLOT

Chronicle 10-29-32

The voters of the state of Massachusetts will be asked to vote on three questions which will appear on their ballots this year. To the average person the reading of these formidable appearing questions on the ballot is a gargantuan task and would occupy not less than half an hour. Stripping the questions of their legal verbiage they are as follows:

Boston, Mass

Question one asks the voter to approve or disapprove the licensing of chiropractors. Chiropractors are persons who specialize on the treatment of disorders of the backbone. This question was disapproved in the House of Representatives, in the Senate and in the committee on State administration. The main contention against this question is that the practice of the chiropractor falls within the scope of a doctor. By granting a license to one not trained as a doctor would "lower the standard of the healing art in the State. . . To allow persons to attempt to heal others without conforming to the medical standard would be to expose the people of the state to obvious dangers." It would also set up a double standard for the medical profession.

Question 2 is a petition asking for a reversal to the old State caucuses, at which each party nominated its candidates for the various offices for the state election. This would abolish the present direct state primaries. This petition was disapproved in the House of Representatives by 138 to 62; and approved in the Senate 21 to 17.

There are many who claim that under the present method of state primaries, many undesirable legislators have been elected. While this may be correct, others claim that many desirable candidates who would have been shut out in the caucus, have been nominated and elected. Many independent legislators, who broke away from party affiliations and were elected, would have been sidetracked in the caucus.

Question 3 is an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. It is generally known as "The Lame Duck.' It provides that the terms of the President and Vice President end January 20 instead of March; and the terms of the Senators and Representatives end January 3 instead of November, a year after the election of their successors.

It would be well if these questions were discussed pro and con by forums and other organizations for the benefit and enlightenment of voters.

Suffrage

LANSING, MICH
CAPITAL NEWS
JUN 10 1932

NEGRO VOTE IS NOT FOR SALE, SAYS CLUB

Community Union Political Group Endorses Gov. Brucker

Declaring that "the negro political future is not for sale, now or at any other time," the Community Union Political club last night endorsed Gov. Wilber M. Brucker for re-administration and re-election.

The governor has established himself high in the estimation of public-spirited citizens, although his "administration in the face of this great economic depression has labored under extremely difficult circumstances," the statement issued by the club explained.

Co-incident with this announcement, the statement set forth, Mrs Josephine Belford of Detroit, director of activities of colored women of the Michigan Federation of Women's Republican clubs, visited the governor, and "expressed herself very kindly toward the attitude of the chief executive."

Another statement, directed to the business and political leaders of Lansing, and emphasizing that the negro vote could not be bought, was signed by William H. Hogan, H. B. Brockington, Mrs. Bessie Byrd, Mrs. Cleo Taylor, and Fred A. Allen, officers of the club, and George Eaton, Abner Byrd, Fred E. Dosey, Mrs. Arminta Roberts, Andrew Dungey, Walter Collins, R. U. Jenkins, Joseph Mask, Abraham Howard and J. McKiney Lee.

"This is to certify," the statement read, "that the Community Union Political club, formerly the Douglass Political and the People's Movement club, wishes to inform the business and political leaders of Lansing that any individual or organization purporting to control the negro votes, or attempting to secure any financial aid with the understanding that they will deliver the negro votes in their favor is nothing more than a fraud.

"The negro political future is not for sale now nor at any other time. The negroes who comprise the membership of this club are old and reliable citizens, who have conducted themselves in an intelligent manner and are not soliciting financial aid. They can point to their past with pride. This announcement comes especially to those who are seeking the suffrage of the negro."

COERCING VOTERS

From the newspaper. Henry Ford is being assailed because he advised his employees to vote for the Republican candidate for president. The Democrats are bitter in their denunciation in this attempt to coerce these voters. These Democrats of the South are forgetful of the fact that they are even more guilty of this offense than is Mr. Ford. For all of these years this party controlling the South, has united in the effort to keep a large class of its citizens from qualifying to vote, and in many cases where they are qualified, in attempting to vote, they are intimidated. This is a graver offense than that charged to Mr. Ford. He simply advised his employees what to do while the South by illegal laws, and intimidation is keeping not less than forty per cent of its citizens away from the polls. It is very easy to note the faults of others and criticize them therefor but utterly failing to behold our own.

Suffrage

NEWS

Winthrop, Minn.

AUG 11 1932

~~NEGRO SUFFR~~AGE WAS CELEBRATED IN 1869

How much do you value the right to vote.? Probably few persons today are as conscious of the privilege of suffrage as the negroes of Minnesota were when a "Grand Mass Meeting of the Colored People in Minnesota" was held at St. Paul in Ingersoll Hall on January 1, 1869.

The purpose of this assembly was the celebration of the attainment of negro suffrage in Minnesota, which had been brought about by an amendment of the state constitution only the autumn before. The St. Paul convention was a gala affair, marked by music and sweeping oratory. Governor William R. Marshall and Ignatius Donnelly were among the speakers. A particlarly descriptive portion of the latter's address was his reference to the colored people as having "come up from the Red Sea of bondage with the foam still" on their garments.

The complete proceedings of the convention were published in 1869 at St. Paul and a copy is in the possession of the Minnesota Historical society. A feature of the convention was the establishment of the "Sons of Freedom" to watch the interests of the colored people of the state.

Suffrage

MISS. BILL INSURES WHITE SUPREMACY

JACKSON, Miss. (ANP)—An effort to avoid duplication of the Texas case in Mississippi, in which the United States Supreme Court recently ruled by a divided opinion that the Democratic party in that state could not bar Negroes from voting in their primary elections, was made in the House of Representatives of the State Legislature.

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The bill, it was explained by Speaker Thomas L. Bailey has been drafted to meet the objections of the United States supreme court and that eminent jurists had agreed with the two authors that it met these and would assure the continuance of white supremacy in Mississippi.

ELIGIBLE TO VOTE IN MISSISSIPPI PRIMARY

Commercial Appeal

Memphis Dem.

Battle of Posters Arousing Interest Over the State.

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G. O. P. Opposition Puts More Life in Campaign—Candidates Take to Hustings and Drive For Votes Warms.

BY KENNETH TOLER.
Commercial Appeal Staff Correspondent.

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Times may be hard, but the voters must have their pre-election campaigning with all its trimmings of oratory, a little mud-slinging and the usual distribution of small "vote for me" cards.

Large Vote Expected.

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The congressional battle, to be waged from the districts instead of on a state-wide basis as sought by certain voters in the old Seventh District, finds two incumbents fighting it out for the consolidated Seventh and Eighth district representation.

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The Sixth District seat is sought by six candidates, including the incumbent, Robert S. Hall, Hattiesburg, while the Fifth District representation is sought by five, including the incumbent, Ross Collins, Meridian.

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"In behalf of Mr. Ellzey and the interests of the voters of the Seventh District, I bespeak a close study of the qualifications and record of L. Russell Ellzey before casting a vote on Aug. 23," he said.

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Second: Democrat, Wall Doxey, incumbent, Holly Springs, unopposed. Howard Republican, William McDonough, Ripley. Rowland Republican, L. E. Oldham, Oxford.

Third: Democrat, W. M. Whittington, incumbent, Greenwood; Bordeaux, Meridian, and Frank S. Mize, Forest. Howard Republican, J. J. Patton, Shubuta. Rowland Republican, Mrs. Ana W. Matthews, Meridian.

Sixth: Democrat, Robert S. Hall, incumbent, Hattiesburg; McIntosh, Collins; T. Webber Wilkinson, former Congressman, Laurel; William Colmer, Pascagoula; Floyd O. Collins, Laurel, and A. Calvin Broom, Columbia. Howard Republican, Mrs. Ruth Waller, Hattiesburg. Rowland Republican, John R. Tally, Hattiesburg.

Seventh: Democrat, Ellzey and Collier. Howard Republican, L. G. Reese, Madison Station. Rowland Republican, George W. Forbes, Jackson.

The date of the second Democratic primary is Sept. 13. The general election will be held Nov. 8.

George P. Ritchie, Tunica, and W. H. Phipps, Inverness. Howard Republican, F. S. Holland, Moorhead. Rowland Republican, Rice Hungerford, Jr., Tunica.

Fourth: Democrat, Jeff Busby, incumbent, Houston; John Allen, Kosciusko; Marshall Adams, Pontotoc, and S. E. Polkington, Artesia. Howard Republican, J. O. Martin, Calhoun City. Rowland Republican, D. F. Eullett, Okolona.

Fifth: Democrat, Ross Collins, incumbent, Meridian; Sam E. Witherspoon, former congressman, Meridian; W. A. McWilliams, Clara; R. N.

News

Jackson Miss

JUL 28 1932

DEFENDS CHANGE IN THE CONSTITUTION

This Writer Wants to Throw Down Bars to Voters

Starkville, Miss., July 26, 1932

Editor, Daily News: Ordinarily I do not write letters to a newspaper for publication, but this year there is a very important constitutional amendment to be voted upon, and the effect which this amendment will have has been so grossly misrepresented by certain persons enjoying considerable prestige in Mississippi, that I think the arguments used against the amendment should be carefully studied and considered.

The proposed constitutional amendment to which I refer is the one which proposes to make the payment of the poll tax, the only tax qualification for voting, instead of payment of all taxes as at present. Chairman Williams of the Democratic State Executive Committee is quoted as saying in part "The purpose of this amendment is to relieve the landowners from paying the tax required by the constitution as a prerequisite of voting, many of them having been unable to do so because of hard times." He goes on to say that inasmuch as the amendment could not become effective until 1934, that, "These hard times will have passed." I would be glad to know that his prediction will come true, but there is absolutely no evidence to that effect, and with the enormous bond issues outstanding it is a certainty that the ad valorem tax will remain so high for years to come that some of our best citizens will be unable to pay all of their taxes on time. Also, even if the depression should pass before 1934, it is practically certain that others will return, and that good citizens will be unable to pay their taxes by February 1, and we should take this in consideration in passing on the proposed amendment.

In all fairness I ask, can one sound reason be advanced why an honest taxpayer, who has a heavy ad valorem tax to bear, and because of misfortune cannot pay in time, be penalized by disfranchising him, and denying him a voice in the government for which he bears most of the burden, while others whose only contribution to the support of the government is a measly $2.00 poll tax are permitted to vote, and elect men to tax the property owner to death?

But Chairman Williams says, "In the meantime, the franchise articles of the constitution made by Wiley P. Harris, J. Z. George, J. B. Chrisman, R. H. Thompson, S. S. Calhoon, W. S. Featherston and a host of other patriots would be forever emasculated."

Hon. Edgar Wilson recently made a similar argument in his "Mirrors of Mississippi," but I ask with due deference to the opinions of these gentlemen, will their argument stand the test of reason? I respect the memory of the leaders of the Constitutional Convention as much as either of these gentlemen, or anyone else, and I think that the Constitution of 1890, taken as a whole, is a great document, worthy of the respect of future generations. I do not believe that anyone will insist that the entire Constitution is perfect, or that conditions have not so changed, and will not change in the future, as to make it unnecessary to make some changes in the Constitution. In fact, the Constitution of 1890 has already been amended a number of times, and will continue to be amended to meet the needs of the state, until such time as it may seem necessary to call a new constitutional convention.

When the present franchise article to the Constitution was enacted, the framers of the Constitution could not foresee the present heavy burden of taxation. At that time a very few mills on the dollar was the rate, and it was so low that almost any citizen with any initiative could pay his taxes in time. Now with the rate as high as 135 mills per dollar in some counties for state and county taxes alone, not to mention town taxes, and special assessments for streets, how can the taxpayer meet the burden in the time required by law to enable him to vote? It simply can't be done by thousands of the best citizens of the state, and the result is that many of the best citizens are disqualified from voting or holding office, when their votes are most needed to help pull us out of the unfortunate predicament in which

Democratic is negible compared to the Democrats disfranchised under present laws.

To sum the entire matter up in one sentence; the poll tax bars the negro from voting, and the ad valorem tax bars thousands of white persons from voting. Therefore I say amend the Constitution as proposed, for in so doing we retain all checks on the negro voting, which we now have, while we increase the number of eligible white voters.

This matter should receive wide attention before the general election to be held in November, and

of interest

at if this matter is to be fought out on party lines, the Democrats should be solidly behind the amendment, and the Republicans should oppose it. The only persons who may be disfranchised under the ad valorem tax proposed, for in so doing we retain all the Republicans who have tried to accumulate a little property, and form the Republican party in this state.

But it is said, "There seems to be very reason why the Democrats should vote against this proposed Constitutional amendment just as there is every reason why the Republicans will vote for its adoption. On all the unreasonable arguments, this one takes the cake. Why should the Republican favor

party in this state to make this change at once. It seems that if the Democrats should be fought out on the amendment, and the Republicans who have tried to accumulate a little property, and form the Republican party. This matter should receive wide attention before the general election to be held in November, and

The present law taxpayer of White Democrats, but the ad valorem tax does not disfranchise the negro, as very few of them own any visible property. Under the present law it is possible for most of the negroes to vote merely by paying his $2.00 poll tax before February 1, and registering in time, whereas many Democrats must pay taxes amounting to hundreds, and even thousands of dollars by February 1, or else stay away from the polls. It in this state, but the number of the amendment affected by this amendment

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When the present franchise article to the Constitution was enacted, the framers of the Constitution could not foresee the present heavy burden of taxation. At that time a very few mills on the dollar was the rate, and it was so low that almost any citizen with any initiative could pay his taxes in time. Now with the rate as high as 135 mills per dollar in some counties for state and county taxes alone, not to mention town taxes, and special assessments for streets, how can the taxpayer meet the burden in the time required by law to enable him to vote? It simply can't be done by thousands of the best citizens of the state, and the result is that many of the best citizens are disqualified from voting or holding office, when their votes are most needed to help pull us out of the unfortunate predicament in which

sion should pass before 1934, it is practically certain that others will return, and that good citizens will be unable to pay their taxes by February 1, and we should take this in consideration in passing on the proposed amendment.

In all fairness I ask, can one sound reason be advanced why an honest taxpayer, who has a heavy ad valorem tax to bear, and because of misfortune cannot pay in time, be penalized by disfranchising him, and denying him a voice in the government for which he bears most of the burden, while others whose only contribution to the support of the government is a measly $2.00 poll tax are permitted to vote, and elect men to tax the property owner to death?

But Chairman Williams says, "In the meantime, the franchise articles of the constitution made by Wiley P. Harris, J. Z. George, J. B. Chrisman, R. H. Thompson, S. S. Calhoon, W. S. Featherston and a host of other patriots would be forever emasculated."

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of the present law best interests of the taxpayer party in this state. The ad valorem tax is neglible compared to the present Democratic disfranchised under present laws.

The amendment? barring the ad valorem tax of the state to make this

government finds itself placed. If the framers of the Constitution of 1890 could come back and see conditions that they would be the first to advocate the proposed change.

But it is said, "There seems to be every reason why the Democrats should vote against this proposed Constitutional amendment just as there is every reason why the Republicans will vote for its adoption. Of all the unreasonable arguments, this one takes the cake. Why should the Republican party, Democrats, but the ad valorem tax does not disfranchise the negro, as very few of them own any visible property. Under the present law it is possible for most of the negroes to vote merely by paying his $2.00 poll tax before February 1, and registering in time, whereas many thousands of white Democrats must pay taxes amounting to hundreds, and even thousands of dollars by February 1, or be disfranchised. Therefore I say amend the Constitution as proposed, for in so doing we retain all the checks on the negro voting, which we now have, while we increase the number of eligible white voters.

This matter should receive wide attention before the general election to be held in November, and seems conclusive that it is to the

of this matter is to the Democratic party lines, the one sentence; the poll tax bars the be solidly behind negro from voting, and the ad valorem tax bars thousands of white the Republicans persons from voting. Therefore I oppose it. The only say amend the Constitution as proposed, for in so doing we retain all the checks on the negro voting, which we now have, while we increase the number of eligible white voters.

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it will be necessary for a majority of all persons voting in the election to vote in favor of the amendment, as a voter casting a ballot in this election, will be counted against the amendment unless such voter votes in favor of the amendment.

Yours truly,
THOMAS A. HARTLEY.

NEWS

Jackson, Miss.

SEP 15 1932

THE NEGRO BUGABOO

And now the illegal nominees for Congress in Mississippi are raising the old bugaboo of "white supremacy," and appealing to the voters to support them on the ground that a state-at-large elections means bringing the negro back into politics.

All of which is the veriest tommyrot.

When a candidate raises the negro issue, it is an infallible indication that he is in one heluva bad fix.

The negro voters who go to the polls in November will be small in number—so small that they do not deserve the dignity of serious consideration—and all of them are going to vote for the black-and-tan nominees of the Republican party.

However, the offense committed against poltiical decency by these illegal nominees is so heinous that they richly deserve to have even the negroes vote against them, but it won't happen. Real Democrats no longer worry about the negro vote in Mississippi.

The November election will be, in all essential respects, a Democratic primary.

You can't get by with it, boys. Might as well come right up and face the music.

NEWS

Jackson, Miss.

SEP 25 1932

LIVING UNDER THE CHIP

The charge that negroes are being held in peonage in the levee camps along the Mississippi river and forced to live under horrible conditions, originated with Holt Ross, of the Mississippi Federation of Labor, and the national Association for the Protection of Colored People. The lurid story told in Washington to the board of army engineers by Miss Mabel Boardman was merely an echo.

Perhaps it is the idea of the Federation of Labor that negroes employed on levee work ought to receive not less than one dollar per hour, all required to carry union cards, and pay ten per cent of their wages to the Federation of Labor.

It is singular, to say the least of it, that in the face of these alleged horrible conditions the camps of the levee contractors are constantly besieged by unemployed persons, both whites and negroes, eager to obtain work at prevalent wages and under existing living conditions.

POLL TAX PAYMENT WOULD PERMIT VOTE

Commercial Appeal

Proposal in Mississippi Draws Fire in Several Quarters.

11-7-32

(Editor's Note—This is the last of a series of stories dealing with constitutional amendments to be voted on tomorrow in Mississippi.)

Memphis

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 6.—Opposed from many quarters with the cry, "Negro," a proposed constitutional amendment to be voted on Tuesday would make payment of poll tax the only tax requisite for participation in Mississippi elections.

Under the present law a person must pay all taxes legally assessed against him prior to Feb. 1 of each year for the two years preceding the timo he offers to vote.

Opponents contend that this amendment would weaken franchise articles in the constitution of 1890, which safeguard the supremacy at the ballat box for the white race, and which articles have stood the test of the United States Supreme Court.

Proponents claim that adoption the amendment would in no wise fect white supremacy at the ballot box, and other articles regulating voting in the tax are not to be changed. The constitution requires that a person offering to vote may be challenged and required to explain any portion of the state constitution "to the satisfaction of the officer in charge."

Those favoring the amendment state that it should be adopted, because non-property owners, whose only tax requisite is payment of the poll tax, are able to vote bond issues and mortgage the lands of the property owners for their payment, while the owners are unable to protect their rights at the ballot box through failure to pay all their taxes on time.

Since the amendment cannot go into effect until after the legislative session of 1934, opponents answer the contentions of proponents that it will be too late to do the disfranchised property owner any good at that time.

This amendment is opposed vigorously by many papers of the state, as well as Chairman Edgar Williams, McComb, chairman of the state Democratic executive committee.

NEGROES WILL NEVER VOTE IN MISSISSIPPI WITHOUT CONSENT OF WHITE MAN SAYS T. G. BILBO

Blair Bill

FACTIONAL DIFFERENCES IN DEMOCRATIC RANKS STRIKE FEAR TO WHITE SUPREMACY

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Former Governor Quotes Constitution Written in 1890; Negro Training Has Made Law Obselete

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 20.—(ANP)—Factional differences between Democrats in this state have aroused some of them to the fear that "white supremacy," as represented in the dominance of the Democratic party in the state is being threatened and a few Republican congressmen may be elected at the November 8 polls.

The state is being treated to an old-fashioned Lincoln-Douglas series of debates between the Negro hating ex-governor of the state Theodore G. Bilbo, and Congressman Will Whittington. Both men are candidates for congress on the Democratic ticket, but they represent different factions. Whittington has charged repeatedly that the Bilbo faction is endangering "white supremacy" by being in the field.

In one of the recent debates which the two men have been having in different cities in the state in which Whittington declaimed over the danger to "white supremacy," Bilbo replied:

"Whittington is trying to ride to congress on the back of a nigger. There is no more connection between 'nigger' and the issue now before the people," declared Bilbo, "than there is between the ridgepole of heaven and mudsills of hell.

"Whittington cries with quavering voice that the section of the constitution invoked to correct the injustice caused by the illegal Blair-White bill is the same section that could be employed by the Negroes of Mississippi to guarantee them their right to vote. He would condemn the surgeon's knife—which in the hands of the surgeon means life—just because in the hands of a villain it might be used to inflict death. The Negro will never vote in Mississippi unless the white folks want him to.

11-22-32

"No Nigger Vote."

"General George saw to that in the constitution of 1890. General George said, 'We will get rid of the Negro in three ways: first, with a provision that to vote a man must reside in a precinct for one year—the Negro is nomadic, he moves about—second, to vote a man must pay his taxes for two years prior to February 1 of the year in which he wants to vote—the Negro is largely thriftless, he won't pay his taxes—and third, to vote a man must be able to read or understand the constitution when read to him.' Then, said General George, 'we'll write a constitution that few white men and no nigger at all can understand."

Suffrage

HANNIBAL, MO.
COURIER-POST & JOURNAL

JUL 12 1932

NEGRO VOTERS HOLD MEETING

SEVERAL SPEAKERS MAKE TALKS AT ALLEN CHAPEL LAST NIGHT.

A number of speakers addressed a mass meeting of colored voters held at the Allen Chapel A. M. E. church, on Church street last night.

The meeting was presided over by A. R. Bohon and Rev. C. R. McDowell, both of whom made talks.

Among the other speakers were: Crittenden E. Clark, of St. Louis, colored, candidate for congressman on the republican ticket subject to the primary in August.

Charles "Lefty" Robinson, colored, of Jefferson City, who spoke in the interest of the candidacy of William T. Findley republican candidate for the nomination of secretary of state.

A colored speaker also addressed the meeting in the interest of the candidacy of Charles U. Becker candidate for the republican nomination for governor.

Prosecuting Attorney Branham Rendlen and L. C. Deason also made talks at the meeting.

You Must Register to Be Able to Vote in November

Kansas City Call 9-23-32

Every voter in Missouri must register to be eligible to vote in the general election in November. Even if you registered before the primaries and voted then, you must register again for the November election.

Registration days in Kansas City are Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 26-27-28-29. If you want to ask questions about registration call VIctor 3304, The Kansas City Call, or VIctor 0770, the board of election commissioners.

In Kansas, anyone who has registered since the first of the year need not register again for the general election. Registration will be held open until Oct. 28 to allow those people who have not registered to get on the books. If you are in doubt call VIctor 3804, The Kansas City Call, or DRexel 3300, the board of election commissioners.

If there is any question at all in your mind about your need to register inquire now for the necessary information. Don't put it off and find that you are unable to vote when it is too late.

46,082 Negroes Are Registered to Vote In The City of St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo.

The registration of voters last month, in preparation for next month's election, shows an increase of 10,932 Negro voters in St. Louis in the last four years, the total number now being 46,082, of which 27,125 are men and 18,957 are women...The Negro registration is 11.9 percent of the total of all voters enrolled, 362,672. In the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Nineteenth Wards, the Negro registration now exceeds that of whites.

ST. LOUIS MO.
POST DISPATCH

OCT 12 1932

INCREASE OF 10,932 NEGRO VOTERS IN CITY REGISTRATION

Gain for White Citizens During Last Four Years 12,449; Total Rise for Both, 6.4 Pct.

Analysis of the registration of voters last month, in preparation for next month's election, shows an increase of 10,932 Negroe voters in St. Louis in the last four years and an increase of 12,449 white voters.

There are 46,082 Negroes enrolled now, an increase of 31.1 per cent since 1928, and 339,971 whites, an increase of 3.8 per cent. The aggregate gain for both races is 23,391, or 6.4 per cent. Total registration is 386,063.

Division of the present registration is as follows: White men, 189,675; white women, 150,296; Negro men, 27,125; Negro women, 18,957. In comparison, the 1928 registration was: White men, 183,487; white women, 144,035; total whites, 327,522; Negro men, 21,674; Negro women, 13,476; total Negroes, 35,150; grand total, 362,672.

The current Negro registration is 11.9 per cent of the total of all voters enrolled. In 1928 Negroes comprised 9.6 per cent of the registration. In the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Nineteenth Wards, the Negro registration now exceeds that of whites. There are more women of both races, chiefly whites, registered in the Fifteenth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-eighth wards than men.

A mail canvass of the registration in 140 of the 669 precincts, as a precaution against the possibility of fraud, was decided on today by the Election Board.

KANSAS CITY'S NEGROES GIVE ROOSEVELT BIG VOTE

Call 11-11-32

The vote in those precincts of Kansas City, Mo., which are all-Negro indicates that Negro voters went overwhelmingly Democratic along with the rest of the community. More than 20,000 were registered. Of that number 14,000 live together so that their division of opinion between the parties can be told in terms of the votes cast in their precincts.

In addition to the vote for the candidates for President and for governor, the figures give the vote for the same offices in 1928. The shift is startling. Al Smith, the Democratic nominee for President in 1928, received 45 per cent of the 12,000 Negro votes in the 30 precincts given. Hoover received 55 per cent. The probabilities are that the rest of the Negro vote scattered about the city maintained the same ratio between the two parties. A slightly larger vote was cast for governor, of which Wilson, the Democrat, received 47 per cent against 53 per cent for Caulfield, the Republican.

A tremendous change took place in 1932. The total vote was larger. It approximated 14,000. Of that number Hoover received a little less than 30 per cent, a loss of 25 per cent from his showing of four years before. In other words he declined nearly one half in favor with Negroes. Roosevelt received 70 per cent, a gain of 25 per cent, with not a single argument in his favor except the dissatisfaction with Hoover or the conditions during the Hoover administration.

The vote for the Presidency was slightly less than that for governor. Parks, the Democrat, received the majority, slightly less than 70 per cent of the total vote. Winters, the Republican, got a little more than 30 per cent. Comparing the vote for the two Republican candidates, the astounding truth stands forth that Hoover was less popular than the state nominee, the former getting a little less than 30 per cent and the latter a little more.

IN 1928		IN 1932	
Hoover	6,293	Hoover	4,037
Smith	5,230	Roosevelt	9,718
Caulfield	6,399	Winter	4,262
Wilson	5,661	Park	9,852

	Hoover	Smith	Caulfield	Wilson	Hoover	Roosevelt	Winter	Park
SECOND WARD								
Precinct 8	218	239	216	241	127	512	126	513
Precinct 8	218	239	216	241	127	512	126	513
Precinct 8	218	239	216	241	127	512	126	513
Precinct 9	226	193	209	212	192	279	192	279
Precinct 14	121	291	123	266	118	510	118	510
Precinct 15	135	153	131	157	70	330	70	330
Precinct 16	225	222	227	227	117	445	117	445
Precinct 24	198	260	189	264	87	502	87	502
Precinct 25	132	121	134	151	153	295	153	295
Precinct 26	211	224	209	221	142	325	145	325
Precinct 27	188	208	187	209	122	412	121	413
FOURTH WARD								
Precinct 1	245	217	242	218	77	495	77	495
Precinct 2	240	265	238	266	92	561	92	561
Precinct 3	109	54	107	56	36	146	36	146
Precinct 4	233	174	228	178	85	325	85	325
Precinct 5	228	202	228	206	119	382	120	381
Precinct 6	196	236	198	237	122	366	122	366
Precinct 7	131	85	128	88	109	138	109	138
Precinct 8	262	184	250	196	136	426	136	426
Precinct 9	299	162	304	155	200	340	199	399
Precinct 10	264	240	265	250	169	409	167	410
Precinct 11	240	209	233	207	122	337	121	338
Precinct 12	326	168	324	185	255	274	256	273
Precinct 13	318	175	303	185	232	291	230	293
Precinct 14	270	156	249	175	192	299	191	301
Precinct 20	332	135	311	158	306	217	306	217
Precinct 21	249	138	230	154	159	200	158	205
THIRD WARD								
Precinct 11	144	235	144	237	23	254	232	54
SEVENTH WARD								
Precinct 16	260	143	237	171	169	229	173	229
TWELFTH WARD								
Precinct 11	293	131	284	139	134	274	134	274
FOURTEENTH WARD								
Precinct 28	126	90	121	90	—	—	—	—
Precinct 29	173	151	160	162	172	205	172	204
Total	6,293	5,230	6,399	5,661	4,037	9,718	4,262	9,852

NEGRO VOTE IN KANSAS CITY GOES DECIDEDLY DEMOCRATIC

Call 11-18-32

The vote in 50 precincts of Kansas City, Mo., which are all-Negro indicates that Negro voters went overwhelmingly Democratic along with the rest of the community. About 26,000 were registered. Of that number 21,000 live together so that their division of opinion between the parties can be told in terms of the votes cast in their precincts.

In addition to the vote for the candidates for President and for governor, the figures give the vote for the same offices in 1928. The shift is startling. Al Smith, the Democratic nominee for President in 1928, received 45 per cent of the 12,000 Negro votes in the 30 precincts given. Hoover received 55

A tremendous change took place in 1932. The vote in all-Negro precints approximated 21,000. Of this number Hoover received a little less than 30 per cent, a loss of 25 per cent from his showing of four years before. In other words he declined nearly one half in favor with Negroes. Roosevelt received 70 per cent, a gain of 25 per cent.

IN 1928		IN 1932	
Hoover	6,293	Hoover	5,157
Smith	5,230	Roosevelt	13,417
Caulfield	6,399	Winter	5,366
Wilson	5,661	Park	13,567

	Hoover	Smith	Caulfield	Wilson	Hoover	Roosevelt	Winter	Park
FIRST WARD								
Precinct 9	—	—	—	—	7	659	7	659
SECOND WARD								
Precinct 8	218	239	216	241	127	512	126	513
Precinct 9	226	198	209	212	192	279	192	279
Precinct 14	121	291	123	266	118	510	118	510
Precinct 15	135	153	131	157	70	330	70	330
Precinct 16	225	222	227	227	117	445	117	445
Precinct 23	—	—	—	—	80	667	80	667
Precinct 24	198	260	189	264	87	502	87	502
Precinct 25	132	121	134	151	153	295	153	295
Precinct 26	211	224	209	221	142	325	145	325
Precinct 27	188	208	187	209	122	412	121	413
THIRD WARD								
Precinct 11	144	235	144	237	23	254	23	254
FOURTH WARD								
Precinct 1	245	217	242	218	77	495	77	495
Precinct 2	240	265	238	266	92	561	92	561
Precinct 3	109	54	107	56	36	146	36	146
Precinct 4	233	174	228	178	85	325	85	325
Precinct 5	228	202	228	206	119	382	120	381
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Precinct 7	131	85	128	88	109	138	109	138
Precinct 8	262	184	250	196	136	426	136	426
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Precinct 10	264	240	265	250	169	409	167	410
Precinct 11	240	209	233	207	122	337	121	338
Precinct 12	326	168	324	185	255	274	256	273
Precinct 13	318	175	303	185	232	291	230	293
Precinct 14	270	156	249	175	192	299	191	301
Precinct 20	332	135	311	158	306	217	306	217
Precinct 21	249	138	230	154	159	200	158	205
SEVENTH WARD								
Precinct 16	260	143	237	171	169	229	173	229
NINTH WARD								
Precinct 4	—	—	—	—	82	197	82	197
ELEVENTH WARD								
Precinct 1	—	—	—	—	127	388	127	388
Precinct 2	—	—	—	—	133	366	133	366
Precinct 3	—	—	—	—	70	309	70	309
Precinct 7	—	—	—	—	168	352	165	354
Precinct 11	—	—	—	—	198	353	198	358
Precinct 15	—	—	—	—	138	308	125	317
TWELFTH WARD								
Precinct 11	293	131	284	139	134	274	134	274
FOURTEENTH WARD								
Precinct 28	126	90	121	90	121	130	122	130
Precinct 29	173	151	160	162	172	205	172	204
SIXTEENTH WARD								
Precinct 22	—	—	—	—	117	100	117	100
Total	6,293	5,230	6,399	6,661	5,157	13,417	5,366	13,567

In addition to the above 40 precincts, all Negro or nearly so, twelve others are divided about half and half. These twelve cast a vote about ten to one in favor of Roosevelt, the exact figures being 5,530 for Roosevelt and 543 for Hoover; 5,518 for Park and 564 for Winter. This is 2,800 more Negro Democratic votes in Kansas City. No figures are given for precincts having less than half Negro voters.

The all-Negro and the 50% Negro precincts show a grand total of 18,947 for Roosevelt as against 6,060 for Hoover; 19,085 for Park as against 5,930 for Winter. With the vote cast by Negroes scattered in other precincts, the Democratic party must have received more than 20,000 and the Republican party less than 7,000 Negro votes in the 1932 election in Kansas City.

11-18-32

KANSAS CITY'S NEGROES GIVE ROOSEVELT BIG VOTE

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Precinct 11	144	235	144	237	23	254	232	54
SEVENTH WARD								
Precinct 16	260	143	237	171	169	229	173	229
TWELFTH WARD								
Precinct 11	293	131	284	139	134	274	134	274
FOURTEENTH WARD								
Precinct 28	126	90	121	90	—	—	—	—
Precinct 29	173	151	160	162	172	205	172	204
Total	6,293	5,230	6,399	5,661	4,037	9,718	4,262	9,852

	Hoover	Smith	Caulfield	Wilson	Hoover	Roosevelt	Winter	Park
FIRST WARD								
Precinct 9	—	—	—	—	7	659	7	659
SECOND WARD								
Precinct 8	218	239	216	241	127	512	126	513
Precinct 9	226	198	209	212	192	279	192	279
Precinct 14	121	291	123	266	118	510	118	510
Precinct 15	135	153	131	157	70	330	70	330
Precinct 16	225	222	227	227	117	445	117	445
Precinct 23	—	—	—	—	80	667	80	667
Precinct 24	198	260	189	264	87	502	87	502
Precinct 25	132	121	134	151	153	295	153	295
Precinct 26	211	224	209	221	142	325	145	325
Precinct 27	183	208	187	209	122	412	121	413
THIRD WARD								
Precinct 11	144	235	144	237	23	254	23	254
FOURTH WARD								
Precinct 1	245	217	242	218	77	495	77	495
Precinct 2	240	265	238	266	92	561	92	561
Precinct 3	109	54	107	56	36	146	36	146
Precinct 4	233	174	228	178	85	325	85	325
Precinct 5	228	202	228	206	119	382	120	381
Precinct 6	196	236	198	237	122	366	122	366
Precinct 7	131	85	128	88	109	138	109	138
Precinct 8	262	184	250	196	136	426	136	426
Precinct 9	299	162	304	155	200	340	199	399
Precinct 10	264	240	265	250	169	409	167	410
Precinct 11	240	209	233	207	122	337	121	338
Precinct 12	326	168	324	185	255	274	256	273
Precinct 13	318	175	303	185	232	291	230	293
Precinct 14	270	156	249	175	192	299	191	301
Precinct 20	332	135	311	158	306	217	306	217
Precinct 21	249	138	230	154	159	200	158	205
SEVENTH WARD								
Precinct 16	260	143	237	171	169	229	173	229
NINTH WARD								
Precinct 4	—	—	—	—	82	197	82	197
ELEVENTH WARD								
Precinct 1	—	—	—	—	127	388	127	388
Precinct 2	—	—	—	—	133	366	133	366
Precinct 3	—	—	—	—	70	309	70	309
Precinct 7	—	—	—	—	168	352	165	354
Precinct 11	—	—	—	—	198	353	198	358
Precinct 15	—	—	—	—	138	308	125	317
TWELFTH WARD								
Precinct 11	293	131	284	139	134	274	134	274
FOURTEENTH WARD								
Precinct 28	126	90	121	90	121	130	122	130
Precinct 29	173	151	160	162	172	205	172	204
SIXTEENTH WARD								
Precinct 22	—	—	—	—	117	100	117	100
Total	6,293	5,230	6,399	6,661	5,157	13,417	5,366	13,567

In addition to the above 40 precincts, all Negro or nearly so, twelve others are divided about half and half. These twelve cast a vote about ten to one in favor of Roosevelt, the exact figures being 5,530 for Roosevelt and 543 for Hoover; 5,518 for Park and 564 for Winter. This is 2,800 more Negro Democratic votes in Kansas City. No figures are given for precincts having less than half Negro voters. ~~11-14-32~~

The all-Negro and the 50% Negro precincts show a grand total of 18,947 for Roosevelt as against 6,060 for Hoover; 19,085 for Park as against 5,930 for Winter. With the vote cast by Negroes scattered in other precincts, the Democratic party must have received more than 20,000 and the Republican party less than 7,000 Negro votes in the 1932 election in Kansas City.

Suffrage

COLUMBIA, MO.
TRIBUNE

JUL 20 1932

FURNISH TRANSPORTATION TO REGISTRATION PLACES

The local Negro Democratic Club has established headquarters at Jenkins' paint shop, 413 West Broadway, where their activities will be carried on until the November election.

Importance of registration today and tomorrow is called attention to by the officers of the club. Democratic Negro voters wishing transportation to places of registration will be accommodated upon phoning 5694.

KANSAS CITY, MO.
TIMES

AUG 1 1932

RABBI'S PLEA TO NEGROES

MORE THAN 2,000 HEAR CHARGES AGAINST CITY ADMINISTRATION.

The Charter League Adds Many Members After Mayerberg Completes His Address to Crowd That Overflows Church.

The membership of the Charter League was materially increased by an audience of Negro voters following a meeting last night at the Paseo Baptist church, Twenty-fifth street and the Paseo, at which Rabbi Samuel S. Mayerberg, president of the league, spoke in its campaign against the city administration.

Addressing a crowd of more than 2,000 persons, the rabbi repeated his assault on political leaders in control of "machine politics." The crowd ovrflowed the basement auditorium of the church, filling the standing space in three large anterooms on the same floor. Several hundred persons stood in the yard about the windows on both sides of the building.

"Casimir J. Welch, one of the leaders of this iniquitous machine, has made the boast that he has the Negro vote of this district in his vest pocket," the speaker said.

"I want to tell Cas Welch he lies when he says that. The time has passed when Negroes of America will be driven under the lash in such fashion. I am assured the people of this church and of the other churches will be found on the side of righteous issues.

A PLEA FOR SUPPORT.

"The Charter League is calling upon you, through your right of franchise to help rescue control of our city which has been usurped by the Pendergast machine.

"These people are not representative of the good citizenship of our city. John Lazia is a disgrace to his people. He has caused the finer element of Italian men and women to bow their heads in shame.

"Besides the innumerable joints that are now in operation, Lazia and his gang have distributed hundreds of slot machines throughout the city which garner no less than $10,000 a week.

"The control of these slot machines I can trace directly to the door of Tom Pendergast, Phil McCrory and Lazia. I hope Mr. Pendergast will challenge this statement.

"With H. F. McElroy, the city manager, his willing slave, the city council under his control, with E. C. Reppert, police director, doing only what he is told to do and the chief of police silent, there has been no move made to stop this vice."

MUCH APPLAUSE FOR RABBI.

Rabbi Mayerberg was applauded throughout his speech. He was introduced by the Rev. D. A. Holmes, pastor of the church, as president of the Charter League, "of which some of you already are members and of which every one of you will be members on leaving this church tonight."

The league's membership cards were passed out to the audience, both inside and outside the church, for signatures.

Rabbi Mayerberg made the request for persons who had been denied employment, because of their political affiliations, on city improvements coming under the bond issues intended to relieve unemployment, to call at the office of the Charter League, 3119 Troost avenue, and make affidavits to that effect. The league now has in its possession many such affidavits, he said.

"We intend to pile up enough evidence against this corrupt machine to swamp it when we get ready to act," said Rabbi Mayerberg. "We intend to restore to our city a government that is founded on true American principles. We no longer can tolerate a government which bases its acts on coffee grounds."

Rabbi Mayerberg will leave today for Cleveland to obtain data for the reorganization he plans in connection with the religious educational school of his temple. He will be gone about ten days.

JOURNAL
KANSAS CITY, MO.

AUG 3 1932

Informality at Polls.

There was an informality about the conduct of the voting at our polling place when we cast our primary ballot that was refreshing. While a woman clerk helped a Negro servant from a nearby home mark her ballot in accordance with a sample ballot that the voter had brought with her, two housewives in house dresses consulted with one another over the partition between the booths they occupied in preparing their ballots. There was none of the tenseness that marks a regular election when the contest is between Democrats and Republicans and each side is watching the other. There was something neighborly about the whole thing. But it is in the very informality that danger lies for candidates without supporters among the election judges and clerks. It provides an opportunity for miscounting ballots when the polls close, Republicans being interested in only Republican ballots and Democrats in Democratic votes.

EITHER KNOW OR BE LEAD

Cole

The old-time convention had its faults but the direct primary is far from the ideal method of choosing party nominees. After struggling with the host of names on the ballot Tuesday, the voter must realize that we have not yet found the best way to express the people's will.

Kansas City Star 7/29/32

To our way of thinking, the reformers were more zealous to get rid of the "boss" than they were to find the perfect system. By heaping invective upon him and his methods, they aroused resentment enough to bring about a change from the convention system, but they never took into account the necessity of the individual voter being intelligent, if he is to cast his vote without guidance.

To vote intelligently, one must be able to do more than read and write. He can be competent to interpret the law, and yet be so unacquainted with the men who are to enforce the law,—as we all were Tuesday—that he must accept guidance in voting for his party nominees. In short the "boss" of convention days returns as the expert who guides us under the direct primary, the same in principle, different only in name.

It is evident that the fault lies with the voter, not with the boss, who is the outgrowth of the system when the public does not do its part in making ours truly a government of the people and by the people. If the people will not do their own thinking, it is foolish to blame somebody for thinking for them,—and for collecting for what he does. The reformers never told the voter that "Candidate This has a bad record," nor "Candidate That swapped a pledge to special interests for an endorsement." If we knew it at all, we learned it through some one, not ashamed to make government his business. Calling him "boss" begs the question. We should learn enough about our government and our aspiring neighbors to vote without guidance, or take the consequence without complaint.

Appalled by the huge task which the direct primary puts upon the voter, the reformers still refuse to strike at the root of the evil. They propose another system of popular government. They put forth the "short ballot," claiming for it that the voter is intelligent enough to choose his preferences for a few offices. The shortness of the ballot is to be achieved by making many offices appointive which are now elective.

At first glance it sounds like the short ballot would work. But side by side with the proposal for it, there rises a wail against beaurocracy, the putting of government out of the hands of the voters into the control of a few elected officials. It is clear that we cannot have both a short ballot under which few officials are elected, and not have beaurocracy with its horde of public servants not responsive to public will.

The obvious solution of our problem is to return to the system which the founders of the nation envisioned when they wrote its Constitution,—popular government in which every citizen takes a part. If our laws and officials are to create a prosperity which all share, each one of us owes in return at least enough time to know what it is so that we can maintain it. Direct primary, short ballot, and all the other evasions of intelligent participation by all citizens in our national life, are a narcotic, instead of a cure.

ST. LOUIS MO.
POST DISPATCH

SEP 25 1932

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Four Days of Enrollment to Start Tomorrow With Record of 400,000 Expected in City.

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Polling places in 669 precincts will be open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. on each of these days. There is one other precinct officially established but inactive. All persons desiring to vote nereafter must register this week, as the old lists have been discarded.

Those who are enrolled this week will not have to register again until 1936, but any who move within the city must be transferred on the poll books before voting.

A registration of about 400,000 is anticipated by Miss Emma J. Bobb, chairman of the Election Board. The previous record registration was four years ago, when 362,215 persons were eligible to cast ballots in the Hoover-Smith contest, and 93 per cent of them did vote. Interest in the Roosevelt-Hoover fight and in the economic and prohibition issues of the day are the reasons for the expectation of a new record. Some informed observers think 98 per cent of those who register this week may vote on Nov. 8.

The registration for the primary of last Aug. 2 was 321,429 and the vote was 63 per cent of this figure. The largest registrations and votes always are for presidential elections.

No difficulty in handling the heavy registration this week or the vote in November is anticipated by Miss Bobb.

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Those eligible to register are citizens, men or women, who are more than 21 years old, or will be 21 by Nov. 8, and who have no special disqualification. They must have resided in St. Louis for at least 60 days and in Missouri for at least one year before Nov. 8.

Judges Pass on Status.

Anyone applying for registration must be registered, but the precinct judges will mark "disqualified" on the books after the names of any not qualified. Those who are disqualified include foreigners who have obtained only "declaration" or first papers of citizenship; persons kept in any poorhouse at public expense, insane persons, persons confined in prisons, persons convicted of various serious crimes, unless they were less than 20 when convicted or unless pardoned by the Governor. There are certain additional provisions as to the right to vote of those who have been convicted of crime, and there are varying rules as to the status of women in connection with the citizenship laws.

Naturalized citizens must insist that precinct judges register them, even if they fail to exhibit all required papers. The Election Board cannot register them. They may make affidavit, if papers are lacking, and then may complete their registration by showing the papers at the board's office up to Nov. 2. The office is at 208 South Twelfth street.

Persons who change their residence after registering may apply at the board's office up to Oct. 25 to be transferred on the books. Any who move after that date may vote at the precincts in which they registered.

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In case of illness or absence from the city during the registration period, voters may obtain registration by filing proper affidavits at the board's office between Sept. 30 and Oct. 25. An absentee must send his own affidavit and supporting affidavits by two registered voters of his precinct. An invalid must send his affidavit and that of his physician. Persons seeking registration as invalids or absentees must, after filing the affidavits, appear before the board in person on Oct. 31, Nov. 1 or Nov. 2.

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Agencies Aid Enrollment.

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County Registration Estimated as High as 90,000.

In St. Louis County, the quadrennial general registration of voters will be on Oct. 11, 15 and 18. The number of precincts has been increased since the primary from 144 to 170 because of the growth of some suburbs. The registration in the county for the primary was 83,803. For the presidential election of 1928 it was 82,057. Election officials anticipate that it will be increased to possibly 90,000 or more next month.

In East St. Louis the quadrennial registration will take place Oct. 8 and 18. The number registered for the presidential election of 1928 was 34,947 and officials look for the registration next month to be more than this by several thousand. There are 82 precincts.

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Tomorrow, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

St. Louis County
Oct. 11, 15 and 18.

East St. Louis
Oct. 8 and 18.

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Negro voters in every part of Tennessee joined with white voters in rolling up a substantial majority for Mr. McAlister, as will be shown by the returns from wards and districts inhabited largely by members of that racial group. These voters have no apology to offer for their enthusiastic and determined support, before and at the time of election, but on the other hand they manifest pride in that they had a part in placing at the head of our state government a representative Tennessee citizen whom they honestly believe will serve the interests of all citizens alike, regardless as to race or class.

The time is now when all factions should join hands in supporting the administration of the new governor with a view of relieving the distress, suffering and unrest existent throughout our state and country.

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Suffrage.

BE CRY BABIES OR MEN!

Call 10-7-32

If Negroes registered for the November election in the same proportion as whites, then the 38,800 of us who live here in Kansas City, Mo., according to the U. S. census, furnished more than 20,000 possible voters. Certainly we did that since the 400,000 population has in it 230,000 persons registered. Kansas City, Mo.

Of old, 20,000 votes was the number that always came tripping from the tongue of the Negro leader who went about peddling his influence for cash. Now for the first time there is good reason to believe we actually have that much leverage to be applied at the next election. 20,000 votes! Election after election in this community turns upon a smaller majority than that!

Now that 20,000 have registered, the big problem from the Negro viewpoint is getting that vote cast in November. Mere registration is the preparation. The voting is the race where the prizes are to be won. If we cast our full vote in this election,—NO MATTER FOR WHAT PARTY WE CAST IT—we are made! For years to come politicians of all parties will be making overtures to get us on their side.

Every election there is a lot of nonsense peddled by selfish, designing know-it-alls to the effect that if we would cast our vote one way, we could get what we want. Since it is obvious that all will never be of one mind, their talk is nonsense. Furthermore all do not have to cast their vote one way for the influence of our total vote to count. Politicians know that future victories depend upon new friends made. They make overtures to whites who voted against them, and they will make overtures to Negroes too.

If all Negroes registered will vote, they will be like so many soldiers in the field, armed and ready. Every party will want them. What they can do, will make them desirable regardless of what they have done.

It is non-voting that imperils our race's standing in the community. A man who has a vote and does not prize it enough to use it, is not worth a politician's time and attention. What general ever counted the unarmed in finding his available battle strength?

We say as we have said a hundred times before, put your vote in the ballot box. Grumbling about rights, or jobs, or unfair officials is "cry baby" stuff. Be men! Put your brains to work! Back your thinking with every ounce of power you have! Vote as you please, but vote!

ST. LOUIS MO.
POST DISPATCH

OCT 3 1932

2372 WHO REGISTERED UNLOCATED IN CHECK

Unless Place of Residence Is Established They Will Be Taken Off List.

A canvass of voters registered in the city last week showed 2372 who could not be found at the addresses given registration officials. The largest number in any ward was 309 in the Fifth, with 252 in the Fourth Ward, 220 in the Sixth and 195 in the Nineteenth. The first three are river wards with a large percentage of Negro votes. The Fourth Ward is normally Democratic, the others, including the Nineteenth with a large Negro vote, are usually Republican.

The ward with the smallest number who could not be found was the Twenty-first Ward, in Northwest St. Louis, with only 16. Postal cards will be sent to all who could not be located and voters must go to the office of the Board of Election Commissioners to prevent their names being stricken off the lists.

The loss from that source is expected to be balanced, however, by the gain from persons out of the city on registration days or by invalids. They will be permitted to register with the board up to and including Oct. 25. Persons changing residence since the registration may apply to the board to transfer their registration up to and including Oct. 29.

Considerable numbers of persons registered from the sections along the river between Plum and Lesperanc streets. Sixty Hooverville residents registered in one Seventh Ward precinct, 15 in another in the same ward, and 44 in an Eighth Ward precinct. Other persons registered as residents of the river front in the Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Wards, in the extreme south portion of the city, giving houseboats, boxcars and shacks as their places of residence. Total registration for the city was 387,245.

NEGRO REGISTRATION

According to the recent report from the Election Commissioner, there are more than forty-six thousand Negroes registered and who are eligible to vote in the city of St. Louis. As we look upon this number, we can't but marvel at the potential strength with which the Negro has to better his condition, politically, in this state. We marvel as we are brought face to face with the little use which we make of this vote, so far as helping ourselves politically in this state. St. Louis Mo. 10-3-32

The registration report shows that the Negro voters outnumber the whites in the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Nineteenth wards, and the question naturally arises—What are we going to do with this vote? Will we use it wisely? Will we use it to the best interest of the Negroes as a whole or will we use it to satisfy the selfish ambitions of a few?

Of course we have committeewomen in the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-third wards. This does fairly well, but there is no reason why there should not be Negro men committeemen in these wards as well. If there were just a few more Negro committeemen, our political position in St. Louis would be greatly strengthened. In the Sixth ward, for instance, we have a committeeman, R. W. Kent. Mr. Kent is a power in local politics. What he has done is a clear demonstration of what we might expect if we had two or more men like himself sitting in party councils. We hope that the committeewomen will, as far as possible, cooperate with Mr. Kent and help to better our condition as a race.

In the meanwhile, we cannot forget that there ought to be one or two Negro men and women members of the Democratic City Central committee. This, we think, would also help the Negro politically. Because in a democratic form of government like this of ours with two major parties vieing with each other for place and power, it is fitting and proper for the Negro to function in both parties just as other men and women do.

With this large registration in the city of St. Louis, it is up to the Negro to make the best use of it, based upon a logical study and analysis of our present condition

ST. LOUIS MO.
POST DISPATCH
OCT 13 1932

NEGRO GAIN 31 PCT IN REGISTRATION, WHITE BUT 3.8 PCT.

Increase in Last Four Years 10,932 for Former, 12,449 for Latter, Difference of Only 1517.

Growth in the registration of Negroes in St. Louis in the last four years has been almost as great, numerically, as in that of white voters.

An analysis issued by the Election Board yesterday, on the basis of last month's general registration, shows 10,932 more Negro voters enrolled than in 1928 and 12,449 more whites. The rate of increase for Negroes in the last four years was 31.1 per cent and for whites 3.8 per cent.

The 1932 registration is divided as follows: White men, 189,675; white women, 150,296; Negro men, 27,125; Negro women, 18,957; total, 386,063.

In comparison, the 1928 registration was: White men, 183,487; white women, 144,035; Negro men, 21,674; Negro women, 13,476; total, 362,672.

Enrollment of Negro voters in the last four general registrations, in proportion to the totals, has been: 1932, 46,082 Negroes, or 11.9 per cent of the total; 1928, 35,150 Negroes, or 9.6 per cent; 1924, 34,075 Negroes, or 11.2 per cent; 1920, 30,378 Negroes, or 9.7 per cent. In the past the Negro vote has gone almost altogether to the Republican party.

Negro Majority in Four Wards.

In four wards the current Negro registration is greater than the white. The figures: Fourth Ward, 5632 Negroes, 4082 whites; Fifth, 4911 Negroes, 3150 whites; Sixth, 6635 Negroes, 2837 whites; Nineteenth, 7008 Negroes, 4717 whites. Other wards with a large Negro electorate are the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth and Twenty-third. The 1930 census showed 93,580 Negroes in St. Louis, or 11.3 per cent of the total population of 821,960.

The total registration is 6.4 per cent greater than that of 1928, the increase having been 23,391.

In three wards—the Fifteenth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-eighth—registration of women is greater than that of men. The population of these wards is almost entirely white.

The registration of women has shown a growth numerically since they received the ballot in 1920, but it has not gained much in proportion to the men. There are 169,253 women, white and Negro, on the books now, a gain of 7. per cent for the sex over the registration of 1928. This represents 43.8 per cent of the total registration, a new record. In 1928 there were 157,076 women qualified, or 43.4 per cent of the total; in 1924, 115,570, or 38.1 per cent, and in 1920, 125,883, or 40.2 per cent.

A large increase in the number of Negro women registered has occurred in the last four years—a gain of 5492, or 40.7 per cent.

Registration by Wards.

Current figures, by wards, are:

	WHITE.		NEGRO.		
W'd.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1.	9,990	7,793	123	78	17,984
2.	6,132	4,490	16	13	10,651
3.	5,339	3,616	89	67	9,111
4.	2,686	1,396	3,496	2,136	9,714
5.	2,473	677	3,061	1,850	8,061
6.	2,190	647	4,109	2,526	9,472
7.	6,246	3,738	857	614	11,504
8.	7,197	4,525	253	174	12,149
9.	5,849	3,637	9	4	9,499
10.	6,458	4,496	14	7	10,975
11.	7,861	6,303	3	12	14,179
12.	8,423	6,367	194	161	15,145
13.	15,518	12,390	1	2	27,911
14.	6,080	5,695	3	2	11,780
15.	6,558	6,703	7	4	13,27[illegible]
16.	4,451	3,433	2,255	1,493	11,63[illegible]
17.	4,530	3,555	1,607	1,153	10,84[illegible]
18.	5,123	4,002	290	229	9,64[illegible]
19.	2,684	2,033	4,057	2,951	11,72[illegible]
20.	4,553	3,495	2,277	1,841	12,16[illegible]
21.	6,222	5,282	352	383	12,23[illegible]
22.	9,773	8,540	650	517	19,48[illegible]
23.	3,261	2,514	3,012	2,542	11,32[illegible]
24.	16,528	13,928	53	29	30,53[illegible]
25.	7,005	7,507	138	42	14,692
26.	7,417	6,937	68	32	14,454
27.	11,332	8,189	60	57	19,63[illegible]
28.	7,796	8,359	71	38	16,264
	189,675	150,296	27,125	18,957	386,063

Mail Canvass Ordered.

A mail canvass of the registration of voters in 140 of the 669 precincts in the city was decided on yesterday by the Election Board, as a precaution against fraud. The plan is in line with the policies advocated by Miss Emma J. Bobb who became chairman of the board a few months ago.

The canvass will be made in all precincts having heavy registration, in districts where the population is comparatively small. About 132,000 persons registered in these 140 precincts last month. The board will send letters to all of these persons, to verify the enrollment. Where the postoffice is able to make delivery of a letter as addressed the recipient's registration will not be affected.

If the addressee is not found at the address given on the books, the letter will be returned to the board. In such cases a second notice will be mailed, calling on these persons to appear before the board. If they fail to appear and prove their right to vote their names will be struck from the books.

The precincts covered in this mail canvass are: All precincts in the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-third wards; one precinct in the First Ward, 10 in the Second, eight in the Third, five in the Twlefth, 12 in the Seventeenth, two in the Twenty-first and five in the Twenty-second.

5 AMENDMENTS LOSE OUT IN MISSISSIPPI

None Comes Near the Necessary Goal of a Majority.

TOTAL VOTE TO BE 168,000

Vare, As Usual, Runs Up Overwhelming Count for the Democratic Nominees — Thomas Polls 393 Votes.

BY KENNETH TOLER.
Commercial Appeal Staff Correspondent.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 9.—With more than half of the state's 1,624 precincts reported, Roosevelt continues to pile up 28 to 29 votes for every one cast for Hoover, while Socialist Thomas holds his average of about one-third of a vote for each precinct in Mississippi.

From the way the vote now stands, it is apparent that the 1928 vote for the Smith ticket will not be surpassed by many votes, the only change being in the small allotment going into the Republican column in as compared to the big Hoover vote four years ago.

Roosevelt Has 88,135.

With 1,622 precincts reported, Governor Roosevelt's total stood at 88,135, while President Hoover has only 3,030 in contrast to the 27,000 he polled in 1928. The Thomas vote stood at 393.

Five proposed constitutional amendments had apparently been defeated, due to failure of voters to either vote the proposals or against them. Four of the five proposals had more votes cast for them than against, but none came near the necessary goal of a majority of all votes cast for the presidential electors.

The total vote expected to be shown in the final return will run around 168,000 if the present ratio of approximately 104 votes to the precinct is carried out.

The only amendment receiving a bigger negative vote was the one proposing to give the Legislature authority to classify property for taxation and levy a severance tax. The vote from 39 counties stood 9,235 for all, 11,126 against.

Lacks Majority.

The amendment making payment of poll tax the only tax requisite for participating in an election, on the basis of returns from 39 counties, was ahead by 16,312 to 5,383, but it lacked the necessary majority of all votes cast. Other amendments showed:

Change fiscal year—13,478 to 5,645 and lapsing of legislative appropriations, 11,622 to 5,654.

Raise minimum educable school age from 5 to 6 years, 16,811 to 6,612.

State officials expressed delight today over the sweeping Democratic victory at the polls yesterday.

The following comments were made by officials:

Governor Conner—"The forgotten people have spoken in no uncertain terms. The unprecedented victory of the Democrats at the polls offers our party a glorious opportunity to serve the American people through a vital period of reconstruction and I have every confidence that the faith of the people as expressed yesterday will be justified during the next four years. Our leaders are sincere, capable and courageous, and will have the benefit of harmony that will prevail as the result of Democratic control of both branches of the National Legislature."

Secretary of State Walker Wood—"The votes certainly turned the whole thing over to the Democrats and now it's up to the party to carry out the mandate."

Attorney General Greek L. Rice—"It was a splendid victory and one well deserved."

Suffrage.

OMAHA, NEB.
MORNING WORLD HERALD

APR 25 1932

Negroes Vote Democratic for First Time.

Omaha, April 19.—To the Editor of The World-Herald: The election returns from all parts of the country indicate that the democratic party have rolled up large voting strength. This is due no doubt in part to the awakening of 12 million black American citizens; or to the intensive drive being made by President Hoover at the suggestion of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, to add a score of much needed voters to the republican party. But owing to the dissatisfaction and low economic condition of the country, it has helped the democratic party instead.

The result of the recent primary election in the state of Nebraska shows just what will happen when the black voters are given a chance. While there are only 13 thousand Negroes in this state three Negroes are candidates for the state legislature and will come up for election this fall, two republicans and one democrat.

And mind you this has been the first year that there has been any Negro democrats in this state. The election has shown that no candidate can appeal to any one group of citizens and be elected. In the Ninth district, two candidates, a republican and a democrat, made a special appeal to one group of citizens. The republican to the colored voters and the democrat to the white voters, and both lost the nomination.

ANDREW STUART.

Suffrage

NEGROES WIN IN PRIMARIES IN NEBRASKA

Chicago

4-22-32

Kansas City, Mo.

Omaha Elects Two On G. O. P. Ticket for the State Legislature

DEMOCRAT IS VICTOR

By RAE LEE JONES

OMAHA — Dr. John A. Singleton, Attorney John Adams, Jr., and Johnnie Owens won primary nominations for the State representatives in the State primary election held April 12.

Dr. Singleton and Attorney Adams won on the Republican slate, while Mr. Owens won on the Democratic ticket in the same district, making at least one Negro who will represent the race in the Nebraska legislature next November.

In 1926 Dr. Singleton was elected as state representative and served the term 1927-1928, breaking a period of thirty years since there had been Negro representation at the legislature. For the past three years Dr. Singleton has been president of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P.

Attorney Adams has been making a fine record here since receiving his degree in law from the University of Nebraska. He is a member of the executive board of the N. A. A. C. P. and very active in the community.

Mr. Owens is an Omaha boy and was educated here. He is closely connected with civic organizations of the city and a member of the Democratic club.

Dwight Griswold was nominated on the Republican ticket for Governor and Governor Bryan was re-nominated on the democratic ticket.

Under Governor Bryan's administration, he has appointed a colored state oil inspector, Harry Leland. The inspection of restaurants also comes under the supervision of Mr. Leland.

NEGROES WIN IN PRIMARIES IN NEBRASKA

East Dallas Times

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Kansas City Times

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Suffrage

UNION CITY, N. J.
HUDSON DISPATCH

MAR 7 - 1932

GOV. MOORE ADDRESSES N. J. NEGRO CONFERENCE

Expresses Gratitude for Vote of Colored Race

Governor A. Harry Moore yesterday afternoon paid tribute to the Negroes who voted for him in overwhelming numbers, despite a political tradition that originated with their emancipation by Lincoln. The governor spoke at the final session of the three-day convention of the New Jersey State Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in St. Mark's A. M. E. Zion Church, Jersey City.

Other speakers were Robert W. Bagnall, director of branches of the association; Colonel Joseph E. Spingarn, president of the association and Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary. Dr. George L. Johnson, of Bayonne, state vice president, was chairman.

Expresses Gratitude

Governor Moore, in a short address, pointed out that his high esteem for the colored race began in his early environment in the Lafayette section of the Jersey City, where he was raised. "The colored people have always been my friends,' he said, "and I have made the sacrifice of coming here today principally because I could not very well miss the opportunity of expressing my gratitude for their support at the polls last November."

Mr. Bagnall, who followed Governor Moore, stated that of 90,000 Negro ballots cast in the election, 75,000 were against Moore's Republican opponent, former Senator David Baird, Jr. This opposition, he said, was spurred by Baird's confirmation of Justice Parker on the Supreme Court bench.

Rev. Charles Freeman gave the invocation, and solo selections were sung by James Boxwell and Miss Iva Mae Nugent. Rev. Elias S. Hardge, pastor of the church, gave benediction.

Recent segregation cases in New Jersey were discussed at Saturday morning's meet at the House of Friendliness in the Y. W. C. A. In the afternoon, Dr. Johnson spoke on the value of a state conference, and the various programs for branches were outlined by secretaries.

Dr. Vernon Bunce, Orange, was reelected president at the close of Saturday's conference. Dr. Johnson was re-elected vice president and Mrs. Phyllis R. Oliver, first vice president, of the Jersey City branch, succeeded Mrs. Octavia Catlett, of Orange, as secretary. James Curry, also of Jersey City, was elected treasurer.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.
RECORD

JUL 7 1932

NEGRO VOTERS FORM NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE

RED BANK, July 7. — Colored voters of this borough and Shrewsbury last night formed what will be known as the Monmouth County Non-Partisan League, at an organization meeting staged in Shrewsbury.

Twenty-five men attended the meeting and pledged their support to aid, in civic and political circles, the welfare of their race in this county. A meeting will be held tonight at the home of Edward Daily on River Street.

The league plans to organize a unit in all towns in the county, with Middletown and Asbury Park slated for the first of the groups. Roy Jones, the field chairman, and a committee in charge are endeavoring to build up the membership of the league. J. Nelson last night was elected president.

NEWARK DEMS MASSING VOTES FOR RECORD POLL

Journal

Burrell's Rep. Backers Confident Of Victory

8-13-32

NEWARK, N. J.—(PNS)—Undaunted by various assertions to the contrary, Negro Democrats in this city are strenuously working to poll the largest race vote ever recorded in any election.

Under the leadership of Assistant Prosecutor J. Bernard Johnson, over a hundred-fifty district leaders are working day and night in an effort to register every available Negro man and woman of voting age.

Prominent men engaged in this registration movement are, Dr. J. LeRoy Baxter, Dr. W. G. Alexander, the Rev. J. C. Love, J. D. Brooks, T. L. Walker, and James Tyler.

Having voted against the leadership of the veteran L. A. Blackmon, justice of the peace in the 14th Ward, a committee called a general election and elected Ernest Anderson chairman. Mr. Anderson is president of the Golden Inn Democratic Association and master dictator of the B. P. O. E. Reindeers No. 4. He was presented with a beautiful silver loving cup by J. Bernard Johnson. This cup signifies first prize for the annual Reinder Parade a few Sunday's ago.

The 5th Ward Democratic Club is under the direction of Chairman LeRoy Bates. Mass-meetings at his headquarters to arouse Negroes to register for the coming general election and the commission election to follow, are being held frequently.

Bates' moves is believed to be the result of the uprisal against the City Commission's plan to deport Negroes back to the South.

"J. Mercer Burrell will be elected to the Assembly along with the entire Republican ticket in Essex County in November, and I hope that colored voters will contribute their share to this victory," State Senator Joseph G. Wolber said in a recent speech at Montclair.

The affair was arranged by the Women's Auxiliary of the Burrell Republican Association, of which Mrs. John Branch of Caldwell is president. A number of prominent white Republicans joined with more than 300 colored members of the association in a testimonial to the standard bearer, Attorney Burrell, who responded briefly. Resolutions were adopted pledging support to the entire Republican ticket.

NEWARK, N. J.
LEDGER

SEP 25 1932

Parties to Debate Over Colored Vote

The bi-partisan scramble for the colored vote will be brought into the open Wednesday night when Republicans and Democrats debate the question, "Resolved, that the Republican Party offers a better outlook to the Negro than the Democratic Party," at a meeting of the colored unit of the Young Republicans at Robert Treat Junior High School, Norfolk street and 13th avenue.

Assistant Prosecutor J. Bernard Johnson, Dr. J. LeRoy Baxter and Rev. Dr. J. D. Brooks will uphold the Democratic side and Assistant U. S. Attorney Oliver Randloph Rev. Dr. Page M. Beveryl and Rev Dr. Harry Van Pelt will argue for the Republicans. Candidates of boht parties will be on the sidelines.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.
RECORD

SEP 30 1932

Says Colored Voters Needing Of New Deal

Head Of Independent Political Club Scores Kirkpatrick In Janitor Keeper Controversy

"The only hope for the Morris county negro politically is a new deal. If he expects to get his share of political patronage, he cannot allow himself to be hoodwinked by officials like Mr. Kirkpatrick," declared Harry McDuffy Jr., president of the Independent Political Club, in addressing that body last night at an organization meeting, which was well attended.

It was very strange, said Mr McDuffy, that Mr. Kirkpatrick didn't seem to know a few days ago that he and his honorable committee was going to assign the duties of janitor to a keeper, when Sheriff Myers recommended to the Board of Freeholders that a janitor be hired, at a yearly salary of $1500. "I wish that it was possible for every colored voter in Morris County to read the article in Thursday's Daily Record by Mr. Kirkpatrick which is headed 'No Chance For Janitor' and get the real meaning of the same.

"I shall attempt to explain the article as I see it. First, the purpose of the article which the headline will explain. There is no chance for a Negro to even get a janitors job in the Hall of Records if I have anything to say about it Secondly, the best way to evade giving it to a negro is to change the title of the position from janitor to keeper.

"You might ask, why can't we have a keeper—would that be asking too much? I should say not. But don't you know that Sheriff Myers fixed that in a previous article. He said that he had been thinking of considering a colored keeper but due to the scarcity of colored inmates, and in keeping with the Freeholders' economy program he didn't deem it wise at this time.

"Inasmuch as a prisoner is a prisoner regardless of color, and since the janitor work is done by the keepers, I see no reason why we can't have at last one keeper-janitor. I am wondering what kind of sales talk the Grand Old Party will use this fall among the colored voters. I am thinking that those seeking reelection will surely have to make a new deal.

Political - 1932

New York

Suffrage

NEW YORK TIMES
NOV 9 1932

FORCE AND BRIBERY CHARGED AT POLLS

Few Arrests Made, However—Near Riot Brings Police to 23d A. D. in Brooklyn.

PROSECUTOR'S AIDE SEIZED

Fights and Other Disturbances Cause Bloch to Call Situation Worst In Years.

Complaints of intimidation and interference with voters, fraudulent voting, repeating, use of force against voters and even bribery poured in all day yesterday to officials and voluntary groups undertaking to insure an honest vote, but the complaints resulted in only a small number of arrests despite the large number of official and voluntary watchers at the polls.

The only threat of actual disturbance at the polls came in the Twenty-third Assembly District in Brooklyn, where police emergency and gun squads were called to break up a near riot in front of the polling place in the Twentieth election district, at Public School 150, Sackman Street and Belmont Avenue. The trouble started as a fist fight between two men. Police used their clubs and order soon was restored. Minor disturbances were reported in other districts.

Situation Held Worst in Years.

Democratic sources characterized the election as quiet, but Monroe Percy Bloch, director of the Election Frauds Bureau of the Hoover engineers' committee of the Republican State Committee, said the situation was the worst in years and charged he knew of four "floaters' supply houses." No action regarding those places was reported. Raymond Richmond, executive secretary of the committee, said the "arrogance exhibited in this election tops anything ever attempted by Tammany."

At his late conference with the press at headquarters yesterday Police Commissioner Mulrooney said that the election had been conducted quietly and without trouble. Reports received by him, he said, indicated that the individual voters had taken their time in voting.

The scarcity of arrests by the Deputy United States Marshals was explained by Assistant United States Attorney Jacob J. Rosenblum as due to the fact that most complaints were found to be violations of State rather than Federal laws. Mr. Rosenblum said conditions were worse than four years ago.

One of many complaints of attempts to cast votes against the voters' will came to the Federal Building from a polling place at 331 Bowery, where a voter said a hand suddenly appeared to cast his vote for him. When he complained, he said, he was taken into a side room, where he found a man hiding under the table to listen. At 28 Cannon Street, it was charged, watchers were ejected as soon as the polls closed and at 371 Madison Street and 304 Rivington Street, both in the Fourth Assembly District, deputy marshals and watchers were not allowed to look at the backs of the machines.

The activities of 150 special Deputy United States Marshals appointed to prevent intimidation and bribery at the polls resulted in only four arrests, although other complaints were investigated in which arrests were not made. One of the four men brought to the Federal Building as the result of work of Deputy Marshals was Special Deputy Assistant Attorney General Mark A. Bogart of 74 Suffolk Street, who surrendered rather than be arrested, and was paroled in custody of his counsel, Representative Samuel Dickstein. He was charged with aiding another in resisting arrest.

Three Seized in Fourth.

Bogart was taken into custody at the polling place at 129 Attorney Street in the Fourth Assembly District. At the same place Samuel Schneider of 164 Ridge Street was arrested on a charge of aiding and abetting a ten-dollar bribe, and Irving Simon of 149 Rivington Street, who denied he was secretary to Supreme Court Justice Aaron J. Levy, was arrested on a charge of conspiracy to intimidate voters. Deputy Marshals charged that, when they brought warrants for the arrest of Schneider and Simon, Bogart told them the warrants were no good and they were ejected from the polling place. Simon was held by United States Commissioner O'Neill in $2,000 bail and Schneider in $1,000.

Paul Blanshard, executive director of the City Affairs Committee, charged Magistrate Samuel Katz with violation of the election laws when the magistrate refused to issue warrants to arrest Police Sergeant Thomas Daly and Patrolman John Lamattina on the ground he did not wish to cripple the election board. Mr. Blanshard said policemen refused to arrest a woman he saw voting twice in the Eleventh election district of the Fourth Assembly District.

The board of inspectors of the Third election district of the Nineteenth Assembly District was taken before Supreme Court Justices Wasservogel and Cohn on complaint of John Randolph, Negro, of 1,480 Fifth Avenue, who said he was told he had voted when he went to cast his ballot. The court directed the board to permit him to vote. One woman was permitted to vote, although her signature was not on the book because she said she had not been told to sign when she registered.

Reports 10,000 Complaints.

Magistrate Leonard McGee in Yorkville Court dismissed a charge of illegal voting against Granzini Granzino, 54 years old, of 243 East Twenty-fourth Street, who was arrested on a warrant issued Monday.

Charles Moser, a Democratic worker, of 21-48 Thirty-fifth Street, Astoria, was arraigned before Magistrate Anthony Hoekstra in Long Island City court on a charge of attacking a watcher for an independent candidate in Public School 141. He was released in $500 bail for hearing Nov. 23, after pleading not guilty. Joseph Keating of 21-38 Thirty-fifth Street, Astoria, said Moser hit him on the back of the head.

While the 150 Deputy United States Marshals were visiting forty polling places Mr. Richmond announced that 10,000 complaints, most of them concerning intimidation of voters, had been received by the Hoover engineers' committee, which had five special bureaus operating throughout the city. The chief offenses were reported in the Fourth and Sixth Assembly Districts. Mr. Bloch charged one man had registered in six election districts in the Fourth.

George J. Abrams, a committee assistant, arrested a Democratic captain in the Seventeenth election district of the Fifth Assembly District on a charge of permitting signatures without covering the previous signatures but released him when a Deputy Attorney General protested. Other committee charges included failure of the Board of Elections to provide challenge lists.

Supreme Court justices were kept busy with applications of persons seeking orders permitting them to vote after challenge.

Force and Interference Charged.

Charges of intimidation and interference with voters centred in the Seventeenth Assembly District, just north of Central Park, and in the Fourth Assembly District on the lower east side. The first charge of use of force, however, came from the Twenty-fifth election district of the Second Assembly District, with a polling place in Public School 130, Hester and Baxter Streets, where it was charged Chinese citizens who tried to vote the Republican ticket were thrown out of the polling place and beaten.

One of the Chinese came to headquarters of the Hoover engineers' committee, bleeding from a gash in the left temple. He was Yum Woo, of 193 Canal Street. Through Wilbur Pyn, secretary of the Chinese-American Citizens Alliance, as interpreter, Woo said that when he went into the voting booth a man opened the curtain and followed him in, asking for whom he was voting, pulled down a Democratic lever and dragged him out and three men beat him.

Pyn said three other Chinese had a similar experience, but were not beaten and that 200 Chinese were kept from the polls through fear of beatings. The Hoover committee arranged for policemen to accompany other Chinese voters to the polls and Woo went back to identify his assailants.

Local Board Taken to Court.

At the polling place of the Eighteenth election district of the Sixth Assembly District, 605 East Ninth Street, more than 100 persons were kept waiting in line for almost two hours while all members of the local board and their records were taken to the Supreme Court on a question of the eligibility of a voter.

On complaint of Arthur Katz, Democratic captain, John Magreo of 367 East Eighth Street was taken before Supreme Court Justices Isidor Wasservogel and Albert Cohn, but was permitted by the justices to return to vote after questioning, examination of the books and a comparison of signatures.

Justice Wasservogel criticized delay to voters through the "absurd practice" of holding up the entire board, and a voice cried out that it was "Nathan D. Perlman," a Republican leader in the district, who was responsible. When the board returned to the polling place, 160 voters were in line.

The voting place at 129 Attorney Street, in Public School 174, for voters in the Seventeenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first election districts of the Fourth Assembly District, of which Edward J. Ahearn is leader, was the subject of several complaints. Just before 8 o'clock in the morning Special Deputy Arthur Climo telephoned to the Federal Building that one person already had voted sixteen times. Climo said he was told not to make trouble.

Deputy Marshals Watch Polls.

Six special Deputy United States Marshals, headed by Assistant United States Attorney J. Hendrick Terry, went by automobile to the school, where they received another complaint that some one was accompanying voters into the booth and pulling levers for them and that sixteen more votes were registered than were in the book. They found insufficient evidence for arrests, but three remained at the polls.

In the same district, the Seventeenth of the Fourth, it was reported to the Hoover engineers' committee that 109 persons were voting from the primary book instead of from the registry book. Soon after 6 A. M. four Republicans went to the polls there to vote and reported they were told their names already had been voted. Attorneys were called to get writs of mandamus to permit them to vote.

A man who described himself as William Massina of 245 Mulberry Street was arrested just before noon by two Deputy United States Marshals and charged with bribery in giving 25-cent pieces to voters in front of the polling place of the Sixteenth election district, Second Assembly District, 331 Bowery, in a lodging house area. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner O'Neill and released in $3,500 bail pending hearing Friday.

Cards for $1 and Chicken.

A special Deputy United States Marshal reported that voters at Public School 10, at 117th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, were receiving white cards as they left the polling places, of which there were three in the school. The cards, he said, were redeemable in $1 cash and a chicken at a place not known by him.

A charge of disorderly conduct against Harry Rubinstein, Democratic inspector in the Fourth election district of the Nineteenth Assembly District, was dismissed by Magistrate Charles Brandt Jr., in Harlem Court after Rubinstein and the complainant shook hands. The complainant was Ulysses Byron, a Negro, chairman of the district board.

Irving Blume, 24 years old, student, of 339 East Fifty-fifth Street, arrested on a warrant signed Monday by Magistrate Leonard McGee, was discharged by the magistrate after he had proved his right to vote.

Frank Cirillo, 40 years old, described as a homeless alien, was arrested on a charge of illegal voting at Public School 71, Avenue B and Seventh Street, and held in $1,000 bail in Essex Market Court. He was alleged to have signed the name of Roman Kurlyo of 259 East Seventh Street, a registered voter.

The Hoover engineers' committee received reports of fist fights outside of Public School 184 at 31 West 116th Street, of the Seventeenth Assembly District. Police reinforcement had to be called, the reports said.

One complaint to the Attorney General's election frauds bureau charged a voting machine in Attorney General Bennett's own Assembly district, not far from his home, was not working and demanded to know why Mr. Bennett permitted this. Another complaint was that the chairman of the board of the Fifty-first election district of the Fourth Assembly District failed to appear on time. The chairman said his alarm clock did not work.

Suffrage

PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
ITEM

AUG 9 1932

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Additional 125 Eligible, According To Report Turned In At Meeting; Entire Town Canvassed By Teams; Dr. Thompson May Be New Leader

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This information was embodied in a report of a special committee to look after this work, headed by Henry Walker.

More than 30 members of the League attended the meeting. It was announced that the entire Town had been divided into districts for canvassing and that one person had been assigned to a section.

The next meeting will be the annual session and will be held in the church on Monday evening, Sept 5, at 8 o'clock. At that time there will be reports of committees and election of officers.

Robert Perry is now president of the League but as he is out of town, in Philadelphia, his duties have devolved upon the vice-president, and it is expected that he will not be reelected to the office. It is said that Dr. George A. Thompson will be chosen president at the annual meeting.

STANDARD UNION
Brkln. N.Y.
SEP 10 1932

O'Loughlin's Column

Colored Voters' Organization Has Members Enough to Make Group a Real Political Factor.

By EDWARD T. O'LOUGHLIN

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Stone, an intelligent member of the race, came here about 19 months ago from Boston, where he lived since he was ten years old. He was born in Pueblo, Colorado; is more than six feet tall, athletic in appearance, and appears to be master of the King's English.

He tells me he has a flourishing organization of close to 1,400, representing members of the colored race in seven Assembly districts throughout the country.

They meet regularly, in the Fulton St. headquarters, invite speakers once a week, and, in the intervals between such appearances, Stone himself gives the audience a talk on the duties of citizenship and the rights and privileges of the voter as such.

Altogether I was quite impressed by the conversation of this young man and I have since checked up, and found that what he says is true.

According to Stone, there are between 75,000 and 80,000 Negroes in Brooklyn.

They are located, principally, in the Second, Fifth, Tenth, Eleventh, Seventeenth, Twenty-second and Twenty-third Assembly Districts.

The greatest number appear to be centered in and around the colored section in the Seventeenth Assembly District.

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Dr. Proctor is quite witty. At a banquet, some time ago, where I was acting as toastmaster, I noticed him at the speakers' table, and realized that he was the only Negro present.

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"I guess," he said, as he looked around over the sea of white faces, "one of the reasons I was invited, was to add a little color to the proceedings."

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There is an entirely new element growing up among the younger generation today, and its leading exponents are inclined to ask for a new deal.

They want better recognition among the leaders of the party.

They feel their forebears of the past 60 or 70 years have paid in full, whatever debt the race owed to the emancipators, by voting consistently, all those years, without complaint, and the time has come, at last, when the present day voters should be permitted to shift for themselves—in whatever camp may please their political fancy.

This new doctrine has, somewhat, unsettled the leaders, and not a few of the oldtime Republican organizations are beginning to worry about roads into what the former once regarded as their own personal political preserves.

"I find," said Stone, "that the Negro has a much larger share of political recognition in Massachusetts, where I spent years, and where I was educated.

"I was quite astonished, when I first came to Brooklyn, to find that few of the members of my race held positions of a public nature higher than that of clerk.

"Some of us have begun to resent it, and we have come together to learn the principles of political organization, to create branches in those districts where we have strength, and to arouse, if possible, our fellow voters to a realization of their power."

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200 Roosevelt-Southern Club Members Told North and South Differ

Even though the "Majah" conceded the "difference up heah, suh," here was much pertubation among the 200 mostly Southerners of New York, and Robert Jackson of New Hampshire, secretary of the Democratic National Committee, seized the opportunity to quote Dr. W. J. Thompkins, of Kansas, who wrote the Negro out of politics is for Negroes to vote the Democratic ticket.

That it might not be afterwards noted that Jackson is a New Englander, George Gordon Battle, famed New York lawyer, North Carolina bred and born, said: "I am confident that a great number of our colored "brothers" are going to the Democratic ticket this year, where their real interest lies. There can be no question about the sincerity of the efforts to be made by the Democratic National Committee to have colored voters cast their ballots for Roosevelt and Garner.

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The Southerners had assembled at a luncheon to boost Roosevelt and Garner. Major William D. Harris, of the Roosevelt Motor Car Co., of the plantation manor bred and born, said: "I am confident that a great number of our colored "brothers" are going to urged his hearers "to get your servants out to vote" only to sud- the Democratic ticket this year, where their real interest lies. denly recall that "down South we don't think much about Negroes voting, but it is different up here."

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New Yorkers Urged to Get Their Servants out to Vote

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NEW YORK. — Leading whites and Democrats who were born and bred here and know South but live and thrive in the North met the supreme test without equivocation or reservation in the discussion of the question that is uppermost in the minds of the Democratic National Committee and of the Roosevelt and Southern Club in New York at the Hotel Roosevelt here last Wednesday.

The Southerners had assembled at luncheon to boost Roosevelt and Garner. Major William D. Harrison, of the Roosevelt League, to the plantation manor born, urged his hearers "to get your servants out to vote" only to sudenly recall that "down South we don't think much about Negroes voting, but it is different up here."

Even though the "Majah" conceded the "difference up heah, suh," there was much pertubation among the 200 mostly Southerners of Hampshire, secretary of the Democratic National Committee, seized the opportunity to quote Dr. W. J. Thompkins, of Kansas, who wrote "the way to take the Negro out of politics is for Negroes to vote the Democratic ticket."

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3 Districts Boost Registration 8,398

Amsterdam News
10-19-32
New York N.Y.

Coming Presidential Election Brings Forth Record Enrollment of Voters in Harlem —Negro Increase Shown in Figures

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU

Like white New York, the unusual interest centering in the election on the same day of a President, a governor and a mayor, coupled with the historical opportunity to name a Negro as presidential elector, has resulted in the largest enrollment of voters ever enjoyed by Harlem in two heavily populated Negro Assembly districts—the Nineteenth and the Twenty-first—and has precipitated the greatest scramble for votes by candidates of all parties.

In six days of registration ending Saturday the Nineteenth district, which has given Harlem several aldermen and assemblymen, registered a new high in registration of 21,703, a gain of 4,025 over 1928 figures. The Twenty-first district, also a breeding ground for Negro representatives to the Assembly and to the Board of Aldermen, registered 24,625, or a gain of 3,237 over the last presidential enrollment.

The Twenty-second Assembly district, which takes in all voters residing on the north side of 145th street, and on the north side of 144th street east of Eighth avenue, and those living between the Harlem river and Edgecombe avenue as far up as 162d street, also chalked up a slight gain. The figures for this district rose from 24,182 in 1928 to 25,318, and the increase for the three districts was 8,398 more than the 1928 enrollment.

The Thirteenth Assembly district, which includes all voters on the west side of Eighth avenue between 123d and 128th streets, those on the north side of 128th street between Eighth and Seventh avenues, those on the west side of Seventh avenue between 128th and 136th streets, and those on the south side of 136th street up to the Hudson river, was the only Negro inhabited district to fall off in registration. The enrollment this year was 21,994 as compared with 22,714 four years ago.

A Political Nemesis.

Still another district to show a gain was the Twenty-third Assembly district, which takes in the rest of Manhattan Island above 162d street. Few Negroes live in this district, but its heavy Democratic vote is included in the count for congressman in the Twenty-first Congressional district and in past years it worked havoc with the aspirations of Negroes to elect a colored congressman.

The enrollment in this district this year was 54,966, which was 8,638 more than the combined registration of the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Assembly districts. In 1928 the same Twenty-third district recorded 52,197 registrants.

The five mentioned Assembly districts, which make up the Twenty-first Congressional district, turned out 112,518 votes for congressman in the November elections in 1928. This did not include figures for that part of the Nineteenth Assembly district south of 125th street, due to the fact that the Twenty-first Congressional district begins at the latter thoroughfare and works northward.

Johnson Got Big Vote.

The Democratic candidate that year, Royal H. Weller, deceased, was re-elected congressman by 52,993 votes. The Negro Republican nominee, Edward A. Johnson, polled 45,610, indicating clearly that he received practically all of the available Republican support in the Twenty-first Assembly district. His was said to be the largest vote ever received by a Republican candidate for Congress in this section.

That same year Ethelred Brown, the Socialist nominee for Congress, received 4,050 votes; Richard B. Moore, representative of the Workers' Party, polled 296, and 5,570 ballots were cast blank. Of the total number of votes registered for the four candidates, political observers estimated that about 36,000 were cast by Negro voters.

On this basis, it would be safe to claim that approximately 45,000 Negroes will vote this year for the congressman of the Twenty-first district, in view of the total registration of 141,903 for the Thirteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third Assembly districts.

A few thousands must be lopped off from the figure given for those election districts of the Nineteenth Assembly district below 125th street, but in view of the fact that the district contributed 11,144 votes to the special congressional elections of 1929, following the death of Congressman Weller, the guess could be made that not less than 15,000 will be the district's share this year.

Crosswaith In Race.

An interesting phase of the present campaign is the fight being waged for Congress by Frank Crosswaith, the Socialist. Four years ago he ran in the Nineteenth Congressional district, which is 90 per cent white, and polled 2,247 votes. The following year he was switched to the Twenty-first district, and in an off-year vote, running against Hubert T. Delany, Republican, and Joseph A. Gavagan, Democratic incumbent, he received 3,699 votes.

This year he is running both as a Socialist and as a representative of

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
EAGLE

OCT 6 1932

Negro Voters Bolt to Love in McCooey Row

Angered as Leader Ignores Candidacy of the Rev. Dr. Hartens

The bitter fight between State Senator William Lathrop Love and Joseph A. Esquirol in the 8th Senatorial District took a sensational turn last night when the colored Democratic voters in the district started a wholesale bolt from John H. McCooey's candidate and swung into line for the Republican nominee.

The revolt against the McCooey machine broke out at a meeting of more than 300 Negro voters in the Holy Trinity Baptist Church, De Kalb and Franklin Aves., and followed widespread indignation by colored Democrats against the county boss for ignoring the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Harten's candidacy for Congressman-at-large.

Claim Definite Promise

Dr. Harten, pastor of the church and recognized leader of the colored Democrats in Brooklyn, was a candidate for one of the Congressman-at-large nominations and, according to his followers, was given a definite promise by McCooey that his name would be placed before the Democratic State Convention at Albany.

In a resolution, adopted at last night's meeting, McCooey was charged with "stabbing in the back" the colored Democrats' candidate for Congressman-at-large and all Negro voters in the 8th Senatorial District were urged to "support Senator Love against the Democratic nominee."

All in Roosevelt Club

The importance of the bolt lies in the fact that all those at last night's meeting are members of the Roosevelt-for-President Club, an organization claiming a 5,000 regis and director of the Democratic campaign committee in the 8th Senatorial District, had just tried to reach him by phone at his home and requested that he get in touch with him at once.

Awaits Showdown

Prior to the meeting Mr. Harter said he would make no public statement until he has had a showdown with McCooey.

"However, I don't mind saying that it is perfectly plain that the colored vote will decide the election in the 8th Senatorial District," Dr. Harten said.

"It is a matter of record that the colored vote played a big part in giving Esquirol his majority over Love in the primaries and this same colored vote can elect Love in November."

ered membership and 10,000 associate members among the colored voters in Kings and Queens counties.

According to Dr. Harten, nearly 5,000 of these members reside in the 17th and 18th A. D.'s, two of the three districts comprising the 8th Senatorial District, and up to now every one of them has been supporting Esquirol.

Major Development

With the Love-Esquirol scrap shaping up as a nip-and-tuck affair at this time, a bolt of several thousand Dmocratic voters to Love becomes a development of major proportions, and it was freely admitted in local political circles today that unless it is checked it may easily mean the election of the man who was dumped by McCooey because of his vote to continue the Seabury inquiry.

The McCooey machine apparently realizes the seriousness of the situation and is frantically attempting to stop the revolt.

This was evident last night when a parishioner rushed into Dr. Harten's study and informed him that Harry Wolkof, a McCooey lieutenant

NEW YORK
[redacted] WORLD

Telegram
OCT 19 1932

CHARGES POLL FRAUD

Barnett Says 1,000 Negroes Are Registered Illegally in Rockaways.

More than 1,000 Negroes have been imported into the Rockaways and permitted to register illegally for the November 8 election, according to Herman Barnett, executive secretary of the Citizens' Non-Partisan Committee.

Mr. Barnett said he would appeal to Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr. Sixty lawyers have volunteered to act as poll watchers, Mr Barnett said.

NEW YORK MIRROR

OCT 19 1932

Charge Negro Voters Were Put in Rockaway

Charges that upwards of 1,000 Negroes have been imported into the Rockaways from Harlem and permitted to register illegally were made last night by Herman Barnett, executive secretary of the Citizens Non-Partisan Committee. Mr. Barnett said last night that he will appeal to Attorney General Bennett to conduct a searching investigation.

Political - 1932

New York

Suffrage.

N.Y. HERALD

NOV 9 1932

Fowl Offered With Cash in Bid for Votes

Shiny Quarters Bring Bribery Arrest in Bowery; Chicken Bait in Harlem

Special Deputy Seized

160 Wait 2 Hours Because One Ballot Is Challenged

The old custom of buying votes figured in some of the arrests made yesterday in and around polling places. Incidentally, the market price for ballots ranged from twenty-five cents on the Bowery to a dollar plus a chicken in Harlem.

Charged with bribery in passing out shiny quarters to voters in front of the polling place at 331 Bowery, a lodging house district, William Massina, of 245 Mulberry Street, was arrested shortly before noon by two deputy United States marshals and taken to the Federal Building. Massina was arraigned before Commissioner Francis A. O'Neill and charged with giving 25 cents to one "Richard Roe" for the purpose of influencing his vote. Massina was held in $3,500 bail although his attorney, Assemblyman Millard E. Theodore, protested there was nothing to indicate a crime except the conclusion that the voter who received the money had been corrupted.

A special deputy United States marshal telephoned a report that voters at Public School 10, 117th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, were being handed white cards as they left the voting booths. The cards, the deputy said, were stated on the face to be redeemable for $1 in cash and a chicken, but the deputy was unable to learn who was making payment, or where.

$10 Bribe Alleged

A raid by Federal agents, headed by Samuel C. Coleman, Assistant United States Attorney, on a polling place at 129 Attorney Street, resulted in the detention of Mark A. Bogart, a special Deputy Attorney General, and two other Democratic workers, Samuel Schneider, of 164 Ridge Street, and Irving Simon, of 149 Rivington Street. The latter two were arrested by the agents and police, and Bogart surrendered at the Federal Building. All three were defended by Representative Samuel Dickstein, member of the Tammany general committee.

Schneider, charged with aiding in the payment of a $10 bribe in the polling place, was held in $1,000 bail. Simon, charged with conspiracy to intimidate voters and interfering with Federal officers in the performance of their duty, was held in $2,000 bail. Bogart, charged with obstructing and resisting Federal officers, was paroled in his attorney's custody.

Blanshard Accuses Official

Alleging that he was "ganged" in the presence of police by Tammany "strong-arm men" when he tried to arrest a woman for voting twice, Paul Blanshard, executive director of the City Affairs Committee, accused Magistrate Samuel Katz, Sergeant Thomas Daly and Patrolman John Lamattina of conspiracy. Mr. Blanshard attempted to get a warrant of arrest from Magistrate Katz late in the afternoon for the two policemen and an unnamed election official whom he charged with conspiring to let the woman vote twice. Magistrate Katz refused to issue the warrants.

Mr. Blanshard said a "reign of terror existed" all day at the polling place, in Public School 110, at 28 Cannon Street.

"The Federal marshals were threatened by Tammany gangsters and were helpless to prevent illegal voting although one of them reported such illegal voting to me in the presence of witnesses," Mr. Blanshard said. "Republican watchers were threatened with beatings until they withdrew early in the morning. The City Affairs Committee will take appropriate action against the officers and election officials involved in this conspiracy within a few days."

Chinese Report Attacks

Chinese citizens who attempted to vote the Republican ticket at Public School 130, at Hester and Baxter Streets, were thrown out of the polling place and beaten up, according to a complaint made to the Chinese-American Citizens' Alliance by Yum Woo, a merchant, of 193 Canal Street, who was bleeding from a gash in his left temple.

Clayton T. A. French, Republican candidate for the Assembly in the 19th District, Manhattan, reported Negro voters were being chased from the polls and otherwise intimidated in the 3d, 4th, 12th 33d and 34th election districts there.

More than 160 persons wishing to vote at 605 East Ninth Street were kept waiting for two hours while all the members of the local board and their records were taken to the County Courthouse, Center and Worth Streets, because Arthur Katz, Democratic captain of the district, had challenged the vote of John Magreo, of 367 East Eighth Street.

Magreo was arrested at Katz's request, but was freed and permitted to vote after questioning by Supreme Court Justices Isidor Wasservogel and Albert Cohn. Justice Wasservogel, angry because of the delay to the voters in the district, warned the members of the board not to resort again to such "an absurd practice."

A charge of disorderly conduct against Harry Rubenstein, of 5 West 120th Street, a Democratic inspector on election duty at 172 Lenox Avenue, was dismissed by Magistrate Charles Brandt jr. in Harlem Court after Rubenstein shook hands with Ulysses Byron, Negro, of 2180 Fifth Avenue, chairman of the election board in that district, who appeared in court as complainant.

Student Arrested

Irving G. Blume, a student, of 339 East Fifty-fifth Street, was arrested when he attempted to vote at Public School 59, on East Fifty-Seventh Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues. He was discharged by Magistrate Leonard McGee in Yorkville Court when he proved he had been living for fifteen months at the place from which he had registered.

Two special deputy United States marshals, on the alert for ballot frauds at the polling place at St. Nicholas Avenue and 133d Street were taken into custody, they reported, by order of Arthur H. Solomon, said to be attached to the State Attorney-General's office. Taken to the West 135th Street Police Station, the deputies were released by the desk lieutenant.

A report of a riot at a polling place in Public School 150 on Sackman Street, between Belmont and Sutter Avenues, Brooklyn, brought to the scene a policy emergency squad reinforced by half a dozen radio cars. By that time hostilities had subsided. There were no casualties and no arrests were made. Police said the trouble started when two rival groups of challengers got into an argument over someone's right to vote.

Fist fights were fairly numerous through the city. Police had to be called to stop the combatants outside the basement of Public School 184 at 31 West 116th Street. Three fist fights were reported at the polling place at 129 Attorney Street.

ROOSEVELT 596,996 AHEAD

Commercial Appeal 12-10-32

Governor Ran Far In Lead of Hoover In New York

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 9.—(AP)—The New York Board of Canvassers today officially declared that Governor Roosevelt's plurality over President Hoover in the November election was 596,996 votes. The total vote in the state for the Democratic candidate was 2,534,959 and for President Hoover 1,937,963. As a result of the November election the Communist party gained recognition as one of the major political parties of New York state by polling more than 25,000 votes in the gubernatorial election.

Memphis Press

There are now five recognized political parties in New York: Democratic, Republican, Socialist, Law Preservation and Communist. The total Communist vote for Israel Amter, gubernatorial candidate was 26,407.

Norman Thomas, the Socialist presidential candidate, received 177,397 votes.

Suffrage.

CAROLINA NEGROES FORM VOTERS' LEAGUE

DURHAM, N. C., March 31.—(AP)—Negroes from all parts of the state met here today and formed the North Carolina Independent Voters League, described as the first organization of its kind in the south (illegible) attended.

Constitution

The purpose of the league, according to its members, will be to demand that the negroes be given an opportunity to exercise their political rights as guaranteed by the constitution, and to further promote the negro's participation in politics and government by way of the ballot boxes.

4-1-32

W. H. Hannum of Salisbury, was elected president and Charlotte Hawkins Brown, of Sedalia, vice president. D. (illegible) of Oxford was named chairman of the executive committee. M. K. Thompson, negro attorney of Durham, was appointed chairman of the legal redress committee, the purpose of which was said to be to encourage the registration of negro voters and to safeguard their legal rights at the polls. A negro lawyers in the state were designated members of this committee.

Charlotte, N. C. News
Friday, May 13, 1932

Negro Editor Raps Hartness On Race Stand

Calls on Negro Voters to Defeat Secretary of State For What Is Termed "Prejudice."

Raleigh Bureau of The News
Sir Walter Hotel

Raleigh, May 13. — Secretary of State James A. Hartness has jumped into the limelight of public attention here as the result of an attack made upon hi mby a negro newspaper published here in Raleigh, "The Carolina Tribune," in its edition of May 7. This editorial is headed "Bigotry" and calls upon the neroes in the state to vote against Hartness in the Democratic primary June 4, because he has stated in some of his campaign letters that he "fought in the white supremacy campaign with Aycock and others."

So far as is known, Hartness is the only state official or only candidate ever assailed in the columns of a negro newspaper in this state. The editorial does not mention Stacy W. Wade, who is opposing Hartness for the nomination in the Democratic primary. But it does urge the negro voters to vote against Hartness. The editorial says in one paraagraph:

"In spite of whatever can be said for Mr. Hartness (the is spelled 'Harkness' throughout the editorial) in the past, even though he has been friendly to the race, and we doubt this seriously, we call on every negro voter in this state who is privilaged to vote on election day to defeat this blatant advocate of whit supremacy."

Quotes Letter

After quoting from Secretary Hartness' letter, in which he stated "established and edited a Democratic newspaper for a number of years and took part in the white supremacy campaign with Aycock," the editor of the negro newspaper says:

"Such an appeal is based on prejudice and is designed to convince the public conscience rathe than for the enlightenment of the mind and should be repudiated by every well thinking itizen of North Carolina, black or white.

"This year, more than any other the Democratic party needs the support of the negro voters. If—and for God forbid—Hartness is an example of the new Democratic leadership of North Carolina, then we are afraid we are in bad shape.

"Such bigotry has no place in this state, with its fine record on race adjustments. It is the breed of demagogues from which Harkness (Hartness) springs that blasts the ray of hope we harbor anent Race Relations in North Carolina.

Urge Opposition

"In spite of whatever can be said of Mr. Harkness (Hartness) in the past, even though he has been friendly to the race, and we doubt this seriously, we call on every negro voter in this state who is privileged to vote on election day, to defeat this blatant advocate of white supremacy.

"Finally, we respectfully beg to remind our Pharisaic Secretary of the yawning pitfalls of the Parker incident. Nuff said."

In the column next to the editorial assailing Secretary Hartness, is an editorial commending the verdict of guilty returned by the Honolulu jury that convicted Lieutenant Massie, Mrs. Fortescue, his mother-in-law and two other Navy men because Massie killed one of the five Hawaiians who had assaulted his wife. The final sentence in this editorial by the negro editor is:

"This jury's verdict of manslaugh. ter is to be commended."

News and Observer
Wednesday, May 25, 1932

A DAGGER AT THE HEART

The Democratic party in Raleigh is again being victimized by a few reckless and callous men who claim allegiance to it but who, in the furtherance of their own selfish political ends, have undertaken systematically to register great groups of ignorant Negroes as prospective voters in the approaching Democratic primary.

The Democratic party in North Carolina is white man's party. It came through blood and fire in allegiance to that principle. It cannot be abandoned now without peril, and small minds bent on immediate satisfactions should not be allowed to repudiate it.

Raleigh, by reason of wholesale Negro registrations for a Democratic primary in recent years, has acquired an undesirable reputation among the voters of the party throughout the State. The only way to wipe away that stain is through a systematic challenge of all those who are unqualified. It will be found that most of them do not even understand the unworthy purpose for which they are being used.

In the 1930 registration for the Democratic primary, when this practice was embraced more or less openly by friends and supporters of certain candidates, *The News and Observer* editorially characterized is as "A Dagger at the Heart."

In an editorial under this title which appeared Tuesday, May 27, and which is now reproduced with emphatic approval, this paper said:

The reports that something like 400 Negroes, 253 in the 16th precinct, have been allowed to register as Democrats in Raleigh, calls for investigation and action. There are no Negro Democrats in Raleigh, and those responsible for registering them are placing a dagger at the heart of the Democratic party. In no Southern State are Negroes permitted to have a voice in naming the Democratic nominee. They are all Republicans and always vote the Republican ticket when that party has any chance of success. The Negro belongs in the Republican primary. The best ones of that race will not seek admission to the primary of a party to which they do not belong, and which will not accept them, and the others should not be permitted to do so. This applies to Raleigh and all other places in North Carolina if registrars in any other place have so far failed in protecting the White Supremacy Party as to permit Negroes to register. Their names should be removed from the Democratic side and placed on the Republican side, where they belong. They should not be allowed to vote in the selection of Democratic candidates.

In several instances in local political contests in Raleigh, politicians who care more for jobs than for the good of the Democratic party, have secured Negro registration and Negro support. It is indefensible. But never before have men calling themselves Democrats procured or winked at Negro participation in selecting Democratic State nominees. What has happened in this registration in Raleigh affects the party in the whole State. The votes of the Negroes might determine the next Senatorial nominee. It opens the door to political evils that all voters who lived in 1894-1900 know endanger the peace and security of government in North Carolina.

Negroes who have the required educational qualification are entitled to register and vote in the Republican primary. They should be protected in this right.

Respectable and reputable and educated Negroes have been guaranteed their rights in Raleigh. They do not desire to be guilty of the fraud of posing as Democrats. Their self-respect keeps them from seeking to do this wrong thing. This being true of the better class, those who are so moved, either by their own desire or the connivance of unworthy white politicians, should be denied the opportunity to kill the vote of white Democrats in their own primary.

RALEIGH VOTING CONTROVERSY NEARS CLIMAX

Journal and Guide
6-4-32

Negroes Registered As Democrats Being Challenged

Norfolk Va.

Special to Journal and Guide

RALEIGH, N. C.—The forces of prejudice and bigotry rallied here one thousand strong Monday night in Hugh Morson High School auditorium to hear white politicians utter ringing denunciations of the registration of Negroes as Democrats and to further plans to challenge every Negro now on the books, this week.

The bugaboo of "Negro domination" and a fear that colored citizens may hold the balance of power politically aided the cohorts of white supremacy to stage the largest meeting of a political nature in the country this year.

Led by the forces of backwardness, speakers criticized those they sought to make the goats by charging them with being responsible for the registration of Negro Democrats. Spurious claims are being made that they are not against Negroes voting, but against them only in the Democratic Party.

Okeh As Republicans

The idea is that they should register and vote only as Republicans, but this is an effort at political trickery which would try to keep Negroes in the party which has no real voice in the South especially in local and state elections.

Pleas were made at Monday's meeting to white Democrats to display their "disapproval" next Saturday of the registration of colored citizens, which was described as "a rape on the Democratic Party in Wake County and Raleigh." A resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote condemning the "indiscriminate registration of Negroes as Democrats" and calling on the voters of the county and city to vote next Saturday for "the men who stand against this sort of thing."

Negroes At Meeting

It was asserted at the meeting that it was not called in the interest of any candidate but as a protest against the increase in Negro Democrats. However, speakers took par-

ticular pains to seek the political death of certain candidates.

Three Negroes stood among those in the rear of the auditorium.

John W. Hinsdale, candidate for the State Senate, declared: "So far as I am concerned, I don't want to go to the Senate on the vote of bell boys, washerwomen, bootblacks and maids."

Disregarding the fact that Negroes have political preferences also and wish to vote for men and issues they approve of and regard as for their best interest, Mr. Hinsdale asserted that "they have not been placed on the books because they wish to take part in the Democratic Primary. They have been put there for the purpose of aiding someone's political scheme."

Why They Registered

Negroes, as a matter of fact, are beginning to realize that if they are to have any actual influence in picking the men who govern them and deciding various governmental questions like other citizens they will have to do it in the Democratic primaries, since nomination in them is, in the South, equal to election.

Herbert G. Gulley, secretary to Senator J. W. Bailey; Commissioner of Public Safety Carl Williamson, and A. Burton Breece, local lawyer, all white, were charged with the recent increase in Negro Democratic registrations. They denied they were.

Leaders who waved the "red shirt" and injected bitterness and race hatred into the situation were Hinsdale, H. L. Swain, candidate for the House of Delegates; J. S. Griffin, local lawyer; Fred C. Handy, another candidate for the House; W. H. Sawyer, F. T. Bennett, and Clifton Beckwith, lawyers, all of whom are white.

Angered by Criticism

Editorials in the Negro press denouncing Josephus Daniels, editor of the News and Observer, for his stand against the entering of "ineligible" Negroes as Democrats on the registration books, were denounced as a disgrace.

Hinsdale said Negroes "did not belong" in the Democratic Party and were not wanted. "They were put there for the purpose of giving them the balance of power, and they will surely hold this balance unless something is done," he wailed. "If it is allowed to continue, we will have Negro representatives in our county and state conventions.

A Red Herring

Further efforts to confuse the real issues included the charge that Communists were behind the registrations of Negroes.

It was announced that Negroes would be challenged when they sought to register, beginning Tuesday and continuing through Friday. Blanket challenges which included almost the entire Negro registration in Raleigh and in one precinct outside the township were made on Saturday and hearings were set to be heard on the challenges this week.

Blanket Challenges Used

C. M. Jones, manager for J. H. Brown, candidate for sheriff, sent registrars of seven local precincts and the registrar of the House Creek Fair Grounds precinct a list of every Negro on their respective books, except those registered as Republicans. Notice of challenge was made against every one of them.

Registrars received blanks from the county board of elections Monday and notices of challenged Negroes were made through the sheriff's office. The first hearing was scheduled for Tuesday morning at Precinct No. 7, Person and Pace Streets, where there are less than a dozen Negroes registered.

Candidates charged with soliciting Negro votes have denied doing so, although some said they would not "run any votes away." The increase is credited to the educational efforts of the Negro press leaders for the last twenty years.

Latest Scheme Approved

Blanket challenges were used on the suggestion of W. H. Sawyer, election board counsel. The method was originally suggested by Attorney General Dennis G. Brummitt two years ago. This plan calls for the serving of notices by the sheriff, although the law says the respective registrars shall serve the notices. This point caused some confusion among politicians, but it was finally agreed to let the sheriff serve the challenges.

The following schedule for hearings was announced: Precinct 1, 175 challenges, June 2; No. 2, 26 challenges, June 3; No. 6, 64 challenges, June 1; No. 7, 8 challenges, May 31; No. 10, 350 challenges, June 2; No. 15, 227 challenges, June 3; No. 16, 956 challenges, June 3; and Fair Grounds, 95 challenges, June 1. Negroes are registered at practically all precincts, however.

1500 Increase

Among those to be challenged are doctors, college professors, lawyers, business men, and teachers. More than 2,600 voters already on the books are among the Negroes to be challenged. It is estimated that 3,000 Negroes are registered. Fifteen hundred of these are said to have registered recently as Democrats. This increase is said to have come during the past four or five weeks. May 21 was the last day for registering. Increased registrations were not confined to Negroes, as there was a general increase among all groups.

Similar Stir In 1930

There were more Negroes registered in Raleigh in the 1930 primary than ever before, approximately 1,500 being on the books. Some of these never voted, challenges being made by all factions nearly. The situation at that time created quite a stir, but many of those challenged won the right to vote at their hearings.

The first inquiry under the 1931 corrupt practices act was begun with an inquiry into the delayed filing of an expense account by Breece, who is being attacked by whites as having disbursed funds to get Negroes registered. Breece said he did not know his report on expenses was late.

NOT MR. DANIELS—SURELY

THE recent political activities in the city of Raleigh, State of North Carolina, have run some strange comment on the part of the Southern press. It appears that Negroes are being registered as Democrats in the city of Raleigh preparatory to voting for certain candidates seeking the high office of Sheriff. We take it that the citizens of Raleigh know the candidates and have their particular and personal reasons for voting for or against the men seeking office. Courier 6-4-32

One of the peculiar attitudes expressed towards Negroes seeking to vote a Democratic ticket comes from the Raleigh News and Observer, reputed to be Democratic, by the Honorable Josephus Daniels, formerly a Secretary of War under President Woodrow Wilson. After reading the editorial comment, we are of the opinion that Mr. Daniels was away on a vacation when the article was written and that his own personal attitude is not reflected by the article. This is not only our opinion, but is our sincere wish as well.

The comment we refer to states, among other things, that in no Southern State are Negroes permitted to have a voice in naming the Democratic nominees. We quote:

> **"That (Negroes) are all Republicans and always vote the Republican ticket when that party has any chance of success. The Negro belongs in the Republican primaries. The best ones of that race will not seek admission to the primaries of a party to which they do not belong and which will not accept them, and the others should not be permitted to do so."**

The comment also refers to the Democrats as the party which protects, as the "white supremacy party," and advises that Negroes should not be allowed to vote in the selection of Democratic candidates. The article undertakes to criticize severely the white men who are seeking to permit Negroes to register as Democrats, and some caustic criticism is offered these white men because they are democratic enough to permit Negroes to register and vote as they please. We quote further from the comment:

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Quoting again, the comment states:

> **"Respectable and reputable and educated Negroes have been guaranteed their rights in Raleigh."**

We repeat that we cannot believe that a Democrat could be guilty of stating any such political philosophy. In one breath the Observer states that "the Negro belongs to the Republican party" and in another breath the Observer states that "respectable and reputable and educated Negroes have been guaranteed their rights in Raleigh." We cannot under-balance of power or by White balance of power, would guarantee and the people and for the stand how a man can have his rights guaranteed and then to Raleigh a government of the be told that he has no right to register and vote as a Democrat if he so desires. A party, as we understand it, is made up of the people and is supposed to represent the wishes of the people. It has been accepted as an instrument through which the people work for a desired political end. We have never understood that the Democratic party has the right to represent White people, and White people only. It could not be a party of the people, and therefore would have no right to exist. We cannot understand a party principle which elects to represent certain colors of people party. The Observer cannot assign Negroes to the Republican at the exclusion of all other colors of people who commonly belong to a common government and live under a common flag.

If the Raleigh News and Observer is mad with some of the White men who are running for office, it should proceed to disclose to the voters of Raleigh the disqualifications of the candidates, rather than seek to disqualify citizens who desire to vote. If the Observer is afraid Negro voters will constitute the balance of power and elect certain objection-able White men, the Observer should immediately set up some deserving White men whose election, whether by Negro or by White men, would guarantee the rights of all men, is not the attitude of the Observer in setting itself up as a champion of a White supremacy party, and it is our opinion that the statements made are intended to reflect more upon the White candidates opposed by the Observer than the men who are seeking to vote a Democratic ticket.

The party selected by any and every citizen is the party of his choice, whether they be Democrats, Communists or Republicans, and the laws of the country are intended to protect every citizen in his choice and in his right to vote for his choice.

We repeat, that surely Mr. Daniels, of all men, is not guilty of attempting to assign Negroes to the Republican party and at the same time deny them the right to vote for the candidates of their choice, whether they be Democrats or Republicans. Mr. Daniels could not be a Democrat in the literal sense of the term and justify his attitude.

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Suffrage

WHITES BLOCK N.C. DEMOCRATIC REGISTRANTS

Wholesale Disqualifying Used to Bar Colored Voters.

1,400 NAMES OFF ROLL

White Judges Given Arbitrary Powers.

RALEIGH, N.C.—Using what was left of the old disfranchisement law passed in the state in the late nineties, white Democrats disqualified nearly 1,400 voters who had registered as Democrats just prior to the Wake County primary, Saturday.

The "educational test" in the hands of white registrars and judges of elections given the arbitrary power by a last minute ruling of Attorney General Dennis G. Brummitt, was used to plug up the gap through which some 3,000 colored voters had blasted their way into the Democratic party by registering as Democrats.

Wholesale Challenging

In his ruling Attorney General Brummitt stated that registrars and judges of elections had the right to either sustain or hold open until a future date any challenge made against a registrant. White opponents of colored people voting in the primaries were on hand and challenged every colored voter who appeared to vote. Just as methodically the registrars and judges of elections either sustained the challenges or left them open for a future hearing.

Following this wholesale method of disfranchisement but a few of the registrants appeared for the hearings.

Fight Bitter

The bitter fight in the Democratic party in this city and county started more than a year ago when colored leaders, acting upon the advice of Congressman DePriest and some white Democratic leaders in this city urged voters to enter the Democratic primary. Last year more than 700 registered as Democrats.

Among the white Democratic leaders who are said to have extended the hand of welcome to the colored voters were Herbert Gulley, secretary to Senator J. W. Bailey; Commissioner of Public Safety Carl Williamson and A. Burton Breece, a local attorney.

Chief among those opposing the colored voters were Josephus Daniels, Raleigh editor, and John W. Hindsdale, candidate for the state senate. In the bitter controversy the whites have done most of the mud slinging. Hindsdale and his group have charged that the colored voters were herded into the party by white Democratic leaders; Breece gave out a public statement that the large colored registration in the Democratic party followed a long educational campaign led by colored leaders.

Own Initiative

Colored leaders, including R. McCants Andrews, Fred Carnage, M. H. Thompson and C. J. Gates, declared that the most intelligent members of the group are among those who have come to the conclusion that they should take an active part in local civic and political questions and that acting within the Democratic party is the only practical way it can be done in a state like North Carolina.

They will make a stubborn fight against the wholesale disqualification methods used by the whites. The Raleigh Voters League, of which Dr. C .A. Dunston is president, and J. E. Strickland, secretary, gave out the following statement:

"We deplore the advantage taken under the law permitting the challenge of qualified electors who are known to possess the necessary qualifications of voters. Many Negroes of known eligibility are subjected to unnecessary and futile examination by persons seeking political advantage and hoping to inject the Negro issue as the traditional scarecrow in local politics. We are not impressed by the sincerity of the challengers because they do not evince any desire to purge the registration books of ineligibles of both races; their only effort seems to be directed against Negro voters and citizens in the exercise of their citizenship rights. What would the white people of Wake County think of us if we challenged the white ineligibles on the registration books of our city and county?

"We believe that the continued and progressive registration of Negro electors proceeds from sources within our own group. These sources are increased education, self-consciousness, a desire to vocalize the needs and aspirations of our group and the incitement of the white press in its periodic appeals to all citizens to exercise their right of suffrage, as well as to bear their responsibilities as citizens. Has it not occurred to the citizens of North Carolina, that many who are taxpayers on income and property have a new vision of life and the modern meaning of the duties and responsibilities of citizenship?

"We believe in the great Commonwealth of North Carolina and in the security of our institutions. We have set a standard in race relations for the entire South. The majority of the friends of the Negro are Democrats. Why is it a crime for the Negro to seek to vote the triumphant ticket of the majority party of the section in which he lives? Why is it strange that he desires to vote for his white friend whom he knows, respects and desires to see elevated at the hand of the electorate? We call upon all qualified Negro electors to appear and answer the challenges placed against them from day to day. Our committee will meet you at each precinct and qualified attorneys have been engaged to safeguard your rights."

CHALLENGED VOTERS WIN HEARING ORDER FROM RALEIGH COURT

Special to Journal and Guide

RALEIGH, N. C.—Another echo of the recent blanket challenging of Negroes at the polls in this city was heard in Superior Court Tuesday when Judge G. Vernon Cowper ordered that the 210 challenged colored citizens who failed to appear for hearing in Precinct No. 10 be given another chance to qualify.

The order was based on the belief that the challenged voters did not receive notice of the challenges made against them. The order came on a suit brought by Maurice Curtiss against the registrar at Precinct No. 10 and the two election judges, asking that a writ of mandamus be issued requiring that his name be replaced.

The 209 other Negroes were made partners in the action, upon the consent of the defendants, because it was impossible to know whether or not any one or all of them had received notices of challenge.

No Test Case

Attempts on the part of Curtiss' attorney to make the action a test case did not materialize when Judge Cowper found no occasion to rule on whether or not registrars have the right to sustain challenges against persons when these persons fail to appear after being duly summoned.

Curtiss brought his suit on the contention that he did not receive a notice of challenge. There were no provisions for returns to be made by the sheriff, who served the notices, and therefore it was impossible to determine exactly which challenged persons had received notices and which had not.

Attorney Bert M. Gatling announced that he would name Friday of this week as the date for another hearing of the challenges. He represents the registrar and election judges. This date will be placed in the order, which was signed by Judge Cowper Wednesday.

The suit by Curtiss followed the action of Mrs. Joe Upchurch, registrar, and one of the two judges, who sustained challenges against 210 Negroes who failed to appeal at the hearing, which was set for June 2, two days before the recent primary.

Mrs. Upchurch, who is now ill and who could not appear at the hearing Tuesday, acted on recommendations of Attorney General Dennis G. Brummitt, who gave as his opinion that persons failing to appear at challenge hearings, after having been given due notice, might have their names stricken from the books, at the direction of the registrar and

After the dates for hearings in Precincts No. 10 and 15 had passed, and before the primary, registrars at these two voting places decided to uphold challenges against Negroes not appearing and marked "challenge sustained" against their names. They were thus disqualified from voting in the first primary.

"We have no intention of denying any qualified voter, either white or black, from exercising his rights," said Mr. Gatling in agreeing to allow the proposed co-plaintiffs to come into the suit. "I am satisfied that a large number of these 209 Negroes received their notices and remained away on purpose. I am inclined to believe that Curtiss did not receive his notice. Therefore, because it is impossible to tell which plaintiffs received their notices and which did not we agree with your honor in setting another day for hearing the challenges."

Curtiss alleged in his complaint that his name was unlawfully removed from the books. The defendants, in their answer, denied this, pointing out Attorney General Brummitt's ruling and setting forth their good faith in striking the name off on the assumption that the notice had been served on him.

Attorney McCants Andrews of Durham, represented Curtiss in the suit.

Judge Cowper made no ruling in regard to Mr. Brummitt's opinion on the question of striking names from the books. The judge said that his order simply gave the right of a hearing to those Negroes who had received no notices.

It was brought out that Sheriff N. F. Turner was presented with over 400 challenge notices from Precinct No. 10 alone on Monday morning, with hearings set for this precinct on the following Thursday. The sheriff explained that it was an impossibliity to serve this number of notices, with around 1,500 others in three days. Only a half a dozen deputies were available.

It was also pointed out that many of the Negroes had moved since the last directory was printed and therefore correct addresses could not be obtained. This was the case in the Curtiss notice, it developed.

Attorney Andrews contended that the challenges should be left open until and including election day, giving the elector the right to ignore the notice sent him and not appear at all except to vote.

There was some question Tuesday as to whether parties interested in the challenges before the first primary would appear at the hearing Thursday to demand further challenges.

C. M. Jones, manager of J. H. Brown's campaign for sheriff, entered the challenges on the grounds that the registered Negroes were not Democrats. Brown was defeated in the first primary by Sheriff Turner.

However, it was indicated Tuesday that Joe Upchurch would be appointed registrar for this Saturday's primary in place of his wife Mrs. Upchurch, it was said, may or may not be able to take up her duties Saturday. Both Mrs. Upchurch and her husband have expressed themselves as being opposed to the registration of Negroes as Democrats, and it is generally assumed that they will insist on the challenges being heard.

Of the more than 400 challenges entered in Precinct No. 10, only 77 persons appeared. All but 14 of these were qualified.

Appearing with Attorney Andrews for the plaintiffs were two lawyers of Raleigh, Roger O'Kelly and F. J. Carnage.

The suit was brought, Andrews said, by the Raleigh Voters' League and the North Carolina Voters' League.

ANOTHER RALEIGH RUCUS.

Raleigh has a stir-up almost every election over the matter of negroes registering for the Democratic primaries and it seems that if it is not that, then something else. The Auditorium, recently formally dedicated as a War Memorial, is to have dedication Sunday as a Religious Memorial, and some of the Raleigh negro preachers want their folks to be seated indiscriminately among the whites, the call being for "equal privilege." In response to ill timed request of the kind, the negroes are advised that for this and other public purposes the balcony seats are at their disposal. And that settles it. The negro preachers are advising their congregation in the wrong way when they make a demand that is manifestly impossible to meet and one which the negroes, themselves, undoubtedly did not want. The Jim Crow issue was forced and met

Suffrage

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North Carolina Negro Leaders Plan to Follow DePriest's Advice and Utilize Their Ballots Effectively.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 9—(ANP)—The boiling point in the political situation in this city and Wake county was reached with the Democratic primary last Saturday, when hundreds of Negroes qualified and voted as Democrats. The registration and activity of Negro Democrats has created the most important political issue faced by North Carolina since Negroes were deprised in a wholesale manner of their citizenship more than 30 years ago.

By blasting their way into the Democratic party, trained Negro leaders are demonstrating to the horrified bib-and-tucker white politicians in this region that they have decided to follow the political advice of Congressman Oscar DePriest, who has counseled Negroes in the South where the Democratic party is dominant, to become a factor in the party which has the power.

Bigoted whites, proud of their power and arrogant in their feeling of superiority, are warning white leaders and white officialdom that unless they trick the Negro out of his citizenship rights, he will, by becoming a factor in the Democratic party, become the balance of power.

So bitter has the fight become that it has reached the stage of calling names back and forth across the fence of racial division. The most outstanding white political leaders in the Democratic party have let the Negroes know what has been in the back of their heads all along by stooping to wave the red flag of racial prejudice and intolerance.

And, believe it or not, the Carolina Tribune, local Negro paper, has had the effrontery to level bitter shafts of criticism at the Hon. Josephus Daniels, editor of the News and Observer, and former secretary of the navy. What right has this little Negro paper, the white alarmists scream, to even question a white man of the standing of the Hon. Josephus.

The white race haters and supporters of racial superiority bunk who are trying to discover some way to get the 3,000 Negro Democrats off the books, are looking about in every way to discover some other whites to lay the blame on for inducing the Negroes to become politically active.

At the biggest political meeting held in the county recently, three white men were denounced for the registration of ineligible Negroes as Democrats. Those so denounced were Herbert G. Gulley, secretary to Senator J. W. Bailey, commissioner of public safety, Carl Williamson, and A. Burton Breece, a local lawyer. Most of the criticism was leveled at Breece. It was charged that, like the Crump and Church machine in Memphis, Breece had taken trucks and combed the Negro district for possible registrants. This was denied by Breece and by Negroes themselves. Mr. Breece stated that the activity of the Negroes grew out of an educational campaign in citizenship.

At the political meeting referred to above, a resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote condemning the "indiscriminate registration of Negroes as Democrats" and calling on the voters of the county and city to vote for "the men who stand against this sort of thing."

And just listen to this choleric explosion in words:

"These Negroes have not been placed on the books because they wish to take part in the Democratic party," declared John W. Hinsdale, candidate for the state Senate. "They were put there for the purpose of aiding someone's political scheme, and all true Democrats should resent such a thing.

"Breece has said the increase is due to an educational program. I say that this is untrue and point to the fact that no such condition exists in Durham, Greensboro, or any other city of the state.

"I don't believe that Carl Williamson can deny that a Negro named Crump and a white man, both employes of his, aided and hauled Negroes to the polls for the purpo of registering them in the interest of some candidate he is ininterested in.

"Any man who aided in getting these Negroes on the books as Democrats is an enemy of the Democratic party and should be treated as such. It is our duty, as I see it, to go to the polls on Saturday and vote for the men who will keep the Democratic party white."

Referring to the attack on Hon. Daniels by the Carolina Times, Hinsdale, upholder of "white supremacy," asserted:

"It is a disgrace to the entire state when a Negro paper openly comes out with such language against such a man as Mr. Daniels.

"We do object to this thrusting of hundreds upon hundreds of Negroes into the ranks of the Democratic party, where they don't belong and where they are not wanted. They were put there for the purpose of giving them the balance of power, and they will surely hold this balance unless something is done. If it is allowed to continue, we will have Negro representatives in our county and state conventions.

"So far as I am concerned, I don't want to go to the Senate on the votes of bell boys, washerwomen, bootblacks and maids."

As a result of speeches like the above, it was decided to sick all the registrars on the Negro voters to challenge their votes, in spite of the fact that a North Carolina registrar was convicted last year of depriving a Negro of his vote and in spite of the recent ruling of the United States Supreme Court to the effect that agents of the state cannot deny Negroes the privilege of voting in the Democratic party. A campaign was mapped out to challenge all the Negro ineligibles, but nothing was said about the white ineligibles.

The first five Negroes challenged made monkeys out of the registrars. They were four nurses and an interne from St. Agnes Hospital. When the surly registrar asked one of the nurses where she ever voted in the Democratic party, she charmingly informed him: "In Pennsylvania."

After satisfying the registrars as to their residence and their ability to read, the group was passed without being put to the writing test.

Four Negro lawyers were on hand to protect the registrants in all their legal rights. They were: Fred Carnage of this city, and R. McCants Andrews, the old war horse; M. H. Thompson and C. J. Gates, all of Durham.

Although the white alarmists are accusing other whites and communists of inciting the Negroes to be good citizens, the Negro Voters League of this city, with 250 members, takes full blame for encouraging registration in the Democratic party. Dr. C. A. Dunston is president of the organization and J. E. Strickland is secretary.

Elizabeth City, N. C. Independent
Friday, June 10, 1932

DePriest Tells Elizabeth City Negroes To Vote

Stalwart, putty-faced, white-headed, thick-lipped Oscar DePriest, Negro member of Congress from Chicago came to Elizabeth City last Sunday and told an audience of more than 600 members of his race what they must do before they can expect to demand and receive their full rights as American citizens.

The presence of a dozen or more white men in his audience did not cramp his style and in a speech consuming the better part of an hour he said nothing for which he need apologize to either his own or the white race.

In many parts of the country DePriest could pass as a white man. "I don't know how much Negro blood I have in my veins and I don't care," he said, "I want to say at the outset that I am not ashamed of my race; I had rather be a somebody among Negroes than a nobody among Whites.

"I am not interested in social equality. No law can make a man choose his associates. Social equality is not a thing to be established by law.

"The race problem in America will be settled on Southern soil. And it is not a thing that is going to be settled in two or three decades; it probably will take two or three centuries. The Negro can hasten the day of settlement only by cultivating his own self respect and by so conducting himself as to command the respect of his white neighbours.

"Southerners who have the most to say against social equality are generally the people who should have the least to say about it, for they have not practiced what they preached; the South has had sunlight segregation and midnight cohabitation; look at the Negro race to-day: we came to America black and now, as a result of the meddling of white men, black men and black women are becoming scarcer every day.

"The Negro must learn to use the ballot box to get his rights. If I lived in Elizabeth City I would organize my race block by block and put them on the registration books. I would register 2,000 to 2,500 Negro voters in Elizabeth City. And I wouldn't commit them to either the Republican party or the Democratic party; between a Southern Negro-hating Democrat and a Lily-White Southern Republican I would as a rule choose the Democrat.

"I wouldn't attempt to elect members of my own race to office; I would throw the strength of my race to the best white men regardless of their party label. When the best white people are convinced that you are for them and when you have won their confidence and respect by demonstrating your ability to think right and vote right, you are in position to command their cooperation.

"More hurtful to the Negro race than a hostile white man is the shiftless Negro who sells his vote. The Negro who sells his vote is not entitled to any of the benefits of government.

"And let me admonish you to pay your poll tax; a man who doesn't help to defray the cost of government he lives under should have no voice in that government.

DePriest seemed to be not without knowledge of Elizabeth City, paid a high tribute to W. O. Saunders, "one of the outstanding champions of human rights and human liberties in America,'" was roundly applauded for his reference to the Elizabeth City newspaper man.

The Negro Congressman made a profound impression; Negro leaders who listened intently to his address went back to their own pulpits, lodge rooms and social groups to urge upon members of their race the importance of uplifting themselves.

DePriest came to Elizabeth City under the auspices of the Negro Welfare Civic League, the Rotary Club of the Negro race in Elizabeth City. Prominent members of the club are Prof. J. H. Bias, Prof. P. M. Moore, J. R. Fleming, Dr. F. L. Hoffler, Dr. G. W. Cardwell, John T. Davis, F. W. M. Butler, Geo. E. Jones, S. J. Walson, Henry Hargraves, Dr. F. C. Cooke, C. C. Drew and others.

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RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER

MAY 28 1932

Negro Registration To Be Subject Of Meeting

Mass Meeting Called For Monday Night in Morson School Auditorium

BROWN WILL CHALLENGE EVERY NEGRO ON BOOKS

Make Challenge Entries Today; Ehringhaus Managers Make Statement

Determined in their efforts to prevent an avalanche of Negro votes in Raleigh in the Democratic primary one week from today, forces which have denounced the recent increase in Negro registration have called a mass meeting here for Monday night and yesterday gave notice that every one of more than 2,600 Negroes on the books now would be challenged.

C. M. Jones, manager for J. H. Brown, candidate for sheriff, yesterday announced that challenge entries will be made against every Negro on the books of Precincts 1, 2, 6, 10, 15 and 16 in Raleigh proper, and the Fair Grounds precinct, which is in House Creek township.

Mass Meeting.

The mass meeting will be held in the Hugh Morson High School auditorium on Monday night at 8 o'clock and will be open to the public. The meeting is not being held in the interest of any candidate for any office, it was announced yesterday. No plans have been made regarding speakers or presiding officers, but announcements as to these are expected today.

Mr. Jones, who with D. Bryant Harrison, third candidate for sheriff, recently scored the increase by some 1,500 of Negroes on the registration books here, yesterday notified registrars of the seven precincts involved that entries would be made today. The registrars will then notify each Negro challenged and set dates for hearings in each case. These hearings will be held during the first few days of next week.

Mr. Jones and Mr. Harrison have charged that Commissioner of Public Safety Carl L. Williamson and A. Burton Breece, local attorney, have been actively interested in placing the Negroes on the books. Mr. Breece has said that he is supporting the "administration" ticket and named J. C. B. Ehringhaus, candidate for governor; Cameron Morrison, seeking to retain his seat in the United States Senate; Numa Turner, candidate for reelection as sheriff and J. W. Bunn, candidate for the State Senate, as the candidates he is interested in.

Ehringhaus Statement.

Through Major L. P. McLendon, his State manager, and L. Y. Ballentine, his county manager, Mr. Ehringhaus yesterday declared his organization had nothing whatever to do with Negro registration here. The statement, coming from his headquarters here, is as follows:

"We emphatically state that neither the State headquarters nor the Wake county headquarters, nor anyone connected with either have had anything whatsoever to do with the reported registration of Negroes in Wake county for the Democratic primary in June. We have not authorized any person to participate in this activity, nor has Negro registration been encouraged by any person or persons with our knowledge or approval.

"We are making this statement because it has just come to our attention that printed pamphlets are being distributed throughout Wake county containing a suggestion that some of those individuals charged with activity in connection with the registration of Negroes were supporting Mr. Ehringhaus."

The pamphlets referred to in the Ehringhaus statement charges that those interested in the "administration" ticket are responsible for the Negro registration.

Mr. Breece, while admitting that he is supporting Ehringhaus, indicated in his statement as to moneys distributed by him that this money was spent in the interest of a candidate in a local contest. He declined to name the candidate, however.

Breece Reported.

Mr. Breece was reported to Solicitor J. C. Little for failure to turn in a report of expenditures to Assistant Clerk of Court E. Lloyd Tilley. The lawyer defended himself on this count by declaring that he did not receive contributions to be expended until last Saturday, the day most of the Negroes were registered, and was therefore not required by law to report until Thursday night. He said he had turned in this report to his candidate Thursday afternoon. He stated that he had expended $132.02.

Absentee Ballots.

The Wake Election Board was yesterday reminded that absentee ballots cannot be issued to persons wishing to send them to someone else, unless the applicant has written instructions from the person wishing to vote.

Mrs. Muriel Castlebury, chairman of the board, was forced to refuse ballots to a number of persons calling yesterday because they lacked written authorization.

Only approximately 15 ballots had been given out before this rule was called to the attention of the board said Mrs. Castlebury, and over half of these were given on written applications by mail, which are legal. Mrs. Castlebury said she has a list of every ballot given out and would demand a written request from each person holding one, in order that the law might be complied with.

Jones' Statement.

Pointing out that approximately 1500 Negroes not on the books previously had placed their names there during the past four weeks, Mr. Jones said he would challenge both the old and new ones. No challenges will be heard today, he said subpoenas will be served by county deputy sheriffs. Mr. Jones' letter to registrars fololws:

"As county manager for J. H. Brown, candidate for sheriff of Wake county, I beg to hand you herewith list of Negro voters registered in your precinct, which I will challenge on Saturday, May 28.

"I apprehend that you will give personal notice to each challenged person and set a certain day for hearing of such challenges. A representative of Mr. Brown will be present at the polling place on Saturday to formally enter these challenges and will be present on the day set apart for the challenges to be heard.

"This list is sent you for convenience in order that you may check the same, if you so desire, between now and the day set apart, by law for the entering challenges on the registration book."

The lists include, Mr. Jones said the entire Negro registration on each precinct book.

Mr. Jones' list indicated the following Negro registrations at the precincts named: No. 1, 265; No. 2 24; No. 6, 93; No. 7, 87; No. 10, 372 No. 15, 296; No. 16, 1230, and House Creek, 81. Total, 2,648.

This does not represent the full total for the city of Raleigh, it was pointed out, as there are small numbers of Negroes registered at practically all precincts.

RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER

MAY 31 1932

Registration of Ineligible Negroes Scored at Meeting

Names of Gulley, Williamson and Breece Figure in Discussion By Speakers

LARGEST POLITICAL MEETING THIS YEAR

Resolutions Adopted Calling On Voters to Stand Against Practice Saturday

Ringing denunciations of "those responsible for the registration of ineligible Negroes as Democrats," and pleas to the white Democrats of Raleigh to display their disapproval of the practice next Saturday were heard last night by a gathering of approximately 900 persons in Hugh Morson High School auditorium.

The names of Herbert G. Gulley, secretary to Senator J. W. Bailey, Commissioner of Public Safety Carl Williamson, and A. Burton Breece, local lawyer, were brought into the discussions of the Negro registration. These and their "workers" were charged with the recent increase in Negroes on the books, which was termed "a rape on the Democratic party in Wake county and Raleigh."

John W. Hinsdale candidate for the State Senate; H. L. Swain, candidate for the House; J. S. Griffin, local lawyer; Fred C. Handy, another candidate for the House; and W. H. Sawyer, F. T. Bennett, and Clifton Beckwith all Raleigh attorneys addressed the meeting.

Resolution Adopted.

A resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote condemning the "indiscriminate registration of Negroes as Democrats," and calling on the voters of the county and city to vote next Saturday for "the men who stand against this sort of thing."

The meeting was the largest political gathering in the county this year. It was called in the interest of no candidate but as a protest against the registration of large numbers of Negroes as Democrats.

Three Negroes stood among those in the rear of the auditorium.

"These Negroes have not been placed on the books because they wish to take a part in the Democratic primary," declared Mr. Hinsdale. "They were put there for the purpose of aiding someone's political scheme, and all true Democrats should resent such a thing.

Challenges Breece.

"Breece has said the increase is due to an educational program. I say that this is untrue and point to the fact that no such condition exists in Durham, Greensboro or any other city of the State. Breece has said that he had nothing to do with the registration. I believe that it can be proven in a court of justice that he did have something to do with it.

"I don't believe that Carl Williamson can deny that a Negro named Crump and a white man, both employes of his, aided and hauled Negroes to the polls for the purpose of registering them in the interest of some candidate he is interested in. He has made no such denial.

"Any man who aided in getting these Negroes on the books as Democrats is an enemy of the Democratic party, and should be treated as such. It is our duty, as I see it, to go to the polls on Saturday and vote for the men who will keep the Democratic party white."

Mr. Hinsdale denounced recent articles and editorials in the Carolina Tribune, local Negro paper, which attacked Josephus Daniels, editor of **The News and Observer,** for his stand against the entering of ineligible Negroes as Democrats on the registration books.

Disgrace to State.

"It is a disgrace to the entire State," Mr. Hinsdale said, "when a Negro paper openly comes out with such language against such as man as Mr. Daniels.

"We do object to this thrusting of hundreds upon hundreds of Negroes into the ranks of the Democratic party, where they don't belong and where they are not wanted. They were put there for the purpose of giving them the balance of power, and they will surely hold this balance unless something is done. If it is allowed to continue, we will have Negro representatives in our county and State conventions.

"So far as I am concerned, I don't want to go to the Senate on the votes of bell boys, washerwomen, bootblacks and maids."

Mr. Swain termed the registration "a rape on the Democratic party of Wake county and Raleigh," and alleged that Breece was largely responsible for it.

In attacking Breece's explanation of how the Negroes got on the books, Mr. Swain observed that "they did not have the educational desire to walk to the polling places—they

Suffrage.

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The emancipation of the Negroes and the subsequently ratified amendments to the Constitution defining their status with respect to government confronted the South with some difficult problems. The South faced the situation and solved it, but not without much criticism from the North. But leaders of other sections of the country have had the good sense to keep hands off while the South was struggling with the problems presented by the new relations between the races.

The South eliminated the Negro pretty largely from politics. It is unfortunate, therefore, that politicians should go the length that has been gone in Wake county, the county in which the Capital of North Carolina is located. Negro leaders have been wise in acquiescing in the elimination of the Negro from politics. They have had the good sense to see that the ends of government are defeated when political chicanery is allowed to run wild. White politicians who have far less conscience than intelligent Negroes deserve to be rebuked severely.

There are a few Negroes of standing in Raleigh who have heretofore voted the Democratic ticket, but they would not reach an hundred. Under the law, so lawyers say, they have a right to register as Democrats. Of course all educated Negro Republicans have a right to register as Republicans, and self-respecting Republican Negroes will not seek to vote in a Democratic primary any more than self-respecting white Republicans would seek to vote in a Democratic primrary. It is illegal and unworthy.

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But the Negroes hauled to the polls by white and Negro workers, some believed to be paid for this indefensible and dangerous practice, should not be permitted to vote in the Democratic primary. No candidate who solicits such support, or acquiesces in such a blow to the Democratic party, or who fails to condemn it as it deserves to be condemned, is worthy to represent the Democratic party as its candidate with the party's imprimatur.

Respectable Negroes in Raleigh are incensed at the hauling of ignorant members of their race to the places of registration by Negroes and white men who have no interest in the Negroes they are inducing to try to sail under false colors.

Every candidate should publicly declare he does not want the support of Negro Republicans. That is the test!

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
OBSERVER

MAY 2 5 1932

THE NEGRO VOTER.

The Democratic Executive Committee of Texas, bowing to a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, and as a preliminary to the meeting of the State Convention, removed the bar that had existed against negro voters participating in the Democratic primaries. And simultaneously, the same old rucus over registration of negro voters in Raleigh has been revived, the candidates against whose interests such registration is being directed doing some swearing by the eternal. Carl Williamson and Hubert Gulley—the latter secretary to Senator Bailey—are charged with engineering the job of adding 1,500 negro names to the registration books in two weeks, but on the other hand, Burton Breece, known to have been active in the work, defends that this increase in negro registration is due merely to an educational program put on by negro leaders of the community and sponsored by a local negro newspaper. Raleigh police are accused of hauling numbers of negroes to the registration places and connudlement is charged to the effect that when a negro applicant was asked if he were Republican or Democrat and thoughtlessly indicated the former, he was induced to change his asseveration to mean that he is a Democrat, and would be accordingly qualified.

Breece claims that 95 per cent of the increased negro registration was due to the "educational campaign" that the five per cent was put on the books by workers for all candidates and that the workers who were unsuccessful in getting their share of the five per cent are the kickers. Incidentally, Breece declares he is supporting the administration ticket which includes Morrison, Ehringhaus, and Turner and Bunn, local candidates. By the way, when was it that Raleigh had an election in which the rucus over negro registration was not involved?

NORTH CAROLINA CITIZENS ARE URGED TO VOTE BY OSCAR DEPRIEST

ELIZABETH CITY, June 24.—(CNS)—Representative Oscar De Priest, Republican, Congressman Frst District Illinois, appearing here under the auspices of the Negro Welfare Civic League, urged the Negroes of North Carolina to register and vote in the coming election.

The Independent, a white daily of Elizabeth, carried a picture of the Congressman on its first page and reported the meeting saying:

"The presence of a dozen or more white men in his audience did not cramp his style and in a speech consuming the better part of an hour he said nothing for which he need apologize to either his own or the white race.

"In many parts of the country DePriest could pass as a white man. 'I don't know how much Negro blood I have in my veins and I don't care,' he said, 'I want to say at the outset that I am not ashamed of my race; I had rather be a somebody among Negroes than a nobody among whites.'

"I am not interested in social equality. No law can make a man choose his associates. Social equality is not a thing to be established by law.

"The race problem in America will be settled on Southern soil And it is not a thing that is going to be settled in two or three decades; it probably will take two or three centuries. The Negro can hasten the day of settlement only by cultivating his own self respect and by so conducting himself as to command the respect of his white neighbors.

"Southerners who have the most to say against social equality are generally the people who should have the least to say about it, for they have not practiced what they preached; the South has had sunlight segregation and mid cohabitation; look at the Negro race today; we came to America black and now, as a result of the meddling of white men, black men and black women are becoming scarcer every day.

"The Negro must learn to use the ballot box to get his rights. If I lived in Elizabeth City I would organize my race block by block and put them on the registration books I would register 2,000 to 2,500 Negro voters in Elizabeth City. And I wouldn't commit them to either the Republican party or the Democratic party; between a Southern Negro-hating Democrat and a Lily-White Southern Republican I would as a rule choose the Democrat.

"I wouldn't attempt to elect members of my race to office; I would throw the strength of my race to the best white men regardless of their party label. When the best white people are convinced that you are for them and when you have won their confidence and respect by demonstrating your ability to think right and vote right, you are in position to command their co-operation.

"More hurtful to the Negro race than a hostile white man is the shiftless Negro who sells his vote. The Negro who sells his vote is not entitled to any of the benefits of government.

"And let me admonish you to pay your poll tax; a man who doesn't help to defray the cost of government he lives under should have no voice in that government."

scheduled to preach at the Mount Zion Baptist church Sunday morning and evening in the absence of the Rev. M. A. Talley. His morning and evening subjects will be "Valley of Human Needs," and "Crime and the Church."

Suffrage.

NEW YORK TIMES

MAY 29 1932

CAMPAIGN IS BITTER IN NORTH CAROLINA

Apathy of Early Days Has Given Place to Intense Activtiy Throughout State.

MANY NEGROES REGISTERED

Wet Candidate for Senate Proves Strong Contender—Interest in Local Tickets Grows.

By ROBERT E. WILLIAMS.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 26. Within a few weeks the North Carolina political battle which will be determined, in part at least, in the Democratic primary on June 4 has changed from one of the most apathetic campaigns the State ever witnessed to one that is intensely bitter. A large share of interest has been claimed by the contest for the United States Senate, in which Robert R. Reynolds, spectacular wet candidate, is very seriously threatening Senator Cameron Morrison, an ardent dry, but activity has been even greater in a curious three-cornered Gubernatorial race and in innumerable contests for local offices.

The four-week registration period which ended last week brought amazing results. Instead of the small number of new voters which had been expected, there were very large additions throughout the State, and in some precincts the lists were more than double. In the city of Raleigh a large number of Negroes were placed on the books, all registering as Democrats.

Participation of Negroes in Democratic primaries has been almost unknown in North Carolina, but for years they have participated to some extent in the non-partisan party elections in this city, and in recent years the number voting has increased considerably. In 1930 Negroes in Raleigh were for the first time registered in the Democratic primary in wholesale quantities, being hauled to the polling places under the supervision of white political workers. The episode created a great furor and was capitalized by partisans of Senator Simmons, who first obtained political power in the "white supremacy" campaign of 1898, when the State adopted a constitutional amendment prescribing a literary test for voters.

Negroes' Interest Local.

In 1930, as now, the dominating motive in the Negro registration was a contest for local offices. Two years ago there were many challenges of Negro voters under the literacy provision, and fewer than 300 voted here. This year the Negro registration has been more than doubled and some 2,500 are registered as Democrats in a city whose total population is below 40,000.

Local political groups are always aligned more or less closely with the forces promoting State-wide candidacies. So far, however, the vehement protests which have arisen have been confined to the local groups favoring the two candidates who are opposing the present Sheriff. City employes, including members of the police force, have been definitely connected with the registration of Negroes.

It is certain that the challenging tactics of two years ago will be repeated, but it is by no means certain that similar results will be achieved. If left to their own devices the Negroes would probably have been quite content to stay out of the Democratic primaries, and their participation has been almost entirely at the instigation of whites. But the number of Negroes who can qualify under the educational test is, of course, vastly greater now than when the test was adopted. It now seems likely that the registration will be investigated under the corrupt practices act.

The colorful Senatorial campaign got a new twist this week when for the first time activity developed in behalf of Arthur Simmons, a politically unknown chicken fancier, whose presence on the ticket has been regarded as wholly unimportant. Circulars reminiscent of the Norris incident in Nebraska two years ago have appeared all over the State this week in an appeal for "Simmons for Senator." The fact that the first name of the candidate is not used apparently indicated a desire to capitalize upon the name of the former Senator who dominated the Democratic party in North Carolina for many years, but who is in no way connected with the present candidate.

Reynolds Real Contender.

But the other three opponents of Senator Morrison have made no efforts to obscure their personalities and each has addressed from one to three audiences daily for the last several weeks. Judge Tam C. Bowie and Commissioner of Labor Frank D. Grist have shown no disposition to let up in their campaigns, but it is almost universally conceded that the real contest lies between Senator Morrison and Robert R. Reynolds, whose campaign is based upon opposition to the Eighteenth Amendment. The Reynolds candidacy has continued to gain impetus as the candidate continues to stress his argument for liquor control and taxation, and some observers think he will lead Senator Morrison in the first primary. The consensus of opinion is that the race is nip and tuck, with a second primary inevitable.

The Gubernatorial campaign has developed into quite a fight over the administration of Governor O. Max Gardner, with taxation policies furnishing a strong undercurrent. The present administration is being defended by J. C. B. Ehringhaus, who has the Gardner support, and attacked by Lieut. Gov. R. T. Fountain, while Commissioner of Revenue A. J. Maxwell is seeking to maintain a neutral position, although included in the attacks of Mr. Ehringhaus, who has accused Fountain of party disloyalty and turned some of the fire on Maxwell.

A second primary is also indicated in this race, with a strong probability that the issues of both the Senatorial and Gubernatorial races will find their way into the Democratic State Convention on June 16, which meets for the dual purpose of selecting delegates to the national convention and drafting a State platform.

Earlier indications of a Roosevelt delegation from North Carolina have been strengthened as the time for selecting delegates draws nearer, although the emphasis is now being placed upon State and county fights, with six or more candidates seeking most jobs that are open.

GIVE STATEMENTS ON REGISTRATION

Turner Disclaims Activity Among Negroes; Breece Blames It On Tabloid

Sheriff N. F. Turner yesterday disclaimed any part in the recent registration of Negroes in Raleigh for the Democratic primary, and A. B. Breece, local attorney, issued a lengthy statement declaring that the charge that he was responsible for the Negro registration is untrue, and attributing the political activity among local Negroes to a campaign conducted by a local Negro tabloid. When questioned further, Mr. Breece declined to expand his prepared statement, and refused to identify the candidate for whom he is working.

Turner's Statement.

"There has been quite a bit said through your columns recently about the registration of Negro voters, and in some instances my name has been mentioned," stated Sheriff Turner. "I disclaim any part in it whatever. The only part I have taken in this registration was to send postcard notices to those registered on the city books whose name did not appear on the county books, and I did not send notices for precincts No. 10, 15 and 16.

"I have lived in Wake County all my life, and my record is open for anyone to scrutinize. I am a Democrat, warf and filling, and take no part in any mud-slinging and resent any such insinuations as some of my political enemies have seen fit in their desperation, to make," declared Sheriff Turner.

Breece's Statement.

The statement of Mr. Breece follows in full:

"By reference to both news and editorial articles in your 'Old Reliable' in several recent editions it is observed that much has been said concerning the large registration of Negroes in the city of Raleigh during the last registration period and particularly the last day of the registration. It is also observed that your reporters have, without proof, or even a semblance of proof, seen fit to charge me with having accomplished this almost impossible task.

"I desire to say in connection with this accusation that I do not hold now and never have held any brief for the colored man in politics, and especially is this so from the Democratic viewpoint. The charge that I am responsible for this registration is untrue and by your reporter was known to be untrue, or he should have known it to be untrue, and the same, in my candid opinion, was made in an effort to discredit me and my efforts in support of the candidate in whom I am interested for public office.

"Had your reporter been in search of the real truth behind this registration he would have accepted a suggestion by me that he consult certain people active for certain candidates, and that he acquire recent issues of the Carolina Tribune, a publication for Negro people in Raleigh, and from these sources secure available information, and in his great desire to be eminently fair to publish his findings in an unbiased and fair manner. Rather than this he has been satisfied to accept statements from persons who made strenuous effort to secure registration of Negroes in the interests of their candidates, and in this failing and thereafter seeking to make capital against me because of effort among the Negroes themselves and from a date quite a long time before the 'politicians' were aware of what was going on.

"When interviewed by your reporter on the subject I then denied that I was responsible for the large registration of Negroes and explained to him that in my opinion it 'was due to educational campaign among the Negroes by Negro educators and other Negro citizens, togethed with the Carolina Tribune, and I here and now again declare that this is my opinion, and that only police powers could have prevented this registration.

"In support of this contention I challenge you to interview Dr. Love, whom you well know, and others to whom he may refer you. I challenge you further to refer to issues of the Carolina Tribune of Saturday, May 7, and of Saturday, May 21, 1932, and that you publish in your columns the article under the caption 'Win Primary Law Fight, Supreme Court in Favor of Negroes,' and sub-sections or headings 'Raleigh Voters Launch New Organization' and 'Negroes Win Primary Law Fight.' Also the articles in the last issue given under caption 'Negro Voters in Meeting,' 'Citizens Urged to Register and Vote.' Also open letter on page 6 entitled 'Who Selects Our Leaders,' and again see and publish in same type, special notice on page 7, last column, concerning registration.

"To do the foregoing may be just a little tedious, but your worthy paper has gone to such lengths to saddle me with a thing of which I nor any other one man can possibly be capable, and for political purposes, that I see no other way out than to point out to you the truth and demand that you publish it with the same prominence as were your articles charging me with this Herculean task.

"For your convenience copies of the issues referred to are attached.

"When you have gone over the articles mentioned, and have considered the fact that they have reached practically every Negro home in Raleigh I desire that you make a candid and frank statement as to your view of the effect of this campaign on the Negro race, and state whether or not in your opinion their campaign to place on the books this year 5,000 votes in Raleigh was not sufficient to cause the 1,300 to register instead of the 1,500 claimed on Saturday, the 28th.

"Should it occur to you that you do not care to use the time and space to publish these articles then and in that event it will be satisfactory with me for you to publish that you have been misinformed and misled, and that you apologize for making the charges that I am largely responsible for the large registration of Negroes. Of course, if you have proof that I did it, then and in that event I demand the same

and until such is produced I 'deny the allegations, denounce the alligator.'

"Please be advised that it is my purose that this be published in your paper of Monday, May 30, and unless one or the other of the foregoing is published, that is, the articles referred to and my statement in connection with them, or the apology, I shall take it that it is your purpose to continue to be partisan and biased and unfair, and will be forced to request the publication of the same in another paper."

Registrar's Statement.

In a statement to **The News and Observer yesterday** W. H. Doyle, registrar House Creek Township, said:

"I know absolutely nothing at all about the Negro registration in Raleigh, North Carolina. I have heard considerable talk of same and if Negroes have been registered who cannot qualify as intelligent electors Mr. Brown's action meets with my hearty approval, but I notice in Mr. Brown's statement of Negroes registered in various precincts in Raleigh and House Creek township that he charges me with registering 81 (eighty-one) Negroes in House Creek Township when the facts in the case are as follows: I have not registered a Negro at all during the present registration for primary to be held June 4, and have never registered but 17 (seventeen) Negroes during the entire time that I have been connected with the registration of voters in my township. I have held the registration books in this township for a number of years. I have registered only Negroes who prove satisfactorily to me that they are qualified electors.

"Two years ago Mr. J. S. Griffin challenged the Negro vote registered on my book. Each Negro that I had registered during the entire time that I had been registrar for this precinct came up on that day and passed the test satisfactorily to the precinct election officials of House Creek Township.

"The registration book of House Creek Township, Fair Ground Precinct, will bear me out in this statement and is open for inspection at all times."

RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER
MAY 29 1932

CHALLENGE MADE AGAINST NEGROES

Hearings To Start Tuesday; Bunn Denies Any Part in Negro Registration

Blanket challenges covering practically the entire Negro registration in Raleigh and all of the precinct outside the township were made yesterday and registrars set hearings on the challenges to begin Tuesday and run through Friday of this week.

C. M. Jones, manager for J. H. Brown, candidate for sheriff, sent registrars of seven Raleigh precincts and the registrar of the House Creek Fair Grounds precinct a list of every Negro on their respective books, except those registered as Republicans. Notice of challenge was made against every one.

Hearing Tuesday

Registrars will receive blanks from the County Board of Elections Monday and service of notices to the challenged Negroes will be made through the sheriff's office.

The first hearing is scheduled for Tuesday morning at Precinct No. 7, Person and Pace Street, where there are less than a dozen Negroes registered.

In the meantime, Jones and others interested in stopping an apparent avalanche of Negro votes in the Democratic primary on Saturday, are going forward with plans for a mass meeting tomorrow night in the Hugh Morson High School auditorium here. Complete arrangements for the meeting, which its sponsors declare will not be in the interest of any candidate, have not been made and no intimation has been given as to who the speakers will be.

Charges by the supporters of Brown and D. Bryant Harrison, also a candidate for sheriff, that workers for the so-called "administration" ticket were actively engaged in registering the Negroes has brought denial from two candidates both mentioned by A. Burton Breece, local attorney, as being on his "administration" ticket.

J. Wilmur Bunn, who is opposing John W. Hinsdale for the nomination for State Senate from Wake, yesterday denied having had anything whatever to do with the Negro registration. As to Mr. Breece's statement that he was supporting Mr. Bunn, the latter said: "I hope he is. I have no desire to run any vote away from me. I have no condemnation to make of his life or his work but I know that he has not, in his endeavors for me, registered or secured the registration of any of the Negro votes of our city."

Mr. Breece, the Brown-Harrison forces have contended, was exceedingly active in putting the names of Negroes on the books. Mr. Breece denied the accusation, and attributed the increase to "the greatest educational program on the part of Negro leaders within the past 20 years." He also intimated that both the Brown and Harrison workers were engaged in registering Negroes.

Managers for J. C. B. Ehringhaus also supported in his candidacy for Governor by Mr. Breece, have issued a statement in which they declare they or their workers had nothing to do with the registration.

Serve Notices.

It appeared for some time yesterday that there would be some misunderstanding over the issuing of challenges and the serving of them. Several registrars at first declared their intentions of carrying out the letter of the law and serving the notices themselves. This was finally straightened out, however, and it was agreed that the notices would be turned over to the sheriff for service, thus avoiding any possibility of the authority of registrars to serve the notices.

W. H. Sawyer, Raleigh attorney, who is acting as legal advisor to the elections board, suggested that Attorney General Dennis G. Brummitt's proposal two years ago in regard to blanket challenges be followed and this plan was adopted. This plan called for the service of notices by the sheriff, although the law states that the respective registrars are to notify the challenged persons.

"This plan," said Mr. Sawyer, "was approved by the Attorney General two years ago as a plan of action about which there could be no dispute or legal action. The service of notices by the sheriff cannot be questioned. He is the officer authorized by law to make returns. The right to vote is a sacred right, and a challenge to it must be surrounded by all the requirements of the constitution."

Hearings Set

The following schedule for hearings was announced: Precinct No. 1, with 175 challenges, June 2; No. 2, with 26 challenges, June 3; No. [illegible], with 64 challenges, June 1; No. 7, with 8 challenges, May 31; No. 10, with 350 challenges, June 2; No. 15, with 227 challenges, June 3; No. 16, with 956 challenges, June 3; and Fair Grounds, with 95 challenges, June 1.

Mr. Jones has declared his intention of challenging every Negro except those registered as Republicans. There are quite a few college professors, doctors, lawyers and Negro business men registered in several precincts, especially in No. 1, No. 7 and No. 16.

Mr. Bunn, in his letter yesterday to **The News and Observer**, stated:

"I hate to feel about anything as I do about the piece in your morning paper of date today, May 28th, entitled 'Negro Registration.' It appears to me, and I can't construe it otherwise, that the person who wrote the item threw my name into the same for the purpose only of doing me malicious injury. I am well known to the staff of **The News and Observer** and there is not a man on the staff or the management of the paper who believes that I would go out and solicit the Negro vote of the city of Raleigh or secure their unlawful registration for the purpose of voting for me in the primary on June 4th.

"I have not solicited, directly or indirectly, a single Negro vote during my campaign. I have not asked for the registration of a single one, directly or indirectly, and I think that fact could have been known by the party writing this piece from the slightest inquiry.

"As to whether or not Mr. A. B. Breece is supporting me—I hope he is. I have no desire to run any vote away from me. I have no condemnation to make of his life or his work but I know that he has not, in his endeavors for me, registered or secured the registration of any of the Negro votes of our city."

The only reference to Mr. Bunn was to list him with the other candidates whom Breece says he is supporting.

Raleigh, N. C. News and Observer
Wednesday, June 1, 1932

MORE TALK ABOUT NEGRO SITUATION

Challenge Right To Vote As Democrats; Women Refute Statement By Breece

With the Democratic State primary only four days distant, repercussions from the agitation caused by the wholesale registration of Negroes in Raleigh and Wake County continued to be heard here yesterday.

James H. Pou, Jr., chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Wake County, stated that he favored adoption by the county convention of a resolution recommending to the Wake County Board of Elections [illegible] a new registration be[illegible] ral election in November.

In the meantime challenging of Negroes registered to vote as Democrats began at Precinct No. 7, and will continue the remainder of the week until all registered have been examined. The five questioned yesterday successfully passed the examination.

Although A. Burton Breece has maintained that the unprecedentedly large registration of Negroes for participation in the Democratic primary Saturday was due altogether to an educational campaign to get out the Negro vote, it developed yesterday that he had been seen contacting some of them early in the morning of Saturday, May 21, the last day for registration.

Mrs. F. B. Pegram and other residents at 122 South Dawson Street declared that they noticed an undue amount of activity among a group of Negroes near the Hotel Carolina in front of their home, and upon closer examination found Breece mingling among them with a notebook in his hand on which he occasionally made entries. Then an automobile drove away with a load of Negroes, some of whom, at least, were employes of the hotel, the women said.

Whether Breece was taking part in the "educational campaign" or signing up the Negroes for a picnic, or hustling them to the registration books in the interests of the candidates which he has been actively engaged in supporting, was not clear to the women. All they knew was that Breece was extremely interested in making notations, hailing Negroes and seeing that they found room in the car. Another man, whom they did not know, aided Breece in his activities, they said.

The entire program alongside the Hotel Carolina, they said, consumed about a half hour, beginning in the neighborhood of 8:30 o'clock. All the women said they knew Breece when they saw him.

Their observations are in sharp contrast to a statement issued by Breece, in which he denied any activities in the Hotel Carolina sector and all allegations that he was instrumental in getting Negro names on the registration books.

The process of challenging some 2,000 Negroes registered on the books in Raleigh got underway yesterday at Precinct No. 7, Person and P Streets, where challenges against five were reviewed, resulting in the Negroes successfully passing the examination.

J. S. Griffin, representing C. M. Jones, manager for J. H. Brown, entered in the sheriff's race, was present at the precinct when S. W. Wheeler, the registrar, questioned the five Negroes as to their right to register and vote as Democrats.

All five of the Negroes, four of whom are nurses at St. Agnes Hospital, said they had never registered or voted before in that precinct, although all of them had lived there for at least two years and [illegible] for seven years.

Two challenges entered were found to be against Negroes registered as Republicans. Mr. Griffin agreed to withdraw these, but when it was announced that these two, C. H. Boyer and J. C. McCoy, had indicated that they might change their affiliation before voting, the challenges were left standing, in case they decide to switch.

Four Negro lawyers, Fred Carnage, of Raleigh, and R. McC. Andrews, M. H. Thompson, and C. J. Gates, all of Durham, were on hand to represent the challenged Negroes. Andrews represented challenged Negroes here two years ago.

Geneva Collins, Marie Gray, Thelma Reid, and Ethel Young were the four Negro women challenged. W. F. Clark, an interne at St. Agnes, was the fifth.

All five qualified when questioned

Suffrage.

as to how long they had lived in the State and precinct. All took the oath of intention to support Democratic nominees. None had difficulty in passing the requirement of reading sections of the State constitution. They were not called upon to write. Ethel Young, when questioned as to what party she has been affiliated with in the past replied that she voted the Democratic ticket in Pennsylvania.

Following the examination of the five, Mr. Wheeler and the two judges announced they were satisfied with the eligibility of the Negroes.

Challenges will be made today in Precinct No. 6 and the Fair Grounds Precinct, House Creek Township.

"We are challenging every Negro on the books because we do not want to be accused of playing favorites," said Mr. Griffin. "Although we know that a number of them can read and write, we deny that there are Democrats among them."

Challenges at Precincts 10, 15 and 16, which have the largest number of Negroes o nthe books, will come later this week.

6-1-32

Negroes Issue Statement.

The Voters' League of Raleigh, a Negro organization formed here in April and which now has about 250 members, at a meeting last night authorized a public statement of its position.

Raleigh

Dr. C. A. Dunston is president of the organization, and J. E. Strickland is secretary. The statement, which was made public by Dr. T. L. Love, follows:

"The Voters' League of Raleigh, speaking for the qualified Negro electors of Wake county, wishes to have its position made clear to the people of Wake county.

"We deplore the advantage taken under the law permitting the challenge of qualified electors who are known to possess the necessary qualifications as voters. Many Negroes of known eligibility are subjected to unnecessary and futile examination by persons seeking political advantage and hoping to inject the Negro issue as the traditional scarecrow in local politics. We are not impressed by the sincerity of the challengers because they do not evince any desire to purge the registration books of ineligibles of both races; their only effort seems to be directed against Negro voters and citizens in the exercise of their citizenship rights. What would the white people of Wake county think of us if we challenged the white ineligibles on the registration book of our city and county?

"We equally deplore the registration of Negroes who are not entitled to register and the use of any persons, colored or white, as ward heelers "or hoofers," if any have been used in the recent registration to register unlawfully any Negroes not entitled to vote. The aim of our organization is to facilitate the intelligent registration and voting of qualified Negro electors who possess a measure of civic pride and an urge to participate in the selection of patriotic and public-spirited public officials.

"We believe that the continued and progressive registration of N gro electors proceeds from sources within our own group. These sources are increased education, self-consciousness, a desire to vocalize the needs and aspirations of our group and the incitement of the white press in its periodic appeals to all citizens to exercise their right of suffrage, as well as to bear their responsibilities as citizens. Has it not occurred to the citizens of North Carolina, many of whom are taxpayers on income and property, have a new vision of life and the modern meaning of the duties and responsibilities of citizenship?

"We believe in the great Commonwealth of North Carolina and in the security of our institutions. We have set a standard in race relations for the entire South. The majority of the friends of the Negro are Democrats. Why is it a crime for the Negro to seek to vote the triumphant ticket of the major party of the section in which he lives? Why is it strange that he desires to vote for his white friends whom he knows, respects and desires to see elevated at the hands of the electorate? We call upon all qualified Negro electors to appear and answer the challenges placed against them from day to day. Our committees will meet you at each precinct and qualified attorneys have been engaged to safeguard your rights."

VOTERS ARE DEMANDING ALL CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS DUE THEM

Courier Pittsburgh Pa

RALEIGH, N. C., July 7—(ANP)—Behind the banner of intrepid and resourceful R. McCants Andrews, Negroes in this city and of Wake County have rallied to wage a determined fight to be counted as American citizens. Although for 30 years or more, through the use of tricks and subterfuges, white North Carolinians have assumed all the privileges and prerogatives of citizenship, leaving to the Negro only his duty to pay taxes, a campaign of education in citizenship has aroused Negroes, ordinarily lethargic in regard to election matters, to seek to get their names on the polls.

Trained Negroes have the intelligence to make white officialdom either come clean when Negroes are robbed or unlawfully deprived of the franchise or to stand disclosed as robbers and cheaters of their black fellow-citizens. The mass of the Negro population possesses the potential voting strength to become the "balance of power" in primaries and elections.

The Raleigh Voters' League and the North Carolina Voters' League, both Negro organizations, are carrying on an industrious campaign to encourage Negroes to qualify as voters, either Republicans or Democrats. Negro lawyers throughout the state have lent their efforts to the movement and are blasting away at the legal devices and barriers erected by white officials to bar Negroes from the ballot. Chief among lawyers are R. McCants Andrews, Roger O'Kelly and F. J. Carnage.

7/9/32

The first clash between the new spirit in respect to voting among Negroes and the resentment such a spirit might cause among whites occurred prior to the primary election held on June 4. White Democratic candidates unfriendly to Negroes suddenly awakened to the fact that in some way 2,000 Negroes had registered as Democrats in Wake County. A howl that was heard throughout the state went up.

One red-neck, a candidate for the State Senate, arose in a protest mass-meeting of whites and, like the defeated Judge Parker, declared that if he had to be elected by porters, janitors and washerwomen he did not wish to be elected. Dire pictures were drawn of what would happen if the Negro got a hold in the Democratic party and became the balance of power.

The week of the primary arrived and these 2,000 Negroes were still registered. The whites prevailed upon the attorney general and obtained a ruling to the effect that if these Negroes who had registered were challenged to appear to prove their qualifications for voting, and if not appearing, their names might be stricken from the ballot.

This was just what the whites wanted. Primary election day was Saturday, June 4. On Monday of the week a decision was made to send challenges to ALL the Negroes who had registered, not to all the registered voters, but just to all the Negroes. There was no machinery set up in the county for serving the notices. The sheriff had only six men he could put to work on the job. The persons challenged were notified to appear at a hearing on Thursday. Thus only three days were given the sheriff, with six men, to notify 2,000 persons, many of whom had moved and many of whom were at work. As a consequence, hundreds of the men and women challenged did not show up and the registrars promptly took advantage of the situation to erase their names from the qualified voters' lists.

But Andrews and his co-workers were prepared for this. As soon as the first primary was over, Andrews had a suit filled in the name of Maurice Curtiss, from Precinct No. 10, who claimed that he did not receive any notice, and asked the court for a writ of mandamus to have his name restored. As co-plaintiffs in this suit the names of 209 other Negroes from Precinct No. 10 were entered.

The case was heard last Monday before Judge Vernon Cowper.

Judge Cowper held that the men and women challenged had not been given sufficient opportunity to qualify and ordered that another date be set when all the Negroes challenged might have an opportunity to justify their position on the Democratic registration blanks.

Mr. Andrews is expected to follow the same course in respect to other precincts where Negroes were bared from voting.

The court refused to consider an issue presented by Attorney Andrews as to whether the registrant was not entitled to show in answer to a challenge on any day, including election day, before he voted. In the recent primary the Negroes challenged were ordered to appear two days before the primary.

Four hundred challenges were issued from Precinct No. 10. Only 77 persons answered the notices. Of these, all but 14 qualified to vote as Democrats.

RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER

JUN 1 1932

DESERVES SEVERE REBUKE

The press of the State expresses surprise and condemnation of the act of certain parties in Raleigh who have procured, or sanctioned, or acquiesced in the registration of hundreds of Republican Negroes to vote in the Democratic primaries on Saturday. They cannot understand why Democrats, who secured the suffrage amendment, should be trying to nullify it. Of course the reason is that the men responsible for the indefensible practice care more to secure votes for some favorite candidate, or candidates, in the primary than for the welfare of the Democratic party.

The Winston-Salem *Journal* has the following editorial which expresses the sentiment of all good Democrats:

Several hundred Negroes were registered in Wake county to vote in the primary next Saturday. This unusual interest shown in the exercise of the suffrage by the Negroes on the part of the white men cannot be called altruistic or patriotic. It is obvious that politics and not genuine concern for the welfare of the Negroes dictated this registration.

The emancipation of the Negroes and the subsequently ratified amendments to the Constitution defining their status with respect to government confronted the South with some difficult problems. The South faced the situation and solved it, but not without much criticism from the North. But leaders of other sections of the country have had the good sense to keep hands off while the South was struggling with the problems presented by the new relations between the races.

The South eliminated the Negro pretty

largely from politics. It is unfortunate, therefore, that politicians should go the length that has been gone in Wake county, the county in which the Capital of North Carolina is located. Negro leaders have been wise in acquiescing in the elimination of the Negro from politics. They have had the good sense to see that the ends of government are defeated when political chicanery is allowed to run wild. White politicians who have far less conscience than intelligent Negroes deserve to be rebuked severely.

There are a few Negroes of standing in Raleigh who have heretofore voted the Democratic ticket, but they would not reach an hundred. Under the law, so lawyers say, they have a right to register as Democrats. Of course all educated Negro Republicans have a right to register as Republicans, and self-respecting Republican Negroes will not seek to vote in a Democratic primary any more than self-respecting white Republicans would seek to vote in a Democratic primrary. It is illegal and unworthy.

But the Negroes hauled to the polls by white and Negro workers, some believed to be paid for this indefensible and dangerous practice, should not be permitted to vote in the Democratic primary. No candidate who solicits such support, or acquiesces in such a blow to the Democratic party, or who fails to condemn it as it deserves to be condemned, is worthy to represent the Democratic party as its candidate with the party's imprimatur.

Respectable Negroes in Raleigh are incensed at the hauling of ignorant members of their race to the places of registration by Negroes and white men who have no interest in the Negroes they are inducing to try to sail under false colors.

Every candidate should publicly declare he does not want the support of Negro Republicans. That is the test!

AMAZING POLITICAL SOPHISTRY

Journal and Guide

In no Southern State are Negroes permitted to have a voice in naming the Democratic nominee. They are all Republicans and always vote the Republican ticket when that party has any chance of success. The Negro belongs in the Republican primary. The best ones of that race will not seek admission to the primary of a party to which they do not belong, and which will not accept them, and the others should not be permitted to do so. This applies to Raleigh and all other places in North Carolina if registrars in any other place have so far failed in protecting the White Supremacy Party as to permit Negroes to register. Their names should be removed from the Democratic side and placed on the Republican side, where they belong. They should not be allowed to vote in the selection of Democratic candidates.

6-4-32

Norfolk, Va.

Negroes who have the required educational qualification are entitled to register and vote in the Republican primary. They should be protected in this right.

Respectable and reputable and educated Negroes have been guaranteed their rights in Raleigh. They do not desire to be guilty of the fraud of posing as Democrats. Their self-respect keeps them from seeking to do this wrong thing. This being true of the better class, those who are so moved, either by their own desire or the connivance of unworthy white politicians, should be denied the opportunity to kill the vote of white Democrats in their own primary.

The above rather amazing language is quoted from an editorial in the Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer of May 25th, 1932. No, dear reader, not 1902, but in this Year of Our Lord 1932.

The News and Observer is Mr. Josephus Daniels and Mr. Daniels is The News and Observer. For 40 years he has wielded a tremendous influence over the rank and file of the Democratic party in North Carolina. Thirty-two years ago Mr. Daniels, Mr. Furnifold M. Simmons and a few others now living started the reign of terror upon Negroes of the State, which ended in murder, rioting, intimidation in various forms, ballot box frauds and the total disfranchisement of the Negro voters of that State. In order that our readers may understand how any informed public man could write such a brazen piece of political deception in 1932 it is necessary to thus identify The News and Observer and Mr. Daniels, its editor and publisher.

* * * *

The whole bitter premise upon which Mr. Daniels bases his protest is false and misleading. He knows it but he wants to mislead the Democratic rank and file and stir up bitterness against the Negroes. He has read the Virginia and Texas decisions on the primary, and he should know that in Virginia, North Carolina and other Southern States there are Negro Democrats, who have voted in the primaries of that party. And he is also familiar with the verdict of Judge Hayes of the Western North Carolina Federal District Court in the Sechrest case.

The Negro does not "belong in the Republican party." That is an absurd statement. It is the so-called "best ones" of the race who are turning Democratic in their politics, because if one counts for anything at all in politics in the South, especially in local matters, one must be counted with the Democrats.

How could these three thousand Negroes who have recently registered and qualified in Raleigh belong to the Republican party when they have never voted before? And what is it in biology, anatomy, civics or plain political practice which precludes a Negro from being a Democrat if that is his political choice?

Under the laws of the United States "Negroes who have the required educational qualifications are entitled to register and vote" in any party primary. There is nothing in law nor morals to restrict them to the Republican party primaries as Mr. Daniels would have the Democratic rank and file believe.

It is not true that "reputable and educated Negroes in Raleigh" do not desire to be Democrats. They desire, and insist upon having the right to choose any political faith that appeals to them, or that will insure them a voice in a government which for half a century has denied them voice, justice and equity.

Mr. Daniels is still living and thinking in terms of 1900-1904, when his "White Supremacy" Democratic party was founded for the purpose, not only of reforming corrupt government in North Carolina, but for the sinister purpose of depriving Negroes permanently of a chance to have justice in the courts, justice in the administration of school funds and a fair opportunity to earn a satisfactory social existence.

Suffrage.

MISTAKE OF SENATOR FESS NOTED BY ASS'N

Courier

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18 — Senator Simeon Fess, of Ohio, who made the great mistake of backing Judge John J. Parker for the U. S. Supreme Court, has now made a minor mistake and has had his mistake noted by the Cincinnati branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Theodore M. Berry, branch President, telegraphed Senator Fess asking his support of the La Follette-Costigan relief bill, S. 3045, which would appropriate 375 million dollars for relief purposes. Senator Fess replied by acknowledging receipt of the N. A. A. C. P. endorsement for a different bill entirely, S. 2419, providing for issuance of 5 and one-half billion dollars in bonds for public works construction.

In a letter of reply for the Cincinnati branch, Mr. Berry tells Senator Fess that he has "misconstrued the contents' of the N. A. A. C. P. message and again asks that he support S. 3045, the La Follette relief bill.

Cleveland's Riding Voters

Cleveland Republicans used automobiles to carry colored voters to the polls in the mayorality election last week, but the Democrats won by more than 7,000 votes.

Clearly colored voters do not place as much emphasis upon an auto ride as they used to, for in last week's election, many voted with the Democrats.

This of course is a good sign. It indicates that Ohio colored folks have their eyes on some of the jobs which come after election instead of what comes before hand.

It takes no magnifying glass to discover that our white folks fight, cheat, and go into debt to win an election. No work (without pay) is too hard to get themselves elected. But once in, oh, boy, what they can do to the taxpayers' money is nobody's business.

Samuel Seabury's exposure of the millions grafted by Tammany in New York and similar disclosures of the Crowe-Thompson orgies in Chicago with the public moneys is only a large-size photograph of the graft and corruption in many an American city.

Up in Pennsylvania, Old Man Grundy recently spent a million dollars to get himself elected to the United States Senate.

He did not do this because he liked the voters. He did it because he knew that if elected he could get his million back for himself and his friends and considerable more besides.

Carrying voters to the polls in automobiles isn't really good business, looked at in this light. After election, the voters usually get a bill for their auto ride, plus interest.

3/2/32

CLEVELAND, O.
PLAIN DEALER

APR 6 1932

Getting Out the Vote.

The struggle to win the right to vote goes back many centuries. Men have shed their blood for this privilege. Yet once attained they are utterly careless in utilizing it.

The most surprising fact revealed in the present campaign to mobilize 50,000,000 American voters in the general election to be held in November is the degree to which voting is neglected.

We talk glibly of political landslides and avalanches of ballots. But never has the vote cast come within even remote shouting distance of the number entitled to vote.

Thus in 1928 when the presidential election resulted in a record national vote in both parties, some 25,000,000 Americans entitled to vote did not go to the polls. Even excluding those southern states in which a full exercise of the franchise is illegally denied the Negroes the stay-at-home vote reaches enormous totals.

In 1928 about 2,700,000 Ohioans voted. That was a gain of nearly 700,000 over the presidential election of 1924. But if all the Buckeyes had gone to the polls who were entitled to another 1,200,000 ballots would have been cast.

It may be argued that the ultimate result would probably not be far different if 100 per cent. instead of 60 per cent. of the voters did their duty. But at least a heightened public emphasis upon the importance of voting may be utilized as a handy means of rebuking the non-voter who always knows what's wrong with everything.

A Personal Message

TO EVERY COLORED VOTER OF THE 21st CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF OHIO

My dear Friend: Cleveland Guide

I take the liberty to call you friend, because you have consented to listen to my message. 3-5-32

The government of the United States was established on the principal that "taxation without representation is tyranny." Out of 435 Congressmen and 96 senators that are now serving, only one of the congressmen is a Negro and none of the senators are Negroes. Only 29 Negroes have ever been elected to Congress, and just one of them was elected from the North. Negroes constitute about 10 per cent of the population of our democracy. If our congressional representation were in propotion to our population we would have 43 congressmen and 9 senators of our group. Are we true to the principal of American democracy? We are taxed as other American citizens, but where is our representation? A true democracy is governed by those who are governed. Cleveland, Ohio

You may ask why do we need Negroes to represent us, can not other races do as well? It is obvious that no representative will take the interest in the Negro race as would a member of the race. Let's cite some examples to prove that statement.

For many years the Negro vote has contributed to the election of congressmen and senators from our section. Yet not one of those representatives has appointed a Negro to train at West Point or Annapolis. Not one of those representatives has introduced legislation in Congress for the purpose of eliminating disfranchisement in southern states, where Negroes are denied the right to vote which is provided for by the Constitution of the United States. Not one of those representatives has introduced anti-lynching bills for the protection of Negroes. Not one has come to the front in attacking discrimination among federal employees, both in the post offices and in other governmental employement. Yet we find Negroes who have worked in the post office for many years and do not get promotions which are provided for such employees according to their seniority. And we do not find these representatives urging the support of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments which guarantee freedom and equal citizenship to every citizen of our democracy, yet these same representatives vote large sums for the enforcement of the 18th Amendment and other Amendments. These are only a few examples of lack of interest.

One tenth of our congressional representation may not be sufficient to guarantee the enactment of all legislation necessary for the protection and welfare of our group, but the very presence of Negroes in Congress will assure a watchful eye that will determine who dares to support any legislation that is intended to destroy our Constitutional rights. Then, too, there is a great influence that any number of Negro congressmen, matters not how few, may have on legislation that guarantees a fair deal to all.

We should contend for representation, not only because we are entitled to it, but because we need it. Why have we not elected more Negroes to Congress? There are two reasons; first, because we have not believed it possible, and second, because we have not realized the need. If I could get the solid vote of every Negro in my district, regardless of his political affiliation, I could be elected. Yet I have already encountered political prejudice. I am a candidate for Congress on an independent ticket. I believe a man is entitled to his political belief, and if a man wants to be a Republican or a Democrat, that is his privilege. I also believe that when the welfare and best interests of the race is at stake, race should come before political party. I have supported many Negro candidates who were not of my political party.

But in the case of a single candidate you can vote for that candidate and yet vote a straight ticket. If you wish to vote a straight ticket, put an X under the rooster or under the eagle and then reach over in the independent column and place an X opposite the Name of Eugene Francis Cheeks for Congress, and your ballot will be counted. If you do not wish to vote a straight ticket, vote for Cheeks for Congress and for any other candidates you wish.

I hope you will bear in mind that when I go to Congress, I shall not be bound by any political bosses, but shall be free to fight for the interests of justice and equality to all.

If there is any doubt on your part that the vote you would cast for me would be wasted, or would not be effective, remember you have voted for other candidates who have not been elected.

We, as a race, are largely to blame for whatever in-

justices exist. The evils under our government can be eliminated if we bestir ourselves and muster our votes for the election of men who will honestly serve our people.

This candidacy is not the candidacy of Eugene F. Cheeks alone, it is the candidacy of every Negro of the 21st district. The good that I would derive from the election can by no means be compared to rewards to be reaped by the race throughout the nation.

My candidacy is not a political issue, altogether. It is a racial issue. I have entered the race, not because I am in love with politics, but because no other Negro has ever offered his service to run for Congress in Cleveland in order that we may have a "defender of the faith" at Washington. For sometime the Cleveland Guide has urged that some Negro run for Congress from Cleveland, but no one came forward to serve. The Cleveland Guide, in order that the cause might not be neglected, comes forward now and offers its editor for that service. Out of the wilderness I come saying "here am I, send me, send me." "A greater love hath no man than this."

The election of a Negro congressman from Cleveland would be the greatest of inspirations that could result, for other colored communities in cities throughout the United States to send Negroes to Congress from their districts.

If you feel that as a college man, I have had sufficient training, that my fourteen years in business and my four years as an editor, my interest in civic and racial advancement in this community is deserving of your support, I would make two requests of you. Assure me not only your own vote, but see that every member of your family and each of your friends vote for me on November 8th.

The fight is on. To arms with your ballots and let's conquer the foe.

Yours for the election of an aggressive, fearless, unopposed servant for Congress.

Eugene Francis Cheeks.

Oklahoma

Political - 1932

Suffrage

Negro Election Revolt Data Wanted

Black Dispatch

The Black Dispatch is anxious to assemble information for next week's issue regarding the revolt of the Negro vote in Oklahoma from the Republican party. We desire this information also in order to assist in a nation-wide poll of such statistics now being compiled by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

11-12-32

Here is the character of information we desire:

Did the Negroes in your county show a preference for Hoover or for Roosevelt?

Are there any precincts in your county where the Negro vote is the deciding factor?

What was the official vote for Hoover or for Roosevelt in any such districts? (The secretary of the county election board in your county will be glad to furnish you this information.)

Did your Negro vote split up in any way on local or county issues?

What is the registered Negro Democratic vote in your county?

What is the registered Negro Republican vote in your county?

The Black Dispatch will be glad to receive this character of information from any person who will take the time and tender this public service. We would like to have this information not later than Monday, Nov. 14.

Suffrage

Oklahoma Negroes Fight State Law That Deprives Them Of Right To Vote

Informal

2-13-32

Muskogee, Okla.—(CNS)—Negro voters of Wagoner County in this state will get their first opportunity to test the validity of registration laws passed in 1916, when a test case with more than 2000 plaintiffs will be argued in the United States Federal Court for this district on February 29. The case arose out of the refusal of county registrars to permit Negro voters' names to be placed on the voting lists prior to the 1928 election. The white registrars claimed that they were without authority to permit any person to register, who had been 21 years of age and over and resident of the state in 1916, and who had not availed himself of the opportunity then afforded to have his name placed permanently on the registration books. Negro voters excluded by such a ruling claim that when the law was passed in 1916, it was impossible to find precinct officers with whom to register their names.

The practical result of the exclusionary practice has been to disfranchise nearly all of Wagoner County's Negro voting population. Of the 3,268 Negroes over 21 years of age according to the 1930 census, less than 20 had their names on the registration books. The total population of the county is 22,428 of which number 6,753 are Negroes. The county is almost evenly divided politically between the Democrats and Republicans the Republicans having carried the county in 1928 by a small majority and the Democrats having polled 2,644 votes in the 1930 elections as against 1,826 votes cast for the Republican ticket in that election.

The case is not only of importance to the Negro voters of Wagoner County, whose strength would be enough to change the color of any election held in the county, if they were allowed to register, but it is also important as deciding the question for the whole state. An appeal from the lower federal court, in event of an unfavorable decision, is planned by the plaintiffs prosecuting the case.

WHITE REGISTRAR TRIES TO DODGE CHARGES

Journal & Guide

2-13-32

Case, Continued Often, To Come Up Again February 29

Norfolk, Va.

WAGONER, Okla.—(ANP)—On account of its far-reaching effects and because it is another angle of the general contest to compel Southern states to allow Negroes to vote, the fight of the Negroes of this county who were unable to register in 1928 is being followed with much interest.

A suit brought against the white registrars, and which have been postponed and continued several times, was again heard in Federal Court last week before Judge R. L. Williams of the Eastern District of Oklahoma.

Wagoner County has a population of 22,428. Of these 6,753 are Negroes. In the last election, 2,644 democratic votes were cast as against 1,820 republican. There are less than fifty Negroes registered in Wagoner County.

Points of Contest

The 2,000 Negroes, more or less, were represented by Attorney J. J. Bruce, well-known attorney of Oklahoma City. The chief claim of the would-be registrants and voters is that the registrants adhere to a custom which is widely practiced in many sections of Oklahoma on the part of some election officials who refuse to register Negroes unless they had already been registered once before.

The complaintants, through Attorney Bruce, claim that such a practice or custom, if handed down from father to son for a few generations, will eventually reduce the Negro vote to practically "nil."

R. L. Gentry, whom the Negroes specifically charge with refusing to register them in 1928, during the special period of October of that year, was subjected to a merciless grilling by Attorney Bruce while he occupied the witness stand.

Registrar Testifies

On being asked if the complainants had made effort to register, Gentry admitted that they had. "Did they ask about the young Negroes who had just recently come of age? Did they try to register them?" he was asked. Gentry replied, "they asked me about those who had just become 21, but did not try to register any."

"Well, did you say they could not register any," he was further asked. In answer to this question, Gentry said, "Well, I didn't know much about it, and they were all asking questions; so I told them to go to Wagoner and ask their questions."

Meantime, it was admitted by Gentry that he had registered several white persons during that particular period, but tried to insist that he had asked the white persons the same questions he had asked the Negroes, but was compelled to disclose that he had not ordered the whites to go to Wagoner to register as he had done in the case of the Negroes.

Bruce offered into the record testimony of scores of eligible Negroes who were refused registration, the affidavits having been sworn to before a special referee that they were kept from voting. The case has been up several times, but was continued again to February 29 so as to study the testimony, according to confirmed court reports.

DELAY PREVENTS NEGROES FROM HAVING A VOTE

Journal and Guide

Nearly Six Thousand In Okla. County; One Registered

2-13-32

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—(ANP)—The four-year-old Wagoner County election case is still undecided, and it seems likely that several thousand Negroes of Wagoner County may not get to vote, even before or in the general election in November, 1932, notwithstanding the provision of the United States constitution. This condition obtains due to a widespread corrupt practice on the part of election officials and precinct registrars in the aforenamed county.

Norfolk, Va.

Last week (Tuesday in the United States District Court the case came up for the fourth time before Judge Robert L. Williams, former governor of Oklahoma. Atty. J. J. Bruce, counsel for the large number of plaintiffs—all Negroes—finally won the contention, and the case was submitted this time.

Judge Williams did not hear arguments by either side—although this was desired by the plaintiffs' attorney so as to set clear certain important points about which the court seemed in doubt. The court requested both plaintiff and defendant counsel to file briefs, the counsel for the plaintiffs being given 20 days to file his brief to which defense counsel will file answer brief in 30 days, and the plaintiffs' counsel was given another 5 days to file answer to defense counsel's answer to plaintiffs' counsel brief.

Spirited Tilt

There was quite a spirited tilt between Attorney J. J. Bruce and Judge Williams over the technical construction of the Oklahoma registration law. The court expressed an opinion that he thought all Negroes who made application for registration in 1916 and had continued to make application since that time to get registered ought to be given the privilege of registration.

However, he indicated that he had some doubt and misgivings about those who had not made application in 1916 and had not tried to register since; or those who had tried to register in 1916 and had not repeated the attempt since that time.

Attorney J. J. Bruce countered with the opinion that if the court would permit him the opportunity to be heard on that point for 30 minutes, he would convince the court that all of his 1100 plaintiffs were legally entitled to register even now and vote, for the reason that if they had made application they too would have been denied just as were the Negroes who did file applications or made attempts to register and were refused registration, as the law "did not require them to do a useless act."

The court countered with the statement that he wanted the matter briefed by counsel for plaintiffs and defendants and the court would then read and study the briefs and hear the arguments thereafter.

Is Interesting Case

There are some 1100 or more plaintiffs in the case and the hearing of evidence has been had at four other times during the past several months. The record contains 600 or 700 pages of testimony of approximately 400 or more witnesses adduced at the various hearings. The court contended that he wanted the law on the subject at issue, and counsel for the plaintiffs said he had "sufficient law to satisfy the court."

The case—known as the Wagoner County Election Case—was first filed in October 1928 before the general election of that year. Some 1100 Negroes in Wagoner County petitioned for a mandamus against the county and precinct registrars of Wagoner County at that time and asked that the registrars be forced to permit these 1100 Negroes—many of whom are heavy tax payers—and other Negroes, as well, to register and exercise their right to vote as is supposedly guaranteed by the constitution of the United States.

It was specifically charged in the bill of complaint that the plaintiffs had been denied registration on account of their race and color. It was also brought out in the evidence that there were about five or six thousand Negroes in Wagoner County at the time, and only one Negro was registered in the whole county as was admitted by one of the registrars on the witness stand.

Illegal Situation

There are several all-Negro towns and villages in Wagoner County and it was proved by evidence that not one of the many officials of the several all-Negro towns and villages was registered. Among the Negro towns in Wagoner County are Red Bird, Tullahassee, and Clarkesville. Negroes are allowed to vote in their municipal or town elections even though not registered in the county or precinct in which they live.

The various town justices, justices of the peace, railroad agents, school teachers, doctors, merchants, and others important and law-abiding persons are denied registration. It

is claimed that if Negroes were permitted to register and vote, they would control the election in the county as they are sufficient in number to be more than what is termed in politics "the balance of power."

Negroes of Wagoner County have been handicapped since 1916, and the crowd which went to registrrs in 1928 and asked to be registered almost caused "a breach of the peace."

TO ARGUE CASE IN COURT ON FEB. 29

Courier
Pittsburgh Pa
2-13-32

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Feb. 11—(By CNS)—Negro voters of Wagoner county in this State will get their first opportunity to test the validity of registration laws passed in 1916, when plaintiffs will be argued in the United States Federal Court for this district on February 29. The case arose out of the refusal of county registrars to permit Negro voters' names to be placed on the voting lists prior to the 1928 election. The white registrars claimed that they were without authority to permit any person to register, who had been 21 years of age and over and a resident of the state in 1916, and who had not availed himself of the opportunity then afforded to have his name placed permanently on the registration books. Negro voters excluded by such a ruling claim that when the law was passed in 1916, it was impossible to find precinct officers with whom to register their names.

The practical result of the exclusionary practice has been to disfranchise nearly all of Wagoner county's Negro voting population. Of the 3,268 Negroes over 21 years of age, according to the 1930 census, less than 20 had their names on the registration books. The total population of the county is 22,428, of which number 3,753 are Negroes. The county is almost evenly divided politically between the Democrats and Republicans, the Republicans having carried the county in 1928 by a small majority, and the Democrats having polled 2,644 votes in the 1930 elections as against 1,826 votes cast for the Republican ticket in that election.

The case is not only of importance to the Negro voters of Wagoner county, whose strength would be enough to change the color of any election held in the county, if they were allowed to register, but it is also important as deciding the question for the whole state. An appeal from the lower federal court, in event of an unfavorable decision, is planned by the plaintiffs prosecuting the case.

Oklahoma City, Okla.
OKLAHOMAN

JUN 28 1932

CHECK STARTED ON NEW VOTERS ARMY

Report May Be Made Today On Southside Activity.

Investigation of alleged improper registration of voters for the July 5 primary election was started Monday by William Ridge, county evidence man, and county election board workers.

The investigators were checking registration certificates issued in precinct ten of ward four by a man who obtained books from Mrs. D. L. Lepley, 1022 South Pennsylvania avenue, precinct registrar, to make registrations in the river bottom area. Check was being made to determine if all the registrations are valid, but Ridge said it would be Tuesday before he would have any report.

The investigation will extend Tuesday to the east side of the city where Stanley Rogers, sheriff, charged at least 1,000 Negroes were registered illegally, according to Jasper Roberts, election board secretary.

A Vote For R. V. Carlson

Black Dispatch
10-15-32

Several years ago, before the death of Dr. S. J. Thompson, Negroes were given their first assistant county physician in Oklahoma county. The position has gotten to be commonplace now and few Negro taxpayers pay much attention to the position or recall who it was who provided this opportunity for Negroes to act in this administrative capacity.

As election day approaches it might be well for the Black Dispatch to say that it was R. V. Carlson, Republican county commissioner, who stepped into the breach and insisted upon and secured this important administrative position for Negroes. Mr. Carlson is up for re-election this year and it would not be amiss for the Negro voter to remember him when he enters the ballot box.

In addition to his interest in the health of Negroes, Mr. Carlson has during his term of office also exhibited a keen interest in the needs of the separate schools. During the last legislature he sought to have a bill drafted which would eliminate some of the round robins of our present educational statute.

The Black Dispatch believes that the record of Mr. Carlson commends him in such a way to the Negro taxpayer that he should secure 100 per cent of the black vote election day.

TULSA, OKLA.
WORLD

NOV 4 - 1932

DRIVE OPENS ON ILLEGAL VOTERS

Registration Books Under Investigation in Vote Clean-Up

Convinced that hundreds of Tulsans are illegally registered in two or more city precincts, county election board officials last night opened a sweeping investigation of registration books that may result in wholesale arrests at next Tuesday's election.

The first two hours of the tedious check last night uncovered more than 60 Negroes listed in registration books of from one to—in one case—five precincts.

During those two hours, officials pointed out, only a minute fraction of the city's total registration list was examined. The total check, apparently, will bring to light hundreds, if not thousands, of similar cases.

Finish by Tuesday.

It is the first time county registration records have undergone such an exhaustive investigation.

Election board officials called volunteer workers of the Tulsa City and County Democratic Precinct club in to aid in the work and late last night more than two dozen members of the club were checking registration books, name by name, in their search for duplications.

The work will continue every night until and including Monday in an effort to complete the investigation before polls open for the election Tuesday.

Frequent Duplications.

"At the request and under the direction of the election board a number of interested citizens have begun a check of the recent registrations in the newly created precincts in the city of Tulsa, and especially of the Negro precincts," said L. M. Gallaher, secretary of the board.

"Without exception the Negro pre-

Continued from Page One

cincts show frequent duplicate registrations. Many Negroes have registered in strictly Negro precincts and also in white precincts on the south and east sides of the city.

"These registrations were evidently made with a view of the individuals listed voting in two or more precincts. The election board is furnishing every inspector in Tulsa county with a list of these duplicate and triplicate registrations.

Challenges Ordered.

"Any person falsely or fraudulently registered who attempts to vote will be vigorously prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

"Challengers authorized by the election board will be present in every precinct on election day, prepared to resist fraudulent efforts to vote and if necessary to arrest. The checking of all registrations will continue and the lists will be complete by Monday.

"The election board is determined to have an honest election by legally registered voters."

Many New Registrations.

Thousands of new registrations last week apparently give Tulsa its greatest Democratic majority of history this year, according to records released yesterday by the county election board.

During the 10-day registration period for the general election that closed last Friday, a total of 19,502 new or transferred registrations were recorded. Mrs. Pansy Eby, secretary, announced yesterday. Only one rural precinct is still unreported.

Of that total, 11,341, or more than 57 per cent are Democratic, 8,008 or more than 41 per cent are Republican, and 153 or less than 1 per cent are Independent.

Democrats in Gain.

In the registration period for the presidential election in 1928, a total of 27,069 registrations were recorded. Of that total 13,920 or more than 51 per cent were Democratic; 12,903 or more than 47 per cent were Republican, and 246 or less than 1 per cent were Independent.

In other words, observers point out, the Democratic percentage of new registrations has increased from 51 to 57 per cent in the last four years and the Republican percentage has dropped from 47 to 41 per cent.

Available records on file in the county election board show an even greater swing to the Democratic column on the basis of party majorities in each precinct since 1928.

Rural Precincts Swing.

Four years ago only 63 of the then 105 precincts in the city of Tulsa registered a Democratic majority. This year 104 of the present 119 city precincts turned in Democratic majorities.

Rural precincts of the county show a drastic swing from Republican to Democrats—in 1928 only 10 of the 31 county precincts recorded had a Democratic majority, while this year 36 of the 47 precincts outside city limits give Democratic registrations the lead.

On that basis, officials point out that four years ago only 60 per cent of city precincts and 32.2 per cent of country precincts had Democratic majorities. This year 87.3 per cent of city precincts and 76.6 per cent of country precincts have a Democratic lead.

Suffrage

NEW YORK TIMES

APR 21 1932

Columbia, S. C., Bars Negro Voters.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 20 (AP).—Negroes who enrolled for Columbia's Democratic primary election Tuesday will not be allowed to vote, J. A. McCoy, chairman of the Board of Elections Commissioners, ruled after a hearing today. He held that Negroes were excluded from the primary unless they had voted for Wade Hampton for Governor in 1876, and presented ten witnesses to substantiate it.

Negroes Barred From Democratic Primaries In South Carolina

Washington, D.C.

COLUMBIA, S.C. (CNS)—J. A McCoy, white chairman of the Board of Election Commissioners here, in a ruling handed down last Wednesday, refused Negro voters of this city the right to take any part in the Democratic primaries held Tuesday. Although, according to N. J. Frederick, colored attorneys here, over 50 colored voters fully qualified as Democrats had registered, the white election official declined to change his ruling, declaring that he was acting fully within the law of the State.

In his ruling McCoy said Negroes were excluded from the primary unless they voted for Wade Hampton for governor in 1876, and presented ten witnesses to substantiate it.

NEGROES LOSE SUIT FOR PRIMARY VOTE

ROCK HILL, S. C., April 29.—(AP) Federal Judge J. Lyles Glenn today dismissed a petition by seven Columbia

Of course there is a time for every-negroes who asked him to order the Columbia board of elections to put their names on the democratic roll books.

Lily-Whites Yield 4 Delegates in S.C.

COLUMBIA, S.C. — (CNS)—Two colored delegates and two alternates will be on the delegation of the Hambright Republican faction of this state, commonly known as the "lily-whites." No colored were on the convention floor of the "lily-whites" convention, despite the selection of four of their number on the delegation.

The colored men selected were: J. M. Maxwell, or Orangeburg, delegate; S. D. Brown, of Spartansburg, delegate; and James A. Brier, of Greenville and W. M. Rosemond, of Spartansburg, as alternates.

Our Advantage

The lowly and despised Negro is getting his share of the limelight in South Carolina these days. Columbia Negroes are protesting that theirs is the right to participate in the democartic primaries while the commissioners of election and Judge Glenn are denying that that right exists the Hambright "lily white" section of the Republican party placed a couple of flies in their bowl of buttermilk when they without letting the pure white know that they were voting for Negroes, elected two of he so-called sons of Ham of the Democratic National Convention-during their absence. This called forth the vehemence of tieless Joe Tolbert, for many years Republican over lord and patronage dictator in South Carolina.

Joe claims that the Hambrights betrayed the trust of their faithful followers when they failed to inform them that they were voting for Negroes and that such deception is not worthy of a Republican. The Hambrights claim that their members all voted fully aware of what they were about. In the meantime white people prominent in the Hambright faction are having their names stricken from the Republican roster because of the prospective presence of too many hues in the season's style.

Many speculations are being made as to the sudden reversal of policy by the Hambright Republicans. They have been the patronage purveyors since the begining of the Hoover administration. Their policy has ever been a "lily white" policy. One suggestion is that since the Republican National Convention is to be held at Chicago, and since Chicago is a city where civil rights are vouchesafe all good citizens; and since the only colored congressman in the United States lives there orders have come from higher ups, that there shall be nothing done to ruffle further the feelings of the colored brother as the administration will need all the support it can get if it wishes to make a show in the coming elections.

All this is very interesting, ahd we urge our voters to take every advantage they can. Politics is a game where candor and fair play are not known. America is a country that is ruled by politics. If any race would become powerful it must get down there in the muck and grime and play politics. We can't get much lower than we are ;so let us play the game for all we are worth, hoping that because of our playing it something finer and nobler may be raised as a superstruture upon the foundation we shall lay.

S.C. DEMOCRATS KEEP NEGROES FROM PRIMARY

COLUMBIA, S.C.—(ANP)—An ingenious device, in the form of a rule drawn up by the executive committee of the Democratic party in this state, has been successfully employed to prevent Negroes, as American citizens, from taking part in the Democratic primary.

The names of several Negroes who had enrolled to vote in the Democratic primary were ordered stricken from the records by J. A. McCoy, chairman of the election committee in this city.

As soon as the enrolled persons were denied the right to vote in the primary to select councilmen on April 19, they filed a petition in the state court before Judge W. H. Townsend, for an injunction to have their names kept on the rolls, or restored if they had been stricken off. Judge Townsend dismissed the petition.

Had to Vote in 1876

It was then taken before Judge Lyles Glenn of the Federal Court.

The rule involked by the executive committee of the Democratic party was to the effect that no Negro could vote in the Democratic party unless he showed that he had voted the Democratic ticket continuously since 1876.

The petition against the board of election commissioners was brought by R. W. Mance, E. A. Adams, D. H. Sims, W. D. Chappelle, C. E. Stephenson, W. H. Harvey, and J. G. Stuart, all prominent colored citizens. They were represented in court by N. J. Fredericks, attorney.

In the complaint before Judge Glenn, the petitioners alleged that they had met the resident qualification for enrolling to vote in the primary and had been issued enrollment certificates.

Judge Glenn ruled against the petitioners, pointing out that the petition was presented him on the day of the first primary, April 19, and that the names of the petitioners had been stricken from the Democratic club books prior to that time.

SAYS S.C. LILYWHITES ARE BEING FOOLED

COLUMBIA, S.C.—Lily-white Republicans were "fooled" into voting for four Negro delegates to the national convention here recently, according to Joseph W. (Uncle Joe) Tolbert, white, who has been running the party in this state for years.

Mr. Tolbert, who claims never to have drawn the color line in administering the party's affairs, told reporters that J. C. Hambright, present national committeeman, had held a so-called convention a few days ago, at which J. M. Maxwell of Orangeburg, and Dr. S. D. Brown of Spartansburg, were elected as delegates, with J. A. Brier of Greenville and W. M. Rosemond of Pickens, as alternates.

"The Hambright organization," alleges Mr. Tolbert, "got a lot of white men and women here and had them elect four delegates to the Chicago convention. The organization had them elected without the people at the meeting knowing they were voting for Negroes. The Negroes who were voted for were not at the meeting; in fact, no Negroes were at that Hambright meeting.

"The Hambright crew fooled the people into voting for a blacksmith at Pickens and a janitor at Greenville. If the people at the Hambright mass meeting had known they were voting for Negroes, they would have as soon voted for a Negro as a Hambright Negro. Hambright is afraid to bring his Negroes to his meetings."

CHARLESTON, S. C.

NEWS

APR 28 1932

NEGROES ATTACK LAW ON ELECTION

Columbia Group Seeks U. S. Court Rule to Vote in the Municipal Election

Seven Columbia negroes, including Dr. D. H. Sims, president of Benedict college, appeared by counsel before Judge J. Lyles Glenn in chambers in Rock Hill Tuesday and obtained a rule to show cause against the board of commissioners of elections of Columbia returnable before Judge Glenn in the United States district court in Rock Hill at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning to answer why the names of the plaintiffs should not be restored to the books of enrolment and they be allowed the right to cast their votes in the election of officials for the city of Columbia.

The complainants, R. W. Mance, E. A. Adams, Dr. Sims, W. D. Chappelle, C. E. Stephenson, W. H. Harvey and J. G. Stuart, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, through counsel, N. J. Frederick, negro attorney of Columbia, filed the suit against the board of commissioners, J. A. McCoy, chairman, William M. Perry and R. H. McDonald.

The complaint sets forth that the complainants are citizens of South Carolina, residents of Columbia for a number of years and taxpayers of the state and city. It says the defendants constitute a board of commissioners of election for Columbia, in accordance with an act to provide for primary elections in cities having commission form of government of more than 50,000 and less than 100,000 inhabitants, approved February 23, 1932.

It adds that in accordance with this law, the enrolment books for the primary municipal elections for the choosing of two city councilmen were to be chosen April 26 and May 3 were opened; that the qualifications prescribed in the act for enrolment are that the persons desiring to be enrolled shall have resided in the state one year, in the city six months and in the ward sixty days prior to the opening of the books for enrolment; that the petitioners were qualified and being so qualified were enrolled, a certificate of enrolment being issued them in the form prescribed by the board of commissioners.

Informed by Board

On or about April 16, the complaint sets forth, the complainants received notice from the board: "This is to notify you that under the law governing the Democratic party your name will be stricken from the Democratic club roll for the city election in three days unless you appear and show cause before the election commission why it should not be done."

The complainants met the board and were informed that, being members of the negro race their names could not be allowed to remain on the books and would be stricken off, as the rules adopted by the city Democratic executive committee February 24, 1932, forbade such, the provision being as follows:

"Every white Democrat who is twenty-one years of age, or over, or shall reach that age prior to the general election for city officials and who is properly enrolled on the club roll of the precinct in which he resides shall have the right to vote in said primary. Every negro applying to vote in the city Democratic primary must be known to have voted the Democratic ticket continuously since 1876."

The complainants contend that the provisions of the law governing elections in Columbia does not restrict nor undertake to restrict voters of the white race and such an attempt of the board to adopt as its own and operate under such a law is illegal and contrary to the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the constitution of the United States; that the board are officials of Columbia and are paid from funds raised by taxation, to which the complainants contribute as taxpayers.

Rights As Americans

They hold that as citizens of the

United States and South Carolina and residents of Columbia they have a right, as American citizens, to affiliate with any party they desire without let or hindrance and Columbia, through its officers, cannot, directly or indirectly, limit the party affiliation of the plaintiffs on account of race or color and thus bar them of their right to vote as they may be minded in any public election and any attempt to do so by pleading the rule prescribed by the committee or any statutory law of the state is invalid and violative of the fundamental rights of an American citizen as guaranteed by the constitution.

They claim that, being qualified under the law, they have the right to have their names remain as enrolled and to exercise their right to vote as other citizens and Columbia, through its board, is without power and authority to strike their names from the books and thus prevent their exercising their right of suffrage.

Unless the United States district court issues its order to prevent the striking of the names, or if already stricken to have them restored, an irreparable injury will be inflicted upon the plaintiffs for which they have no adequate remedy at law.

They seek an injunction preventing the striking of their names off the rolls, or if they have been stricken, that they be restored; that the board be forbidden from preventing plaintiffs from casting their votes for any reason on account of race, color or previous conditions of servitude, and for such other and further relief as to the court seems just and proper.

South Carolina Negroes Are Barred From Voting

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 21.—(AP)—Negroes who enrolled to vote in Columbia's Democratic primary election Tuesday will not be allowed to cast their ballots, J. A. McCoy, chairman of the board of election commissioners, ruled after a hearing today.

In his ruling, McCoy said negroes were excluded from the primary unless they voted for Wade Hampton for governor in 1876 and presented 10 witnesses to substantiate it.

N. J. Frederick, negro attorney, said negroes possibly would take some court action. He said at least [illegible] had enrolled, whom he described as [illegible] best class, most of whom are college educated" and tax payers. McCoy said his only duty was to interpret existing laws.

Suffrage

MEMPHIS, TENN.
PRESS-SCIMITAR

JUL 27 1932

White Man's Primary

It is going to be a white man's primary

That will be true whether or not negroes are herded to the polls and voted contrary to the spirit of the law.

For if they are herded it will be by white men and in the interest of white men's schemes.

Negroes will not herd themselves. They will not vote themselves illegally.

Negroes are herded only because prominent white men and women give their support to the Crump-Rice organization which openly does this thing.

It is the prominent white men and women who ally themselves with the machine, and not the herded negroes, who hold the real "balance of power."

A political organization could not last five minutes in Memphis if it relied on the herded negro vote alone.

As soon as these prominent white men and women decline to sanction the herding of negroes, the Crump-Rice organization will not do it.

It does not look as if negroes would forever be herded in Memphis.

For the "prominent white men and women," unwilling to have their names connected with this outrageous practice. are growing cool toward the Crump-Rice organization, and it is losing support.

The practice is doomed. The only question is: .This election or some other?

How soon will the shame of Shelby be wiped out?

MEMPHIS, TENN.
PRESS-SCIMITAR

JUL 28 1932

What Does Patterson Say?

Governor Horton has applied for $11,600,000 of federal relief funds and appointed an advisory board composed almost entirely of his political supporters to say where the money should be spent.

By this act Horton has delayed the coming of relief funds to Tennessee for the federal government will not permit the relief program to be prostituted to politics and will not approve applications which have a political taint.

Horton, knowing that he could not actually distribute these funds, must have had a political purpose in going thru these motions. He has promised jobs and subsidies as he promised roads two years ago.

In whose behalf has he made these gestures? Not for McAlister, his bitter foe. Not for Pope, who has sharply declared his independence. Who, but for Judge Malcolm R. Patterson?

Patterson is in the same position with respect to Horton's act that McAlister holds toward fraudulent negro registration in Shelby County.

The Press-Scimitar called on McAlister to denounce specifically the wrong that was being done in his behalf by the Crump-Rice organization.

McAlister failed the test. He sought refuge in generalities. He would not put his finger on what was being done for him in Shelby County and ask those who were doing it not to do it for him.

It is now up to Patterson to denounce what Horton is attempting to do for him. If he is big enough to be governor of Tennessee he will join with Senator McKellar, Senator Couzens, Congressman Crump, and others in their demand that no federal money go to Horton until Horton designates non-partisan, non-political agencies to handle the money.

If Judge Patterson does not care to denounce Hortonism now, what hope is there that he will not let it continue in force in Nashville should he be elected to Horton's place?

Does Judge Patterson approve of the way Horton has handled this relief problem?

Taxpayers of Tennessee, groaning under the burdens already levied on them by Hortonism, want to know.

MEMPHIS, TENN.
COMMERCIAL APPEAL

AUG 6 1932

THEY SHALL NOT PASS!

Memphis again stands disgraced before the Democrats of Tennessee, and Hill McAlister is clinging desperately to an illegal and fraudulent nomination for governor which, in truth, law and fact, is no nomination at all.

In spite of the plain provision of the law and all the rules of good sportsmanship giving each candidate representation at the polls—

In spite of the solemn warning of the Democratic State Committee that the herding of negroes to the polls would be prima facie evidence of fraud—

The Shelby County machine ran roughshod in its ruthless way, throwing Patterson and Pope watchers out of the polling places, marking ballots for negroes, paying poll taxes for negroes, hauling negroes to the polls and voting negroes in a Democratic primary.

The Commercial Appeal regrets that Governor Patterson's magnificent fight throughout the state for decency and order did not result in a personal victory for him. He won the fight but lost the nomination. His victory came in arousing the public consciousness of Tennessee and of Memphis to the blighting effects of a conscionceless political machine. It was one of the turns of fortune that Mr. Pope largely reaped the benefit of this splendid fight.

But the fight is won, and the friends of good government must hold it.

The Democratic party faces certain defeat in November if it even attempts to permit its nominee for governor to go before the people with a nomination which rests upon an illegal, undemocratic and fraudulent negro vote in Memphis. Thousands of good Democrats who regard participation in a primary as an obligation or a contract to support the nominee know that under every law fraud nullifies a contract, and they will not be bound.

It is the plain duty of the State Committee to see that Lewis Pope is not defrauded out of the nomination for governor by a fraudulent negro majority in Shelby County.

Unless they do, they will do an irreparable wrong to Mr. Pope himself, they will jeopardize the chance of a Democratic victory in November, and they will make it possible for the outrageous condition to become permanent when the white Democrats of Tennessee must bow in submission and subservience to the herded negro vote in Memphis and Shelby County.

MEMPHIS, TENN.
EVE. APPEAL

JUL 19 1932

A Challenge To Democracy

Governor Patterson has made formal demand of the state primary board that it investigate the registration of 33,500 negroes in Shelby County.

It is the obvious intent, in some quarters, to vote those 33,500 negroes in a white Democratic primary. The result of that primary will unquestionably influence who will be the next governor of Tennessee.

The state primary board will meet Saturday to consider the serious charges made by Judge Patterson.

It should not permit fear nor favor to deter it from going thoroughly into every phase of the negro registration situation known and suspected.

The demand made upon it by Governor Patterson is a demand supported by every honest white Democrat in Tennessee.

There are not 33,500 negro Democrats in all Tennessee. Probably not that many in the entire south. There are certainly not that many negro Democrats in Shelby County.

The Democratic party in the south is essentially a white man's party. The negro vote, to those who use it, is merely a weapon of convenience and of chameleon complexion, Democratic in August and Republican in November.

Statute law requires that voters in a party primary must be affiliated with the party holding the primary, or willing to state upon oath when challenged that they will support the party's nominee. That the 33,500 Shelby County registered negroes will not do.

There are some wards in Memphis where the negro registration is so heavy that, as The Commercial Appeal well puts it in an accurate analysis of the situation, an unfavored candidate "hasn't a white man's chance."

Evidence has been produced, even, that many negroes have been registered from vacant property. Probably some, investigation would reveal, are permanently domiciled in the cemeteries.

Governor Patterson, twice chief executive of Tennessee, honorable gentleman, and capable citizen, deserves a "white man's chance" in Shelby County.

There is no such condition existing as to the voting elsewhere in Tennessee or any other southern state.

The state primary board has the power to give him a "white man's chance."

It has the power to prevent the voting of the 33,500 negroes in Shelby or any other county in the state in a Democratic primary.

It has the power, even, to throw out every one of the negro votes if it finds that even one, or all, have been illegally cast.

The decent people of the state will expect the primary board to exercise its powers to the utmost.

The Democracy of the entire state is being challenged by the Shelby County machine.

MEMPHIS, TENN.
COMMERCIAL APPEAL

JUL 21 1932

LEGIONS OF NEGROES LOST ON POLITICAL BATTLE FRONTS HERE

Hundreds Have Marched Into Oblivion Since July 14.

MORE FAKE REGISTRATIONS

Commercial Appeal Continues to Unearth Fraud.

FIND NEW DUPLICATIONS

Eleven of 36 Voters Investigators Failed to Find Trace of Yesterday, Are Exempt From Poll Tax, and Pay No Cost of Election—Yet They Are Eligible to Register Their Will.

Battalions which vanished during the World War and were never heard of again are no more mysterious than the legions of missing negro voters who are lost somewhere on the Memphis political battlefront only since July 14.

Continuing their quest for negroes who have prepared to exercise the right of suffrage on Aug. 4 as Democrats by registering, yesterday traced addresses and found—dozens of cases in which no such people were known.

12 More Missing.

At 72 Overton in the first precinct of the First Ward, 12 negro voters are registered from an eight-room house. Occupants of that house who have lived there for more than two years know nothing of the following who are qualified from that address:

Frank Williams, 52.
Henry Harts, 52.
Will Jones, 52.
Andrew Jackson, 25.
Clay Markin, 42.
Maud Hatch, 26.
Estes Brown, 38.
Wesley Peryman, 38.

Three voters registered from this address live there.

At 1646 Florida in the first precinct of the 35th Ward, a voter was found registered twice with a slight variance in the spelling of his name, and a "ghost voter" was missing. Leon Mhoon, 29, was listed once that way and again as "Leon Moon." Monroe Propp, 62, could not be found at this address.

Six other voters were registered from this 12-room house.

Two voters of five registered from 91 Wiscontsin in the Twenty-fourth Ward were unknown to occupants of six rooms at that address. The phantom voters of 91 Wisconsin are:

Myers Rankin, 39.
Joe Jones, 23.

At 611 Beale in the First Precinct of the Seventh Ward, occupants of seven apartments could not identify four of the 11 voters qualified from this address. Those of whom they knew nothing were:

Bailey Mathews, 21.
Will Smith, 50.
Dinsey Ford, 31.
Annie Hicks, 44.

And Still More.

The whereabouts of four of the 12 voters qualified from 74 Market in the First Precinct of the First Ward were unknown to the janitor and occupants of rooms at this address. Mystery ballot casters are:

Ernest Abernathy, 32.
Leonard Hines, 31.
James Beard, 29.
Robert Washington, 29.

"There ain't never been nobody here by that name," was the answer of an aged negro woman who lives in the rear of 488 Beale in the First Precince of the Seventh Ward when reporters sought two of three voters registered from that address. The unknown voters are:

Cornelius Watson, 21.
John Thomas, 21.

Four of seven voters registered from 17-19 Farrow, a 16-room tenement in the 24th Ward, are unknown to the janitor and other tenants. The missing voters are:

J. Young, 44.
Sarah Harris, 52.
George Young, 37.
Eugene Evans, 31.

Seven of 15 voters registered from 566 Beale in the first precinct of the Seventh Ward could not be found at that address. They are:

Sterken Denley, 39.
Allen Jones, 21.
Joe Harris, 38.
Lillian Patterson, 40.
Ela Adderton, 38.
Beulk Clark, 28.
John Logan, 22.

Four "ghost voters" could not be located at 75 Jackson in the second precinct of the First Ward from which address 11 voters are registered. Those unknown to the janitor and occupants were:

George Washington, 83.
Lula Gilmore, 40.
Mary Jones, 27.
E. Harris, 34.

"Who Is Running?"

Eleven of the 36 voters whom Commercial Appeal reporters were unable to locate yesterday are exempt from poll tax because of age. Nearly one-third of the group of lost voters who were sought yesterday pay no fee for voting and do not share in the cost of elections.

"Who are you going to vote for in the Democratic primary?" a negro girl was asked yesterday.

"I don't know, sir," she answered, "I ain't thought much about it."

"You're registered, aren't you?"

"Yes sir, but I ain't decided how I'll vote. I don't know much about who the mens is."

MEMPHIS, TENN.
COMMERCIAL APPEAL

JUL 22 1932

EVIDENCE OF FRAUD SEEN IN NEGRO VOTE

Scores of Negroes Signed, But Cannot Be Found.

NEW FACTS UNCOVERED

Questioned As to Politics, Most Negro Voters Say They Do Not Know, But They'll Not Vote For Patterson.

Registration books of the city of Memphis stood out as monuments to the unknown voter yesterday as The Commercial Appeal continued its survey of the qualification process for the Aug. 4 primary.

Twenty-three negro voters are registered at 796 South Main, a 16-apartment tenement. Fourteen of them are registered in the Tenth Ward and nine of them in the First Precinct of the Thirteenth Ward. Sixteen of them are unknown to occupants who have lived in the tenement since it was built approximately a year and a half ago.

The Ghosts.

The ghost voters of 796 South Main who are registered in the Tenth Ward are: Earl Duncan, 42; Dan Duncan, 38; George Hollis, 26; Martha Ward, 21; Clara Ward, 21; Virginia Hart, 21; Walbar Fitzhugh, 26; Frances Young, 30; Fred Williams, 26; Earl Cox, 24; Willie Cox, 29; Luela Gee, 28.

Those unknown at 796 South Main who are registered in the First Precinct of the Thirteenth Ward from that address are: Ludell Simon, 24; Walt Rose, 41; B. Vaughn, 28; Eva Conway, 30.

Christine Young, 23, is registered in both wards.

She's Not Particular.

"Are you a Republican or a Democrat?" the negro girl was asked.

"I don't know, I'll vote for any of them and don't care which one wins. I went down with a whole crowd from the house here to register. Couple of the boys here in the house got us all to get together and go down."

Christine said she had only registered once and that in the Tenth Ward.

Seven voters, five white and two negro, were found registered in the first precinct of the Third Ward from a vacant garage at 309 Jefferson. Neighbors said that the one-story garage does not and never did contain living quarters, and an inspection by reporters confirmed the fact that it does not now. All of the voters of 309 Jefferson were listed as mechanics, car washers and other garage workers in the registration lists.

Seventeen negro voters were found registered from 16 rooms in a negro tenement at 159 Auction in the first Precinct of the First Ward. Seven of those registered were unknown to occupants of the premises for the last five years.

Those missing are: Ella Speed, 41; Clara Taylor, 21; Nobel Vernon, 27; Robert Horvile, 40; Eugen Holermon, 31; Humphrey Bates, 48; Norman Jackson, 47.

"Are you Republicans or Democrats?" a reporter asked Dora Garnet 47; Mattie Murphy 49, and Elizabeth Wood, 26, who are registered from 159 Auction.

"We don't know what we are," the women answered. "W. H. Mill, 330 North Front, who owns this building, came and got us and we went up and registered. We didn't know nothing about whose running."

"How about your poll tax?" the reporter asked.

"We don't know nothing about that, either."

Six of 13 negro voters registered from 225 Jefferson in the first precinct of the Third Ward were unknown to a group of old residents there.

The phantom ballot casters are Will Fumer, 52; Fred Ellis, 51; Frank Johnson, 53; Vernel Jones 22; Aleck Jones, 45; Maggie McDawson 24.

Fifteen negro voters are registered from opposing houses at 14 and 15 West Carolina. Six of them are unknown to the janitors and occupants of those buildings. The missing voters are: Julius Laskare, 27; Will Johnson, 30; Nathan Lee, 51; Mary Laskare, 60; Irene Robinson, 30; Albert Kelly, 28.

Nine negro voters are registered from four apartments at 498 North Second in the first precinct of the Ninth Ward. Five of them are unknown to Corinne Jones, 30, wife of the janitor; Fell Jones and herself registered.

"Where did you register?" the woman was asked.

"I don't know. My husband did it for me while I was sick."

"Are you a Democrat or a Republican?"

"I don't know that, either. My husband works for the city hauling tar and his boss-man takes care of all that."

Most negroes that investigators talked to yesterday knew for what reason the information was being sought. They answered questions generally, frankly and merrily, told of being herded to the booths and admitted that they knew little of what it was all about.

They all laughed as reporters asked about the voters supposed to live in their homes. To them the registration and the voting is quite a joke.

NASHVILLE, TENN
TENNESSEAN

JUL 31 1932

McAlister Defends Stand on Negro Vote; Denies Crump 'Deal'

DYERSBURG, Tenn., July 30—(Spl)—A defense of his stand on the negro vote question and a denial of an "understanding" with Ed Crump was made to Dyer county voters today by Hill McAlister.

In an address here late this afternoon and one to be made at Newbern tonight, McAlister loosed his oratorical thunder at "the demogoguery of Pope and the perfidity of Patterson."

He said that in the light of his record, Patterson's charges that a McAlister victory meant bringing the negro into politics were groundless.

Of Crump he said: "If we are united in this campaign, it is because we are determined to drive the political buccaneers from Capitol Hill. It is because we are determined to redeem old Tennessee from the hands in which she is held."

Chattanooga, Tenn.
TIMES

JUL 28 1932

AM'S 'COLORED' RECORD

Tennessean Shows Who Began Negro-Democratic Vote.

To The Chattanooga Times:

The following editorial appeared in the Nashville Tennessean of Tuesday morning, Nov. 3, 1908:

"THIS DAY WILL TELL.

"Now, mark you, gentlemen of the machine! The eyes of the country are upon you. This day's events will show your handiwork. We shall know ere the setting of another sun whether you have closed as you begun a campaign in perfidy and dishonor.

"To you (the Patterson machine) belongs the rightful honor of having robbed the democracy of Tennessee of its proud title, "The White Man's Party." It is to your (Patterson's) work we owe the fact that the Negro has been brought back into Tennessee politics. You (Patterson and his machine) brought him back, that you might strengthen your own clutch upon the politics of this state.

"To make sure your own feast of plunder, you have deliberately added thousands of Negro votes to the national republican ticket. They vote for you (Patterson), for the grog shop, for the gambling hells, for the Louisville & Nashville road and for Taft. But for you (Patterson) they would have done as they have for twenty years, gone about their business and left the election to the white voters in Tennessee. With the money of the gin dive and crap dive and the faro joint you have brought them to the polls to vote for you (Patterson) and against Bryan.

"You (Patterson) have been dickering with republican politicians in East Tennessee throughout this whole campaign.

"What does it mean?

"The people know you are none too good to sell anything for which you can get your price. You have already marked yourselves too plainly for any man to believe your word or trust in your honor.

"This day's work will tell whether you have reached the lowest depth of depravity."

E. W. HALE.

Memphis, Tenn.

Suffrage.

GOV. PATTERSON WILL LEAD FIGHT AGAINST NEGROES IN PRIMARY

Commercial Appeal

Shelby Candidate to Oppose Practice At Nashville.

Memphis Sen.

LOCAL WORKERS CARRY ON

7-21-32

Crump Forces Also Plan to Attend Board Session.

DROP SHELBY MEETING

Election Commission For County Calls off Scheduled Meeting — Petition By Person, Seeks Withholding of Registration Books Pending Exhaustive Examination of Registrations.

Gov. Malcolm R. Patterson will plead the cause of white voters before the Democratic state primary board at Nashville Saturday while his organization here continues its aggressive fight for an honest primary.

Backed up with affidavits showing hundreds of specific fraudulent negro registrations in Memphis and Shelby County, Governor Patterson will seek an official condemnation by Tennessee's Democracy of the practice in Shelby of voting negroes in the white Democratic primary.

Many Will Aid In Fight.

Assisting him will be George Person, local manager; Kit Williams, lawyer and head of the Patterson speakers' committee here; Rembert Moon, member of the county election commission, as well as a large delegation of Patterson followers from all over the state.

Also at the meeting will be Crump organization members of the state primary board — Frank Rice, Jack Gates, Mrs. Lee Mallory and Miss Pickett Mulcahy, reinforced by the wheelhorses of the machine.

Meanwhile the Shelby County election commission, by action of its chairman, Col. Roane Waring, Crump supporter, called off its scheduled meeting at 2 p.m. yesterday when Patterson workers planned to present a petition to "purge the Shelby County electorate."

But while there was no hearing, Mr. Person filed a petition asking that certification of registration books be withheld pending a thorough investigation of fictitious names and addresses, duplications and other fraudulent irregularities.

Colonel Waring, who explained that "the commission was not ready to meet yet," said that its meeting would probably be held Friday. He is preparing for the hearing by writing to the state attorney general for a ruling on the commission's authority in dealing with registration frauds.

Present Judges' Names.

Looking forward to the actual conduct of the primary, Patterson headquarters yesterday addressed another petition to the Shelby County primary board, presenting names of its selections for election judges and clerks and asking that the headquarters be notified of the board's meeting so that Patterson supporters could be present when the officials are chosen.

Carl Graves, chairman, said yesterday that no meeting of the primary board had been called but said that the candidates for governor, and Crump and Collier for Congress, had filed their election officers' lists in due form. The board must announce the officers at least 10 days prior to the primary. Other members of the primary board, all organization supporters, are Frances Byrne, secretary; Charles L. Neely, P. Harry Kelly and J. H. Stalcup.

Duties of the board include appointment of one election officer, three judges, two clerks and a registrar for each of the 126 polling places, 91 in the city and 35 in the county.

The primary law specifies that "officers shall be selected from the lists furnished by ward or district committees at least 10 days in advance of the primary, and they shall be as nearly equally divided as possible as to judges, clerks and officers among the various candidates." The law also states that "each candidate shall be entitled to an inspector of count to have free access to the polling place. It is the duty of the judges to admit as an inspector any person who submits an appointment in writing."

COUNTY BOARD CAN'T VOID REGISTRATIONS.

NASHVILLE, July 20.—(AP)—While holding that the Shelby County election board has no authority to void registrations which it believes illegal, Attorney General Nat Tipton ruled today that "it does not follow by any means" that the board is "helpless in the matter."

Should an investigation by the Shelby commissioners reveal fraudulent registration, "not only have they the right, but it is their duty" to call this to the attention of the election judges, Tipton said. He added that it is the duty of the commissioners to "insist" upon the judges investigating the matter before such voters are permitted to cast their ballots.

Tipton's ruling was in reply to a question from Henry Colton of Nashville, president of the state election commission. Asked by Roane Waring, chairman of the Shelby board, if the county commission had authority to void illegal registration, Colton referred the inquiry to Tipton.

Without Jurisdiction.

"It seems to be evident," Tipton replied in a written opinion, "that no inherent jurisdiction to purge registration lists is possessed by the county board of election commissioners and that, therefore, if an investigation by this local commission should reveal fraudulent registration they would not have the jurisdiction either by statute or inherently to strike such names from the list of voters.

"But it does not follow by any means that the local board of election commissioners is helpless in the matter. If their investigation should reveal fraudulent registration, not only have they the right but it is their duty to call to the attention of the judges of election who are appointed by them, the fact of such fraudulent registration and to insist upon the judges investigating the matter of such registration under the provisions of section 2,011 of the code before such voters are permitted to cast a ballot and it must necessarily be presumed that the local board of election commissioners will appoint as officials of the election only parties who will enforce the provisions of the law with reference to fraudulent voting.

Com. Appeal

Should Order Investigation.

"Likewise, the local board of election commissioners not only possesses the right but should lay before the grand jury of Shelby County any and all facts revealed by this ex-parte investigation with reference to fraudulent voting and premit that body to take such action as it sees right and proper in connection therewith."

Memphis Sen.

Tipton's opinion cited numerous cases and rulings touching on the subject.

7-21-32

In his letter to Colton, Colonel Waring explained that the board was investigating charges of fraudulent registration. "The supplemental registration," said the letter, "was very heavy, counted for largely, "was very on account of the fact that so many people in these hard times are moving constantly from place to place. Still in some few wards it would probably seem that the registration is abnormal. In one place there are some 50 odd registrations in one negro ark. This is one of the places we are inquiring into."

ELIGIBLE NEGRO VOTERS ONE-THIRD OF TOTAL

Commercial Appeal

Memphis Sen.

Reveal an Increasing Interest in Suffrage, Civics.

7-15-32

With final double-checked figures showing the names of 31,373 negroes on the registration rolls and eligible to vote in the Aug. 4 Democratic primary a review yesterday revealed that the number represents more than one-third of the total of all potential voters registered in Memphis and Shelby County.

The whites number but 60,909. The figures include the totals of the general registration of two years ago, the two supplemental registrations of last year and the supplemental registration of last week and there are many duplications.

Last week's registration revealed an increasing interest in suffrage and civic government on the part of the city's negro population—if the figures are an index.

In the three days the names of 5,386 negroes were added to the rolls in the city. In the county but 864 were added to the large number previously listed.

The supplemental registration added the large total of 29,492 voters to the rolls. Of these 25,937 were in the city and 3,445 in the county.

Lead in Many Wards.

In the Fifth Ward (Beale Street) an even 400 negroes were registered in the supplemental; the Seventh added 368 colored voters; while the Twelfth Ward and the first precinct tied with 167 each.

The first two precincts of the Nineteenth got out of hand and only registered 382 negroes against 490 whites. Negroes took the lead out in the 24th Ward where 196 were registered and the suffrage desire reflected itself in the 25th Ward where 303 more registered in the first precinct. Three hundred and ten negro names were added in the first precinct of the 35th Ward.

Whitehaven, in the county, added 102 negro names; Stewartsville, 101, and Ellendale, 100.

The totals were rechecked yesterday and are repeated for the sake of accuracy.

REGISTRATION TOTALS.

Ward. Precinct	Memphis. White	Negro	Grand Total
1-1	129	374	503
1-2	160	645	805
2-1	378	225	603
2-2	337	38	375
3-1	453	30	483
3-2	444	17	461
4-1	284	2	250
4-2	298	303	601
5-1	116	733	849
5-2	211	756	967
6-1	359	243	602
6-2	103	301	404
7-1	218	533	751
7-2	399	502	901
8-2	419	563	982
8-3	425	308	733
9-1	753	805	1,558
9-2	517	485	1,002
10	218	648	866
11-1	208	483	691
11-2	45	516	561
12	517	473	990
13-1	442	470	912
13-2	1,025	53	1,078
13-3	620	70	690
14-1	35	982	1,017
14-2	489	157	646
15	682	88	770
16-1	668	12	680
16-2	1,053	5	1,058
16-3	1,164	2	1,166
17-1	1,114	49	1,163
17-2	1,290	69	1,359
17-3	997	62	1 059
18-1	540	23	563
18-2	395	22	417
19-1	802	624	1,426
19-2	519	471	990
19-3	773	110	882
20-1	1,172	11	1,183
20-2	1,355	14	1,369
20-3	720	10	730
21-1	541	416	957
21-2	890	86	956
21-3	480	128	608
22	533	438	97[illegible]
23-1	380	92	47[illegible]
23-2	670	169	83[illegible]
24	305	1,060	1,365
25-1	318	991	1,309
25-2	919	17	936
25-3	665	6	671
26-1	638	118	756
26-2	767	355	1,122
27-1	748	68	816
27-2	350	209	559
28-1	630	3	633
28-2	767	6	773
29-1	1,054	43	1,097
29-2	58	1,299	1,357
30	997	3	1,000
31-1	1,182	8	1,190
31-2	1,094	15	1,109
31-3	1,275	8	1,283
32-1	428	124	552
32-2	230	93	32[illegible]
33-1	918	32	95[illegible]
33-2	688	2	69[illegible]
34-1	326	1	32[illegible]
34-2	394	402	796
35-1	97	704	77[illegible]
35-2	66	643	709
36-1	900	2	902
36-2	2,309	3	2,312
37	239	637	876
38	1,739	13	1,752
39-1	83	558	641
39-2	46	619	665
40-1	268	420	688
40-2	164	84	248
41	116	645	761
42	801	486	1,287
43	409	266	675
44	720	2	722
45-1	616	5	621
45-2	969	0	969
46	793	1	794
47	254	334	588
48	307	113	420
49	456	70	526
50	506	115	621

COUNTY.

District	White	Negro	Total
Steawartsville	555	1,124	1,679
Woodstock	63	227	290
Keerville	148	73	221
Millington	496	627	1,123
Donelson's Store	177	86	263
Lucy	207	211	418
Brunswick	171	318	489
Arlington	235	219	452
Eads	111	46	157
Fisherville	68	13	81
Bartlett	412	269	681
Ellendale	160	291	451
Morning Sun	81	199	280
Hammer's Store	92	0	92
Cordova	198	169	367
Collierville	423	39	462
Forest Hill	185	48	233
Germantown	281	270	551
Ross' Store	107	36	143
Capleville	165	189	354
Whitehaven	793	469	1,262
Oakville	211	97	308
Gummer's Store	214	675	916
Park and Highland	297	7	304
White Station	385	13	398
Bunker Hill	194	120	314
East End	123	2	125
West End	278	9	287
Peres and Douglass	22	338	360
National Cemetery	292	31	323
Frayser	484	152	636
Cuba	106	50	156
McConnell's Store	111	454	565
Locke	177	303	489

HERE'S HOW THEY WERE REGISTERED.

WHITES.

City and county 60,909

NEGROES.

City and county 31,373

Total 92,282

IN THE CITY.

Whites 52,862

Negroes 24,199

Total 77,061

IN THE COUNTY.

Whites 8,047

Negroes 7,174

Total 15,221

MANY VOTERS QUALIFY

East Tennessee News.

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Knoxville Tenn.

7/21/32

It behooves every voter to study the records of the candidates carefully. Refuse to be influenced by fallacious promises and above all, consider as an insult any offer of money or personal favor in return for your votes. Two dollars for a vote on the day of election may mean the selection of a candidate with inclination to keep that voter and his race members out of employment for years to come. A few dollars spent on election day may place men in power who will rob the taxpayers of thousands of dollars in some form or other.

The privilege and right of the voter is to have a complete record of the history of any candidate for public office. If that record is not available through the press or other literature and there is doubt as to his qualification, employ every reasonable means to secure that record, even to the extent of addressing a communication to the candidate in person, asking his attitude on questions concerning the rights of all citizens, regardless as to race or class.

KNOVILLE SPEAKERS LAUD FINE INTEREST OF VOTERS AT ALCOA

East Tennessee News.

ALCOA, Tenn., July 19.—The spacious auditorium of Community Hall was filled to capacity last night as a large group of enthusiastic men, women and children attended a mass meeting arranged under the auspices of the Blount County unit of the East Tennessee Colored Voters League. The principal addresses were delivered by Attorney W. L Porter, editor of the East Tennessee News and Dr. H. M. Green prominent physician, of Knoxville.

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The meeting was called to order by Rufus Lenoir who outlined the purpose of the League and following eloquent introductory remarks by S. S. Henry and Rev. R A. Morrisey, the guest speakers lauded the fine interest manifested by the citizens who are exhibiting an unprecedented activity in present day political affairs.

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Enthusiastic applause frequently interrupted the thoughtful addresses delivered by Attorney Porter and Dr. Green as they urged the voters of the racial group to exercise their franchise in a determined and intelligent manner with a view of gaining their rights as citizens of our country.

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Scores 'Lily-Whites.'

"Study the records of candidates for office who solicit your support," Attorney Porter continued, "and shun that despicable element known as the 'lily-white' Republican as though you would a venomous reptile for they are positively no friend to the Negro group.

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NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 21 — Registration of Negroes in Memphis and Shelby County in advance of the August 4 election has set a new all-time record. This was revealed when Rembert Moon, secretary of the Shelby County Election Commission started checking the registration records which had been returned to the election commission's office at the court house.

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As the books now stand registration certificates to the number of more than 35,000 have been issued to Negroes. The three-day supplemental registration this week accounted for between 8,000 and 9,000 of the large total.

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The supplemental registration is expected to approximate 25,000. With returns in from all but 20 of the 134 precincts in the city and county the total was 23,168, bringing the total number registered in the regular and three supplemental registrations to 78,001.

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Returns from 17 of the 41 precincts reveal that 2,564 Negroes were registered in the supplemental. In the same 17 precincts the supplemental adde but 2,382 names of white men and women.

Mostly Negroes

The second precinct of the 29th ward—at Orange Mound—registered the names of 197 Negroes and 25 white persons during the supplemental this week, bringing the total of Negroes registered there to 1929 and of whites to 58—or a dark ratio of better than 22 to one.

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There's no such things as a 'white man's chance" down in the first precinct of the 35th ward in South Memphis. Here, it is 694 Negroes to 95 whites. The supplemental accounted for 42 white registrations—and 310 Negroes. Evidently somebody or some organization with an idea of thritt was at work in 35-1 for 210 of the Negroes are more than 50 years of age and 40 are just 21 — or 250 potential votes for which it will not be necessary to buy poll taxes.

Democrat Says He Doesn't Want Race Voters' Help

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Five negroes registered from 511 South Front in the second precinct of the Sixth Ward are unknown to Annie Anderson, who has lived, with another woman, at this address for 15 months. The missing negroes who are qualified to vote are:

Jim Rigu, 36, Louis Williams, 34, Mary Brooks, Jessie Calvin and R. T. Wilkins.

Investigators yesterday were unable to secure information concerning three negroes and one white voter of five negro and four white voters registered from the Foot of the Thirteenth Ward do not live at that address, old residents told reporters yesterday. They are Emmie Auction, in the first precinct of the Tenth Ward are occupied by the Tennessee Paper Stock Company. Seven First Ward. George McKenzie, 46, ex-planed that these voters lived on Crawford, 52, and W. B. Mallory, 56. Mud Island across from the Foot of Auction, where he has lived for years. The negroes of whom he had never heard were: John A. Williams, 28, Alice Branch, 28, and Joe Branch, 35.

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Two of six voters registered from the first precinct South Third in the 963

Suffrage

EXERCISING YOUR FRANCHISE

East Tennessee News

Ere another week passes voters will have marched to the polls and selected men who will guide the affairs of our county, state and nation. The matter of casting a vote for public officials, in times like these, should be looked upon in a most serious manner and the greatest amount of thought should be exercised as voters consider candidates who offer themselves for responsible positions. Never before in the history of our nation have such intricate and momentous problems confronted us. If honest, efficient and conscientious men are placed in charge of affairs, the business interests will be eventually placed on a firm foundation that will relieve much of the suffering existant throughout our land and such will be the reward that will come to the voters because of their careful selection of capable officials. On the other hand, if selfish, dishonest and inefficient men are swept into office by an indifferent and careless group of voters, the attendant suffering must be borne by the voters themselves and they will have none others on which to fix the blame. Men should give due thought to the calibre and records of the candidates who seek support. Women should consider it as much a sacred duty to confer with their men folk as to how they should vote as they do their family devotion.

7/28/32

The Negro voters, more especially, should exercise extreme care as he goes about exercising his franchise. The racial group is coming in for a marked degree of unfavorabl criticism just at this time, much of which is wholly unjustified. However, there are those thoughtless and indifferent individuals among the race voters who would actually sell their birth-right for a much smaller amount than the old price of "a coupla dollars." The leadership of the group should not miss a single opportunity between now and the day of election, to warn the mass group against the evils of selling their votes. The candidate or his friends who will offer money for votes is that despicable type of individual who will lead a mob or resort to any act of injustice, regardless as to the suffering that his attitude will cause to humanity. Go to the polls on the day of election, walk into the voting booth and cast your ballot for the group of candidates who you conscientiously believe will serve the best interests of all in a fair and impartial manner. After voting, return to your home or work and refuse to lounge about the polls during the day unless you are there strictly on legitimate business. When members of the Negro racial group adopt such a plan they will go far toward putting a stop to the unkind slurs and references concerning the group's participation in political affairs.

WHY BLAME M'ALISTER?

Pause for a moment to read the literary gem of the campaign thus far, a line from a half page advertisement to the home folks by the Hon. John M. Drane of Dyer County, attorney general of the fourteenth circuit and state manager for Hill McAlister:

Commercial Appeal

If they vote negroes in Memphis, why blame McAlister for it?

Mr. Drane, of course, is appealing to the rock-ribbed white Democrats of Dyer County who still believe in the Democratic principles and policies as formulated by Isham G. Harris, William B. Bate, Nathan Bedford Forrest and their compatriots who wrested a state from the hands of the carpetbaggers and the scalawags.

7-30-32

And what an appeal!

How does Mr. McAlister expect to escape the blame?

Memphis

Will he be ungrateful enough to shove it off onto the Shelby County machine which twice in his career as a perennial candidate for governor has herded negroes to the Democratic primary polls and voted them for him?

Will he be ungrateful enough to shove it off onto the negroes themselves, literally thousands of them, whose only interest is that of the bootlegger boss; and his interest, in turn, is that of the political powers that protect him?

The Democrats of Tennessee know the voting of negroes in Democratic primaries in Shelby County is only a means to an end, and that end is the perpetuation of the Shelby County machine in power. It so happens at this time that Mr. McAlister, as twice before, is to be the beneficiary of this nefarious practice.

If Mr. McAlister, here and now, will say to the Democrats of Tennessee that he repudiates the prospective support of 31,500 negroes in Shelby County to be handed him by the Shelby County machine next Thursday and that he will not accept their support, then, and then only, can he escape his part of the blame.

He can do this by simply lifting his finger.

But will he do it? No! And why?

Because Mr. McAlister knows, and his campaign managers know, that without the support of thousands of Memphis negroes he stands before the people hopelessly beaten, a poor third in West Tennessee. He knows that it will be a repetition of the avalanche which overtook him in 1928. Let's take a glance at the figures:

	Horton	McAlister
Benton	935	865
Carroll	1,709	638
Chester	526	146
Crockett	885	250
Dceatur	700	387
Dyer	2,094	1,215
Fayette	670	283
Gibson	2,619	1,062
Hardeman	965	822
Hardin	506	216
Haywood	1,663	727
Henderson	550	263
Henry	1,377	1,226
Lake	1,156	462
Lauderdale	1,867	1,012
McNairy	1,067	573
Madison	1,549	1,492
Obion	1,528	846
Shelby	**3,693**	**24,069**
Tipton	1,919	741
Weakley	1,997	999
	30,653	37,747

There is the story. Of the 21 counties in West Tennessee, the Gibraltar of Tennessee Democracy, Mr. McAlister carried only one. That was Shelby.

And yet, with the aid of thousands of negro votes in Shelby alone, he was able to offset and nullify the votes of Democrats in the other 20 counties and leave the Tennessee River with a majority of 7,000.

In those 20 counties, which accurately tested his strength in 1928 with the free and untrammeled white Democrats of West Tennessee, he was beaten more than two to one, and lost every single county.

And yet, Mr. Drane has the temerity to ask the Democrats of Dyer County, "Why blame McAlister?"

MEMPHIS, TENN.
COMMERCIAL APPEAL

JUL 23 1932

NEGROES GIVEN CASH FOR REGISTRY SLIPS

Many Enrolled at Orders of Police, Negroes Assert.

PRICE PAID IS 25 CENTS

Commercial Appeal Indicates Frauds in Registrations as Supposed Voters Cannot Be Found at Addresses.

Registration certificates sold for 25 cents cash—registrations ordered en masse by Memphis policemen, voters whose only home is in the registration books and ballot boxes—these were conditions uncovered yesterday by Commercial Appeal investigators who continued their search for qualified negro voters.

Vira Smith, 23; Gertrude Myles, 22, and James Lee, 22, three voters registered from 141 Short Third in the second precinct of the Fourth Ward, told reporters that they and other voters ualified from that address had registered at the behest of a negro who gave them 25 cents each for their registration slips.

Party From Quarters.

The majority of the voters pooled their quarters and gave a party, the memory of which caused hearty laughs yesterday.

Vira Smith bought black-eyed peas with her 25 cents, she said.

Not present at the registration party were 22 of the 33 voters registered from 141 Short Third who are reported unknown at that address. Those who missed the party and who are missing for voting purposes are: Sam Hood, 24; Homer Green, 24; Mottomer Allen, 21; Lee Walkin, 28; Van Brown, 39; Willie Cuny, 22; George Scott, 26; Ike Gray, 27; Grove Turner, 29; Albert Garry, 36; Etta Johnson, Carrie Johnson, 23; Harry Baker, 26; Fred Washington, 22; Charles Byrd, 38; Tom Robinson, 29; Howard Cash, 21; Henry Brown, 31; Alice Robinson, 23; Mary Ellis, 64; Ned Ellis, 67, Mose Strong, 29.

Gertrude Myles is registered under this name and under her name before she married, Gertrude Wells. Neither Gertrude, James Lee nor Vira Smith knew whether they were Democrats or Republicans.

"Who will you vote for for governor?" they were asked.

Vote for a Quarter.

"We ain't thought about that. We'll vote for anybody and especially anybody that'll give us a quarter."

Thirteen of 19 voters registered from eight rooms at 382 South Second in the second precinct of the Sixth Ward are unknown to other occupants there who are registered. The missing 13 are:

Annie Ealey, 40; Carrie Turner, 28; Lucile Foster, 32; Ester Bradford, 21; Hattie Bradford, 23; Ollie Mae Thomas, 25; Candis Shard, 53; Ruth Shirley, 21; Ellen Lewis, 37; Ely Clark, 24; Lottie Mitchell, 29; Horice Turner, 38; Will Hannis, 35.

Shirley Turner, 40, and Alfesta Price, 24, who are registered from 382 South Second, told reporters that they registered on orders from police who ordered everyone in the block to do so, and that they never received registration slips.

Neither Shirley nor Alfesto knew whether they were Republicans or Democrats nor for whom they will vote.

Seven of 20 apartments located at 893 Darnell, in the First Precinct of the Thirteenth Ward, are rented. From these apartments are registered 14 negro voters, of whom nine are

unknown to the janitor and present occupants. The ghost voters of 893 Darpell are:

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"We don't know nothing of what it's all about," one negro declared. "We wish they would leave us alone." And his neighbors shook their heads in agreement at being forced to take part in something they do not understand.

Corinthian
Corinth, Miss

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NASHVILLE
TENNESSEE

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Political - 1932

Tennessee

NASHVILLE

TENNESSEE

SEP 5 1932

Lewis S. Pope to Make Race for Governor

Following is the statement of Lewis S. Pope, in which he announces that he will make the race for Governor, despite the action of the State Primary Board in declaring Hill McAlister the nominee of the Democratic party:

I have heretofore briefly announced that I am the nominee for Governor of a majority of the white Democrats of Tennessee; and, refusing to recognize the right of the crooked political machines of Memphis and Nashville to control the Democratic party with herded Negro votes, I shall continue my course as the nominee for Governor on the straight Democratic ticket of Roosevelt, Garner, and Pope.

When I made my former brief announcement, I promised the people, and now give them herewith, a fuller statement of the reasons for the course I am taking.

First—Because I am a Democrat in fact and not in name only. I believe in Democratic principles. The cardinal basis of the Democratic party is that the people should control and not special interests or political machines.

Second—Because, exercising my right as a Democrat, I submitted my candidacy to the people who compose and are the Democratic party. I denounced political machines and warned the people of their corrupt practices. The people who are the very bone and sinew of the Democratic party, without promise or price, believing in my program and in me, gave me their support and the nomination. Not only the implied but expressed condition, upon which this support was given me, was that I would stand firm against the political machines. There could be no misunderstanding, the very machines were named in the preprimary campaign.

Now, those machines are seeking to rob the custodian of the people's victory by the very machinations and frauds that I charged they would do. Otherwise stated, the positive and conclusive proof having been furnished of the conspiracy formed and executed by these machines to hold an illegal election and defeat the will of the people, it conclusively follows, that if I should cower and surrender now, I would violate every trust imposed in me by the people and surrender to the very octopuses that the people through me are seeking to destroy. Am I, as the leader of an army assembled for a specific purpose, and when the accuracy and justness of that purpose is thoroughly demonstrated, to desert and surrender to the enemy and to sacrifice the very principles for which the army was mobilized? Not I. My duty is plain. My judgment is sound. My conscience is clear. I can do no less than continue this fight.

PRIMARY LAW

Third—The primary law is intended to provide an orderly and legal manner for the two political parties to name their nominees. Only bona fide members of a party are entitled to vote in a primary. Also, all candidates by statute are entitled to equal division of election officers and all other qualifications of a voter are the same as required by law in the general elections. When these requirements are not adhered to, the very urpose of the law is defeated. None of them were enforced in the primary in Shelby or Davidson Counties. The Crump machine in Memphis and the Howse machine in Nashville schemed and conspired from the beginning to hold an illegal election, and to keep it absolutely in their grasp, so they could return whatever vote was necessary to nominate their candidate. This cannot be denied, the proof is overwhelming. In Davidson County, the County Primary Board was composed of five McAlister rank partisans. Although my manager furnished a list of my friends thirteen days before the election and three days before the lists appeared in the papers, not even one was selected from my list, to help hold the election. More than 26,000 votes were counted in Davidson County in the race for Governor and not a single friend of mine laid his eyes, as an official, on a single ballot when it was cast or counted. In Shelby, if possible, it was even worse, they first selected a few of my friends from the list we furnished, and then two days before the election, they illegally removed them and substituted their own henchmen. More than 43,000 votes were counted in this county, of which they admit more than 10,000 were Negroes, and I had no friend to officially see that they were legally cast or properly counted.

Fourth—In the Democratic primary of August 4, I carried seventy counties against Mr. McAlister, who carried only twenty-four against me, with one a tie; and, outside of Shelby and Davidson Counties, where thousands of Negro Republicans were herded to the polls and voted like cattle for Mr. McAlister, I received a plurality over him of more than 27,000 votes.

Had the nomination been determined as it used to be by a Democratic convention, in which each county was given one vote for each 100 votes cast in the county for the Democratic nominee for President at the last presidential election, there would have been 1,573 votes in the convention; and giving to each candidates the votes of the counties he carried, I would have received 906 votes, Mr. Patterson, 155 votes, and Mr. McAlister, 512 votes, of which 315 of Mr. McAlister's votes would have come from Shelby and Davidson Counties. Therefore, while Mr. McAlister may claim to be the regular nominee of the corrupt political machines of Davidson and Shelby Counties, he can in no proper sense claim to be the nominee of the straight Democrats of the State.

BOARD RESOLUTION

Fifth—Prior to the primary election and on July 23, the State Democratic Primary Board passed a resolution by a large majority, declaring it to be unlawful and fraudulent to herd and vote Negroes and warned everyone, and especially the Crump and Howse machines, not to do it. Mr. McAlister expressly and publicly approved of this and said that he would not accept the nomination if given him by the Negro votes of Shelby or any other county.

In the contest before the primary board, abundance of sworn proof showed that more than 10,000 Negroes voted for McAlister in Shelby County, and not one word of denial was made, either by statement or affidavit. They had the absolute proof in their hands, having from the minute the polls were opened until the hearing before the board on August 24, all the ballots, the tally sheets, the polling lists, and the registration books, which we were denied the right to lay our eyes on, from which they could have easily furnished the information before the board, the exact number of Negroes that did vote. But instead of doing this, they were content to let our proof stand undenied and undisputed that more than 10,000 Negroes did actually vote.

In several instances, late in the evening, on election day, policemen physically took from our watchers the little counting checkers they had been using during the day to count the Negroes that voted, and destroyed them. Isn't this an example of pure democracy? These Negroes were herded and taken to the polls in cars and trucks in squads of from four to twenty and their ballots marked for them and deposited in the box. In a large per cent of the cases, the Negro who voted was not the same name as appeared on the registration certificate at all.

Similar sworn proof showed that the Howse machine in Nashville was an apt pupil of the Crump machine and that Negroes were herded to the polls and voted for McAlister in Davidson County.

Sixth—The most alarming and far-reaching development of the whole disgraceful affair, is the extension of Crumpism to the State Board. A majority of the board was organized before the meeting to do just what was done. The hero of many members of the committee was the chief defendant to be tried. While the committee were in their seats and before the chairman had called the meeting to order, on the morning of the twenty-fourth, Mr. Crump arrived on the scene, and for no apparent reason walked down the center aisle and then back, several members of the board arose from their seats and stood wildly clapping their hands to do homage to the head of the machine, whose frauds they had met to investigate. Many prominent men and women, including Ex-Governors, Judges, etc., attended the meeting, but none received public recognition except the head of the Shelby organization. This unparalleled, yet unofficial scene, was in a very few minutes followed by the first disgraceful and Crumpized official act of the board, planned the day before, viz; they seated as members of the board two people, neither of whom had possible right as a member. Both of them Mr. McDermott and Mrs. Gillentine left Tennessee most two years ago, and both admitted, after proof was presented, that they had voted in foreign states, one in North Carolina and the other in Arkansas.

A position on the State Primary Board is made an office by statute, also the statutes of Tennessee clearly and unqualifiedly provide, that if a person holds an office in Tennessee and becomes a resident of another State, the Tennessee office is immediately vacated. No person can be a legal voter in North Carolina or Arkansas and exercise that right there, and at the same time be a legal voter or officeholder in Tennessee. This is elementary and no lawyer would try to put it over on any court.

CALLED 'FIASCO'

Seventh—After the seating of the North Carolina citizen and the Arkansas citizen, of course, everyone knew from that time on that all proceedings before the committee would be the rankest farce and purely a moot court fiasco. However, we did present our proof, and it overwhelmingly and conclusively proved even beyond any reasonable doubt, that there was a conspiracy to hold an illegal election in Shelby County. The overt acts being as follows: Illegal registration of thousands, many of whom were from vacant houses, and even from vacant lots; illegal removal of election officers appointed, giving me no representation to hold elections; all kinds of illegal and gangster conduct at the polls; the herding of thousands of Negro voters, who were not legal voters from any viewpoint; illegally marking ballots, putting tickets in the boxes, and adding names to the polling lists, who were not present; policemen taking checkers from our friends, who were present and had registered the number of Negro votes cast, and destroyed them; transporting Negroes, in large numbers, from Arkansas and Mississippi to Memphis and voting them in the primary; seizing and holding ballots, tally sheets, polling lists and registration books, immediately after the count was finished and would let no one see any of them, and many other fraudulent acts that could be detailed that were exposed by the proof before the primary board.

Eighth—So often have such frauds been perpetrated and acquiesed in, that the people have come to regard the game of politics as played with loaded dice and some of them to believe that "sportsmanship" requires a candidate, so defeated, to acquiesce in the fraud that undertakes to deprive him of his fairly won nomination. Such a conception of good sportsmanship is false and has nurtured a cynical attitude towards our political institutions. I repudiate it. It is the political crook who is the poor sport; and the good sport, in any game, is the man who stands for fair play and an honest determination of the result.

The real issues in this campaign, are, shall the people or the machines rule in Tennessee? Honesty against dishonesty. So called "regular nominations" procured by dishonest means against a nomination awarded by honest expression of the free and unbossed Democrats. Shall Crumpism be extended to the State? Shall ignorant and irresponsible Negroes be herded and used to dominate the Democratic party?

TRICKERY CHARGED

No party fealty or loyalty or even expediency, can ever place the word "Regular" before a nomination procured by trickery and bribery. To those Democrats of the State, who are thinking they may support McAlister, in order to be "regular," permit me to suggest, in all kindness but frankness, some food for thought. Including all votes counted, McAlister's plurality over me was 9,000.

Now, the Crump-McAlister representatives and defenders before the primary board on August 24, admitted, by not denying after we had proven it, that there was more than 10,000 Negroes voted for McAlister in Shelby County. Now, hold that one thought, and for the present waive all other frauds in Shelby and Davidson Counties, and answer me and your conscience, this question—can 10,000 ignorant and helpless Negroes place the word "regular" before a nomination so procured? This is the issue, the facts are undisputed. Many hundreds of these Negroes voting did not even live in Shelby County. I have documentary evidence where from one place alone, in Arkansas as many as six large truck loads were taken to Memphis and voted and returned. Can democracy approve this conduct? If so, Thomas Jefferson was not a Democrat. The party must purge itself of such wrongs.

Personally, I would much prefer not to continue this fight. I have already punished myself severely by the burdens of the strenuous campaign, but my duty is so plain that I am driven to only one conclusion, and that is to wage this battle to a successful end. The sturdy and independent thinking straight Democrats of Tennessee cannot permit the Crump machine to get its fangs on the State. This machine is despotic and uncompromising, it will not stand for even one official that does not do its bidding to exist in its territory. This was demonstrated by the fact, that of all officials both of the City of Memphis and County of Shelby, there was only one, namely, a Justice of the Peace elected by the people of a little incorporated town, who did not bow to the machine. They abolished his office by a special act of the Legislature. Thus far, the activities of this machine have largely been limited to Shelby County, but now it has determined to extend its

domain. If McAlister is elected, its limit will be the boundaries of Tennessee. It will name the Democratic candidates for the United States Senate; it will go into Congressional Districts and seek to name the Congressmen; it will control the Legislature; it will dominate the elections of the counties and cities. Now is the time to prevent it.

In conclusion, I have thought this matter over from every view point. I do not relish the task before me. To continue the campaign will be gruelling and physical punishment to me, but I can do no less.

It is not necessary to reiterate my sixteen points program, but suffice it to say they are still my platform and will guide my official conduct when I am Governor.

The McAlister-Crump organ in Nashville and the whispering character assassins are spreading the propaganda that I have made a trade or have an understanding with the present administration, or with others who have been or are now influential with the present administration. This is absolutely false. I have made no trade or deal with anyone, and do not intend to do so. I shall keep myself free from alliances of any kind or character that will in the least hamper or embarrass me when I become Governor. The only promise I am making, or will make, is the same I made in my preprimary campaign, and that is, when I am elected Governor, I'll be Governor.

Accordingly, I am continuing the campaign as the nominee of the straight Democrats of Tennessee, as expressed in the primary of August 4, and I call on the straight Democrats from every county, to lend their active support to the success of the straight Democratic nominees, Franklin D. Roosevelt for President, John N. Garner for Vice-President and Lewis S. Pope for Governor.

HOUSTON, TEX
POST DISPATCH

SEP 23 1932

New Ballot Contest Suit Avers Husband Controlled Office

Writ Bares Names of 55,000 Alleged to Have Voted Illegally; Balloting By Foreigners Is Charged.

AUSTIN, Sept. 23.—(AP)—Governor R. S. Sterling Thursday night filed a new suit in his court fight contesting the August 27 primary election, in which Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson received a majority and was declared the Democratic gubernatorial nominee.

Attached to the new petition were approximately 1300 pages of exhibits containing the names of approximately 55,000 individuals who allegedly cast illegal ballots.

Governor Sterling had contended he received a majority of the legal votes cast and filed the suit in an effort to bar Mrs. Ferguson from entering the general election as the party's nominee.

Filing of the new petition followed dismissal of the original suit several hours earlier at the request of the governor's attorneys. The suit was dismissed without prejudice by District Judge W. F. Robertson, in whose court the new petition also was filed. The governor's attorneys declined to give a reason for dismissing the original suit.

The new petition averred that Governor Sterling "received all of the votes legally cast," and set out that all the votes cast for Mrs. Ferguson "were illegally cast for her, in that she was ineligible to become a candidate of the Democratic party at the general election and ineligible to the office of governor."

Numerous allegedly illegal practices were set out. It was charged that in certain counties judges failed to sign the ballots; that the ballots were not numbered; that tax collectors failed to furnish election officials with certified poll tax lists; that judges suggested how the voters should vote and did not prepare ballots as directed; that foreigners, negroes and felons were allowed to vote; that persons were allowed to vote without poll tax receipts who were not otherwise exempted; that votes were tabulated for Mrs. Ferguson that were not cast for her and that transients and others were allowed illegally to vote.

The petition alleged Mrs. Ferguson was ineligible to hold office because she was the wife of James E. Ferguson, a licensed attorney, and entitled to a share of his earnings under the community property law. Ferguson was impeached and removed from the governor's office in 1917.

The pleadings alleged that during Mrs. Ferguson's first administration in 1925 and 1926, Ferguson became the attorney in fact and agent of various large interests, thereby increasing the community earnings of himself and wife.

In each of these years, the petition alleged, Mrs. Ferguson's earnings were increased to more than $20,000 above the salary paid her by the state. The alleged additional earnings were classified as "compensation, rewards, fees, secured by her for the practicing of law through her husband as her marital partner and by the services which he rendered to various interests and corporations.

Influence Charged.

This, it was alleged, was in violation of the constitutional provision which prohibits the governor from practicing any profession or receiving any reward, fee or compensation.

During the period when Mrs. Ferguson was governor, Ferguson "actually influenced and controlled substantially all of her official acts in all matters affecting the rights and interests of the people," the petition alleged, stating further that if she was elected she would be "powerless to prevent her husband . . . accepting employment from and getting large fees therefor" from various corporations.

The petition averred that in certain of the counties named in the exhibits the presiding judges failed to sign his name or initials on the back of the ballots. It asked that the votes in each of the counties and precincts named be declared void. Mrs. Ferguson received a great majority of the votes in these counties, the petition said.

Officials Accused.

Another illegality charged was that election officials in certain counties named in the exhibits did not number the ballots and that in these counties Mrs. Ferguson received more than 50,000 illegal votes.

In certain other counties it was alleged tax collectors failed to deliver to election officials certified lists of qualified voters. The petition stated that more than 20,000 illegal votes of this nature were cast for Mrs. Ferguson.

Another averment was that assistance was given thousands of voters in preparing their ballots who were not entitled to help, and that the judges suggested how the voters should vote and did not prepare the ballots as the voters directed. The number of votes cast illegally on this count was placed at 50,000.

Negro Voting Alleged.

The petition charged that in certain counties negros were allowed to vote and that each voted for Mrs. Ferguson. The number of negro votes was placed in the peittion at 20,000. The state Democratic party managers had directed negroes be not permitted to participate in the party primary.

At least 2000 persons who had been convicted of felonies were allowed to vote in certain counties, the petition alleged.

Another allegation was that in certain counties persons were allowed to vote who were not citizens of the United States, the number so voting being set at 20,000.

At least 20,000 votes were cast by persons who did not have poll tax receipts or who were not qualified to vote under certain exemptions, the petition stated.

"Accident" Alleged.

It was charged that at least 20,000 votes were recorded for Mrs. Ferguson because of "fraud, accident or mistake or inadvertence" on the part of officers who called and checked the votes.

One thousand illegal votes were cast for Mrs. Ferguson by persons who were without means of support and who were supported by the county, the petition alleged.

In certain counties, it was alleged, supporters of the governor were denied the right to inspect the poll lists of the various precincts.

The petition alleged that election officials in certain counties failed or refused to tabulate absentee ballots that had been cast for Governor Sterling and that if these votes were counted, he would be the legal nominee.

Poll Tax Charges.

More than 300 persons in one county obtained poll tax receipts without paying for them and their votes were counted for Mrs. Ferguson, the petition alleged. In this county, the petition charged, 'there existed an illegal conspiracy during January, 1931, which continued thereafter . . . whereby the aforesaid illegal poll tax receipts were given to the respective electors for the purpose of so illegally influencing said electors to vote for Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson," and "that as a part of said scheme and unlawful conspiracy the said tax collectors did issue poll tax receipts in blank and delivered same to other persons not a deputy tax collector and for said other persons to thereby deliver said poll tax receipts to the electors and write the name of said elector therein and in many instances accepted post-dated checks in payment therefore, which said checks were not paid before the first day of February, 1932, and in many instances were never paid."

"Voters Transported."

In another county, it was alleged, more than 300 persons unlawfully procured "a voting poll tax, but that said poll tax of said voters were not paid on and before the first day of January, 1932," and that these votes were counted for Mrs. Ferguson.

In Smith, Rusk and Gregg counties the voting "was conducted in such flagrant disregard and violation of the law . . . as to make it an uttter impossibility to determine or ascertain the validity of such election or legality of the votes cast," the petition stated. It was charged that certain persons, named in the petition as persons of "considerable political influence," entered into a conspiracy to unlawfully induce persons who were not legally qualified to vote for Mrs. Ferguson.

The petition stated the persons transported illegal voters from towns in East Texas to Longview and Conroe, so they could cast illegal absentee votes; furnished them with free meals and other accommodations and with illegal affidavits setting up facts, which, if true, would entitle them to vote.

More than 5000 such allegedly fraudulent votes were cast for Mrs. Ferguson, it was charged.

Repeated Charge.

The petition repeated the charge made in the original suit that persons who were not residents of the counties but were only passing through, were taken from railway yards and voted.

It was charged the election in the oil field counties was "fraudulent and illegal throughout and all of said votes are so contaminated that each of them should be discarded and not taken into account."

In Kilgore precinct No. 1 election officials changed the returns so as to make it appear that Mrs. Ferguson received more votes and Sterling fewer votes than they actually received, the petition alleged.

Political - 1932

MEMPHIS, TENN
PRESS-SCIMITAR
JUL 22 1932

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By CARL MARSH

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Members of Memphis colored race really don't care so much about voting, they will tell you, but, prodded by police and others, they have aroused enough interest to register.

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"I don't know whether I was registering or voting," he said, trying to get things straight. "They told me it was registerin'. Votin' is next, ain't it?" he asked.

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Susie Downey, 24, negro at 161 Short Third, apartment 4, was quizzed about the election. She was asked whom she favors for governor. She replied: "I don't know. I haven't my mind on anyone yet. I think Roosevelt would make the best President."

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MEMPHIS, TENN.
COMMERCIAL APPEAL
JUL 31 1932

DISTRICT TURNS OUT IN PATTERSON RALLY

Jackson Auditorium Filled With Enthusiastic Crowd.

HITS "CITIZENS'" LEAGUE

Flays Oganization for Playing Politics—Sympathizes With Jackson for Losing Much Railroad Business.

Special to The Commercial Appeal.

JACKSON, Tenn., July 30.—A West Tennessee political rally reminiscent of days gone by when political rallies were all that the name implied was staged here today for Judge Malcolm R. Patterson, Democratic candidate for governor.

Blaring bands — five of them — marched and played. Delegations from every county in West Tennessee were in attendance. Smiling faces, hearty hand clasps, reports of growing majorities and encouraging news of the daily increasing swing to the Patterson standard were heard on every side and from every quarter.

Only One County Missing.

Roy Hickerson, state manager, and Arthur Rasp of state headquarters, were here for a meeting with West Tennessee managers. Those managers from every West Tennessee county, with one exception, were here. Many of them brought delegations with them to hear Judge Patterson's address this afternoon.

Judge Patterson reached Jackson shortly before noon from Henderson having delivered an address there at 10 o'clock this morning in the auditorium of the Freed-Hardeman College. That auditorium, with a seating capacity of 500, was filled and interested listeners filled every doorway and window.

In introducing Judge Patterson Professor N. B. Hardeman called attention to the fact that "in days gone by, I was among Judge Patterson's bitterest foes" and added that for almost "twenty years he has championed every righteous cause and his Day by Day articles in The Commercial Appeal have breathed such noble and lofty sentiment that no unbiased soul could fail to see a writer who believes in God, recognizes his Bible to be his inspired word and whose heart beats in profound sympathy with his fellowman."

Presented Flowers.

At the conclusion of the Henderson address Miss Mary Duanne McDonald presented a beautiful bouquet of flowers on behalf of the white Democratic voters of Chester County and added that in her own family there were 27 votes and all of them for Judge Patterson.

The address in Jackson was delivered in the Tennessee National Guard Armory. Loud speakers were placed both inside and out and long before the candidate arrived the downstairs section was filled. Downstairs there were 2,200 seats. The balcony was well filled and others, seeking the benefit of the breezes listened outside.

Judge C. G. Bond, nestor of the Madison County bar and, who, ordinarily does not go into politics, introduced Judge Patterson. Seats were provided on the stage for 150 and all were occupied. Among those seated on the stage were Former Governor Tom C. Rye, of Paris, now chancellor of this district; Mrs. Southall Dickson, Mrs. I. B. Tigrett, Dr. J. M. Green, Judge John R. Bond of Brownsville, Tom White, Kit Williams of Memphis, former Sheriff Bob Mayo, chairman of the Madison County school board; M. T. Baker, president of the West Tennessee Fair Association; Rudy Hays, trainmaster of the G. M. & N.; Dan Hudgins, farmer; Hollie Hill, Illinois Central employe; Dr. C. A. Sevier, and a number of other staunch friends and admirers of Judge Patterson.

Hits At Bus Lines.

Recognizing the suffering that has been caused in Jackson by the loss of business by railroads because of the bus and truck competition, the bus and truck companies being ardent supporters of Hill McAlister, Judge Patterson dwelt today on that subject to an extent that has not been previously injected into his address. He called specific attention to the indorsement of McAlister by the Tennessee Railway Employes and Citizens League and cited his own stand toward labor and the railroads.

"Within the past two or three days an attempt has been made to capitalize the so-called indorsement by the Tennessee Railway Employes and Citizens League of another candidate for governor," Judge Patterson said. "It has been my understanding that this organization was a non-partisan one, formed for the purpose of educating the public relative to the inequalities in taxation and regulation among the transportation systems of the country, and to point out the injustices which railway employes were suffering.

No Responsibility.

"It seemed to be entirely proper that such an organization should pursue its purposes unhampered by the prejudices which politics frequently inspire, and certainly I can disclaim any responsibility for the attempt to turn such a worthy organization into partisan advantage.

"In view of the course which has been taken, however, it seems proper that I should state my attitude toward the purposes which prompted the formation of this league.

"The railway employes of Jackson and those of other cities of the nation constitute a large percentage of our finest citizens. They have helped build with their taxes your schools and other public institutions.

"Many of them are today walking the streets without jobs because of the character of competition which, through their league, they have been trying to have the public understand.

"I sympathize with the aims and purposes of this league and while I have regarded it as an economic study rather than a political issue, I believe that the railroad men of this city and this state are sufficiently familiar with my record toward their rights, and their value as citizens to be assured of my sympathy and support.

Undue Advantage.

"I deem it proper to make this statement in view of the attempt which has been made during the last few days by a few of the partisans of Mr. McAlister to take an undue advantage of the situation. What I here state has been stated before and the same statement has been made to a committee of railroad men who called upon me.

"Railroad employes can expect fair and [illegible]

[illegible] state back to simplicity in government. [illegible] revealed at a special meeting of county managers for Patterson and his party leaders in Memphis tonight. Three counties have not reported.

[illegible] addressed a gathering of county voters briefly before Roy Hickerson of Nashville, Patterson's state manager, reporting for the state, said Patterson will carry East Tennessee, that Pope had gained strength from McAlister in Middle Tennessee this week, and outside of Shelby County, West Tennessee would go to Patterson. The report by counties follows:

TENNESSEE COUNTIES GOING FOR PATTERSON.

JACKSON, Tenn., July 30.—Seven counties of West Tennessee are Malcolm R. Patterson. The report by counties follows:

[illegible] the people of the state, and honesty in government and experience and ability and honesty in government, [illegible] plicity and honesty in government, [illegible] mature judgment and his party leaders in [illegible] were needed in managing affairs of Judge Patterson and his party leaders in [illegible] the state. He discussed the activities of the Jackson after dinner tonight for Mar-on today. Three counties have not [illegible] of the vicious Crump machine at in wheer he addressed a gathering reported.

[illegible] Memphis, which is backing Hill McAlister County voters briefly before [illegible] and expects to give him store going to Union City to spend the [illegible] huge fraudulent majority of ignorant night.

[illegible] herded negroes.

His address was concluded with a [illegible] would end forever the menace of JACKSON, Tenn., July 30.—Seven counties of West [illegible] Crump in the affairs of Tennessee [illegible] and preserve for the white Democrats of Tennessee a party free from [illegible] likely to go to Malcolm R. Patterson. [illegible] Crump and negro voting and leaders [illegible] as he has in pre-

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Jackson Auditorium Filled With Enthusiastic Crowd.

HITS "CITIZENS'" LEAGUE

Flays Oganization for Playing Politics—Sympathizes With Jackson for Losing Much Railroad Business.

Special to The Commercial Appeal.

JACKSON, Tenn., July 30.—A West Tennessee political rally reminiscent of days gone by when political rallies were all that the name implied was staged here today for Judge Malcolm R. Patterson, Democratic candidate for governor.

Blaring bands — five of them — marched and played. Delegations from every county in West Tennessee were in attendance. Smiling faces, hearty hand clasps, reports of growing majorities and encouraging news of the daily increasing swing to the Patterson standard were heard on every side and from every quarter.

Only One County Missing.

Roy Hickerson, state manager, and Arthur Rasp of state headquarters, were here for a meeting with West Tennessee managers. Those managers from every West Tennessee county, with one exception, were here. Many of them brought delegations with them to hear Judge Patterson's address this afternoon.

Judge Patterson reached Jackson shortly before noon from Henderson having delivered an address there at 10 o'clock this morning in the auditorium of the Freed-Hardeman College. That auditorium, with a seating capacity of 500, was filled and interested listeners filled every doorway and window.

In introducing Judge Patterson Professor N. B. Hardeman called attention to the fact that "in days gone by, I was among Judge Patterson's bitterest foes" and added that for almost "twenty years he has championed every righteous cause and his Day by Day articles in The Commercial Appeal have breathed such noble and lofty sentiment that no unbiased soul could fail to see a writer who believes in God, recognizes his Bible to be his inspired word and whose heart beats in profound sympathy with his fellowman."

Presented Flowers.

At the conclusion of the Henderson address Miss Mary Duanne McDonald presented a beautiful bouquet of flowers on behalf of the white Democratic voters of Chester County and added that in her own family there were 27 votes and all of them for Judge Patterson.

The address in Jackson was delivered in the Tennessee National Guard Armory. Loud speakers were placed both inside and out and long before the candidate arrived the downstairs section was filled. Downstairs there were 2,200 seats. The balcony was well filled and others, seeking the benefit of the breezes listened outside.

Judge C. G. Bond, nestor of the Madison County bar and, who, ordinarily does not go into politics, introduced Judge Patterson. Seats were provided on the stage for 150 and all were occupied. Among those seated on the stage were Former Governor Tom C. Rye, of Paris, now chancellor of this district; Mrs. Southall Dickson, Mrs. I. B. Tigrett, Dr. J. M. Green, Judge John R. Bond of Brownsville, Tom White, Kit Williams of Memphis, former Sheriff Bob Mayo, chairman of the Madison County school board; M. T. Baker, president of the West Tennessee Fair Association; Rudy Hays, trainmaster of the G. M. & N.; Dan Hudgins, farmer; Hollie Hill, Illinois Central employe; Dr. C. A. Sevier, and a number of other staunch friends and admirers of Judge Patterson.

Hits At Bus Lines.

Recognizing the suffering that has been caused in Jackson by the loss of business by railroads because of the bus and truck competition, the bus and truck companies being ardent supporters of Hill McAlister, Judge Patterson dwelt today on that subject to an extent that has not been previously injected into his address. He called specific attention to the indorsement of McAlister by the Tennessee Railway Employes and Citizens League and cited his own stand toward labor and the railroads.

"Within the past two or three days an attempt has been made to capitalize the so-called indorsement by the Tennessee Railway Employes and Citizens League of another candidate for governor," Judge Patterson said.

"It has been my understanding that this organization was a nonpartisan one, formed for the purpose of educating the public relative to the inequalities in taxation and regulation among the transportation systems of the country, and to point out the injustices which railway employes were suffering.

No Responsibility.

"It seemed to be entirely proper that such an organization should pursue its purposes unhampered by the prejudices which politics frequently inspire, and certainly I can disclaim any responsibility for the attempt to turn such a worthy organization into partisan advantage.

"In view of the course which has been taken, however, it seems proper that I should state my attitude toward the purposes which prompted the formation of this league.

"The railway employes of Jackson and those of other cities of the nation constitute a large percentage of our finest citizens. They have helped build with their taxes your schools and other public institutions.

"Many of them are today walking the streets without jobs because of the character of competition which, through their league, they have been trying to have the public understand.

"I sympathize with the aims and purposes of this league and while I have regarded it as an economic study rather than a political issue, I believe that the railroad men of this city and this state are sufficiently familiar with my record toward their rights, and their value as citizens to be assured of my sympathy and support.

Undue Advantage.

"I deem it proper to make this statement in view of the attempt which has been made during the last few days by a few of the partisans of Mr. McAlister to take an undue advantage of the situation. What I here state has been stated before and the same statement has been made to a committee of railroad men who called upon me.

"Railroad employes can expect fair and [illegible] consideration at my hands as governor. I have given them this in the past and will do it again.

"Mr. McAlister has no such record. He only promises and promises are cheap. Mr. McAlister seeks the support of both the railroads and bus lines. I call upon him to say publicly which, if either, he favors in legislation.

"Whether he thinks or does not think that the railroads are unfairly discriminated against in taxation," Judge Patterson reviewed his record as governor, as he has in previous addresses. He declared that mature judgment and experience were needed in managing affairs of the state. He discussed the activities of the vicious Crump machine in Memphis, which is backing Hill McAlister, which seeks the support of the huge fraudulent majority of the state. He declared that his pledge that if elected governor he would end forever the menace of Crump in the affairs of Tennessee and preserve for the white Democrats of Tennessee a party free from [illegible] and negro voting and leadership.

[illegible] the people of the state back to simplicity in government. [illegible] and his party leaders of county managers for Patterson tonight for Martin today. Three counties have not addressed a gathering reported.

[illegible] county voters briefly be [illegible] Roy Hickerson of Nashville, Patterson's state manager, reporting for [illegible] City to spend the state, said Patterson will carry

TENNESSEE COUNTIES
GOING FOR PATTERSON.

East Tennessee, that Pope had gained strength from McAlister in Middle Tennessee this week, and outside of Shelby County, West Tennessee would go to Patterson. The report by counties follows:

[illegible] West Tennessee are [illegible] teen counties of West [illegible] Malcolm R. Patterson [illegible] likely to go to Malcolm [illegible] The report by counties follows: [illegible] a recheck of the [illegible]

Benton—J. F. Odle said fight between Patterson and Pope with Patterson leading.

Chester—R. B. Wood said Patterson would carry county by large majority. Patterson spoke at Henderson, this county, this morning.

Carroll—L. E. Smith declared Patterson had edge.

Crockett—Buck Avery said Patterson leading in three corner race.

Decatur—Judge E. C. Kennedy gives Patterson large majority.

Dyer—Ed Regan anticipates close race between Patterson and Pope with Patterson ahead.

Fayette — Blake Stainback said Patterson would carry county.

Gibson—Repps Knox declared Patterson was gaining fast.

Henderson—Mayor W. R. Holland said Patterson first, Pope second, McAlister third.

Hardin — A. M. Patterson says county safe for Patterson.

Henry—J. A. Crossby reported majority for Patterson.

Haywood—Leonard Smith said Patterson first, McAlister second, Pope third.

Madison—Keith Short declared race in county hard fought affair, with Patterson leading by good 500 majority. Short said rally today made many votes for the candidate.

McNairy—Dr. R. M. Kendrick places Patterson first in county.

Obion—J. T. Gwaltney said Patterson first, Pope second, McAlister third.

Shelby—Kit T. Williams said Crump getting fight of his life and that McAlister would carry county by smallest majority the city machine has ever rolled up.

Tipton—J. A. Peeler gives Patterson edge.

Weakley—Seldon Maiden said Patterson would carry county as he did in past.

MILAN ENTHUSIASTIC OVER PATTERSON.

MILAN, Tenn., July 30.—Judge C. L. Marsilliot, Memphis, spoke here this afternoon for Judge Patterson and was introduced by Judge J. P. Rhodes. Judge Marsilliot stated that Shelby County has reached a state of white heat over rottenness in state government and called on his hearers to rally to the one candidate who can win over rottenness, extravagance and negro participation in a white Democratic primary, stating that Judge Patterson was the first to write the state committee protesting the negro vote.

He stated that Crump had operated his machine rule so successfully that 31,500 negroes had been registered to support McAlister in the Democratic primary.

He told his hearers of the time Pope changed his mind four times on the reorganization bill of Austin Peay, and brought to mind some other grave errors of Pope's, such as the 10 per cent banking bill.

He said that numbers of Shelby County women asked him to bring the women of Gibson County a message urging them to stand by and help bring "our state out of threatened misrule and Crump domination."

Judge Marsilliot was well received and frequently applauded, despite the fact that a large number of Patterson's supporters had gone to Jackson to hear Judge Patterson, who spoke at the same hour.

MEMPHIS, TENN
PRESS-SCIMITAR
JUL 30 1932

M'ALISTER SAYS NEGRO SHOULD NOT VOTE AUG. 4

Advised Against Herding, He Tells Supporters

'PRIMARY FOR WHITE MAN'

Calls for Reconsecration Of State Democracy

Hill McAlister, candidate for governor, advised against the voting of negroes in a Democratic primary, in an address at Hodges Field Friday night.

"I think it is to the best interest of white men and black men that the colored voters do not participate in the Democratic primary election," McAlister said.

"Along that road lies peace in Democratic party councils."

Flanked by Followers

Flanked by prominent Memphians and staunch supporters of the Shelby county organization, McAlister stood on a speakers' platform as big as a ballroom, lighted by red and green bulbs.

In calling for a rebirth and reconsecration of Tennessee Democracy, McAlister asked the people to support him in this, his third race for governor.

Loud speakers carried McAlister's voice from the platform to the thousands that filled the grandstand, that stood about the platform and even those who grouped about the three cold drink stands that dispensed more than 1500 bottles of pop.

Promises Housecleaning

McAlister declared against "the political priesthood at Nashville," denounced political machines and promised "a housecleaning from the dome of the capitol to the basement."

Rep. E. H. Crump, dressed in snow white linens and towering above the crowd, stood in the passageway before the speaking started and greeted arrivals with smiles, nods and handshakes. He was one of the last to leave the field, remaining until McAlister topped his hour and a half talk with a 30-minute handshaking session.

One of the largest political gatherings ever to assemble in Memphis heard John D. Martin, "bewhiskered Democrat," introduce Mayor Watkins Overton.

Cheer Overton, Crump

As the applause resounded, Mayor Overton praised the candidacy of McAlister. But before the actual introduction, Mayor Overton referred "to that great citizen of our county whom we love and admire," and the crowd cheered for Crump.

Those on the platform rose as McAlister stood up and walked toward the rostrum, waiting for the radio announcer to complete his statement. McAlister removed his watch and began.

"It is with a profound feeling of gratitude that I find myself tonight, in the last days of this campaign, before this large crowd in the Gibraltar of Democracy," McAlister said. He praised Mayor Overton as "my old friend, the mayor," and referred to "another friend I met 25 years ago in public affairs."

Tells of Friendship

"It was my privilege to form the friendship of Edwin H. Crump (apparently meaning to say "Edward") and I am proud to stand here tonight and say that friendship has lasted, unchanged and unaltered on the part of both of us," McAlister said.

With one exception, McAlister said. Crump had never requested public appointments and added that the one exception was a secretary he had named who was probably the most efficient in the state.

"I am before you tonight retracting nothing, apologizing for nothing I said four years ago," he said.

"In the attack upon the candidacy of Judge Malcolm R. Patterson for governor was linked the names of Gov. Henry Horton and Luke Lea. McAlister was thoro in his denunciation of "Lea-Horton & Co."

Tennessean
NASHVILLE
TENNESSEE
AUG 1 1932

Amateur Memphis Cameramen Offered Prizes for Best Shots of "Negro Herding"

Pictures can't lie!

An amateur photographers' contest limited to women and children to take photos of Republican negroes being herded to vote in the Democratic primary in Memphis was announced yesterday by Shelby county headquarters for Governor Malcolm R. Patterson.

George W. Persons, Patterson manager for Shelby county, announced that the sum of $200 will be placed in the hands of Capt. Thomas Fauntleroy, managing editor of the Memphis Commercial Appeal, to be awarded to the winners in this most unique of all contests.

Capt. Fauntleroy, who will be chairman of the committee of judges, will have associated with him in the judging of the pictures Kit Williams, son of Senator John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi and Miss Lucille O'Donnell, a Memphis business woman.

The committee hopes to gather 20,000 or 25,000 pictures of negro herding by the Crump machine for Hill McAlister. It is impossible to get men to do this work because the Memphis police arrest and jail them, as they did in 1928 when the expensive cameras of the reporters and photographers of the Commercial Appeal were smashed and the men either jailed or threatened with jail on the unbailable charge of threatening breach of the peace. And but for the fact that a liberty-loving judge sat on the bench in circuit court of Shelby county—Malcolm R. Patterson—the men who were jailed would have remained in jail for days, when their only offense was in taking pictures of herding of ignorant negroes to vote for McAlister by the Crump machine.

Four Prizes

Captain Fauntleroy announced from Memphis last night that the committee will offer four prizes, the grand prize of $100 for the best collection of pictures of Crump negro herding; a second prize of $50; a third prize of $25 and a fourth prize of $25 for the best picture of negro herding at Stewartsville, a country precinct where some 1,500 negroes and only 30 white people have been registered.

The pictures must be taken by women and children of the negro herding in the Democratic primary and not in the general election or the Republican primary. The batches of pictures must be put in a plainly identified envelope and each picture must be marked with the name of the locality, ward and precinct where taken. Pictures will be judged on general clearness and specially ability to identify the white men who are herding the negroes. Contestants are warned that the Crump machine has a plan to herd negroes in city and county trucks to a point within a block or two of the polling place and then send them in singly. In such cases contestants are advised to secure pictures of the trucks so as to show the license numbers.

All pictures in the Crump negro herding contest must be in the hands of Captain Fauntleroy at the Commercial Appeal office in Memphis not later than Saturday, August 6 at 3 p. m.

Nashville Contest

Patterson leaders in Nashville are considering the establishment of a similar contest in Nashville where the Howse machine is charged with illegally herding negroes to register. No announcement of the plan has been made in Naashville, however. Some negro herding has taken place in some of the exclusive residence wards of the city of Nashville, it is known. For example some 25 negroes were herded to register at the exclusive Richland Golf club precinct by one man alone, though negroes have never before voted at this voting place which is located in the drawing room of the club. Proof of this herding, if the negroes are voted in the Democratic primary, might result in throwing out the entire pricinct of the Seventh district of Davidson county which votes at Richland club, it is said.

Camera Tells Truth

A good deal of chuckling was evident among the Patterson men in Memphis when the amateur photographers contest was announced since the Crump McAlister headquarters on Madison avenue has a large picture of the crowd that Heard McAlister in Memphis last week. Under the picture appears the sign:

"The camera tells the truth that the papers refuse to print."

So the Patterson men have accepted the challenge. The camera tells the truth! And it has resulted in the most unique of all contests.

The Scimitar
Oklahoma City
Oct 20 1932

Figures Published On "Herds Of Ignorant Negroes"

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 20. (ANP)—During the recent Democratic primary for governor, the chief issue between the candidates for nomination was the voting in the Democratic primary of "herds of ignorant Negroes."

Tsis issue was played up daily in many newspapers representing white civilization and supremacy throughout the state. If city statistics, just published, or the United States figures of 1930 mean anything, the whites of Memphis are almost as ignorant, or quite, as they claim the Negroes to be.

A report on school attendance at the segregated white and colored schools in the city, discloses the following figures:

H. S. Enrollment..	4,312	2,246
Grammar School....	15,058	12,324
Junior High	5,172	
Total Enrollment..	24,882	14,570

Registration in the white schools showed a loss of 690 over last year and in the colored schools of only 80. Thus, although there are almost twice as many whites enrolled, the loss in registration among whites is nearly nine times that among "the ignorant Negroes."

The total population of Memphis in 1930 was 247,816. Of this number, 151,266 were white and 96,550 Negroes.

Suffrage

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
STATES

AUG 11 1932

Tennessee Election

THE RECENT Tennessee Democratic primary for Governor is apparently to be contested when the state primary board meets on August 24.

We have no particular interest in Tennessee elections. But if the charges made by those who are proposing the contest are sound, we believe they should be aired in the interest of the preservation of the white primary and honest elections.

A record vote was cast in the primary, with 270,000 ballots returned—a large number in protest against an extravagant, reckless and unpopular administration.

An analysis of the vote made by the Chattanooga News shows that Hill M'Alister, candidate of Congressman Edward Hill Crump, boss of the Democratic party in Memphis, carried twenty-six counties and three congressional districts and is credited with a total vote of 112,000. Mr. Lewis S. Pope carried sixty-six counties and six congressional districts and is reputed to have polled 104,000 vote. Mr. M'Alister landed in front in the triangular race by reason of the immense vote returned for him in Shelby county, in which Memphis is located.

THE CHIEF ground of the contest is that thousands of negro votes were cast for the Crump candidate in Memphis, not Democratic votes, but Republican votes used by the machine to swell its total vote in the county.

In Tennessee a Democratic nomination is not as in Mississippi, Louisiana and other Southern States, the equivalent of an election. Tennessee is pretty closely divided and not seldom it goes Republican in the general election. It is intimated that many of the negroes who were allowed to vote in the Democratic primary in Shelby last week will be found voting for the Republican ticket in the general election.

If the intimation is true, that would seem to us to justify the throwing out of these Republican votes. Even if it is not true, that a large share of the negro vote will desert to the other side in the general election, Democrats of Tennessee owe it to themselves to seek by all possible means without violation of the Federal constitution, to keep their primaries white.

Every other Southern State manages to do so, and Tennessee is only breeding trouble for itself and hurting the Democratic party in the South when it gets out of step and permits to be done what it is charged is done by the Memphis machine.

Chattanooga, Tenn
TIMES

AUG 10 1932

PROBING THE PRIMARY.

Counsel for Lewis Pope have announced that the nomination of Hill McAlister in last Thursday's Democratic primary by more than 10,000 votes on the face of available official returns will be contested. It has been indicated that the contest will be based on alleged fraud and herding of Negroes at the polls in Shelby and Davidson counties. And one of those active in the movement has been quoted as saying "we don't anticipate their (the State Primary Board's) refusal" to throw out the Shelby vote.

It seems that the effort to upset the result of the primary by throwing out the Shelby and Davidson votes is to be based largely on the allegations that 15,000 Negroes voted in the former and about 5,000 in the latter. There is no doubt about the fact that the invasion of Democratic primaries by Negroes is distasteful to white Democrats, and especially to those who happen to be on a losing side. But Negro votes have, nevertheless, been made use of by many Democratic politicians in the South.

They have been made use of many times in Tennessee, and not alone in Shelby and Davidson counties. They have even been used in behalf of, and accepted by, the Lea-Horton machine, notably in the primary of 1930, although some representatives are now taking a very lively interest in the move to throw out Negro votes for the benefit of Mr. Pope. And whether Democrats like it or not, the Supreme Court of the United States has ruled, in two recent decisions on Texas cases, that Negroes cannot be barred from Democratic primaries because they are Negroes.

The way to prevent situations like that which is now disturbing the State is to repeal the primary law. But the performance of that task lies in the future, whereas some disposition must be made of the present controversy promptly. And it is to be hoped that, if the Pope contest is pushed, steps will also be taken to have the conduct of the primary in various counties where Lea-Horton machine representatives were said to have been in charge of the polls investigated. It is not easy to believe that fraud, if there was fraud, was confined solely to the two counties which gave Mr. McAlister large majorities. And if there was herding of Negroes in Memphis and Nashville, may there not have been in certain other counties "herding" of white voters, many of whom are not normally Democrats?

While Democrats are flying at the throats of each other over the primary result, it would be well for them to pause long enough to read the following from Mr. McAlister's statement published last Sunday morning: "Governor Patterson was deliberately betrayed by Luke Lea in the contest which has just closed, and no doubt thousands of Patterson's friends throughout Tennessee will be surprised to learn that he has taken up the cry of contest originating in Lea's fertile brain in his endeavor to destroy the Democratic party * * *." In this connection, a word to those Democrats who remember how Ben Hooper came to be Governor should be sufficient.

Banner
NASHVILLE
TENNESSEE

AUG 14 1932

Has Commission to Lead Tennessee Back to Decent and Honest Government, Says Victor

Refuses Surrender To Lea Dictation

Says Defeated Candidates' Friends Hope He Will Protect Party

By RALPH PERRY

Referring to what he termed the "presumptuous" call upon him to surrender the Democratic nomination for Governor, Hill McAlister Saturday answered the open letter of Lewis S. Pope, whom he defeated in the primary, with the statement that he is determined not to "betray the confidence of the 118,000 Democrats who honored me with this election."

"I was elected by the suffrage of patriotic Tennesseans and there has been placed in my hands a commission to lead Tennessee back to the hilltops of decent and honest government," Mr. McAlister said. "The nomination was not given me to be surrendered to you or any other, and especially not to you since your unholy alliance with Luke Lea. The commission was given me in protest against, and in repudiation of, Lea and his cohorts."

Pope, McAlister charged throughout his campaign, was the "heir apparent" to the Lea-Horton support, in case former Gov. Malcolm R. Patterson, put in the race by them, proved that he could not win. When in the closing days of the campaign it became apparent that Patterson could not make the grade, there was the famous "switch" by the administration leaders, putting the power of the machine behind Pope.

In his letter to McAlister, Pope recalled a statement of McAlister regarding the illegal herding and voting of Negroes in the Democratic primary and cited alleged "information" that this existed as the basis for his demand that McAlister renounce the nomination.

MAINTAINS GROUND

McAlister, in his reply, still maintains his ground on this issue, and says:

"I made these statements and stand by them. In making them I did not intend, and do not now intend, to let you—a defeated and disgruntled candidate—be the judge, nor do I intend to become a victim of the machinations of Luke Lea.

"If you do not know, the people of Tennessee do, what Luke Lea will expect and demand of you, should you be elected Governor."

The Pope letter cited briefly, some of the charges he later put into his petition of protest which he filed with the Democratic State Primary Board, alleging fraudulent and illegal voting in Shelby and Davidson Counties.

McAlister, replying, calls the defeated candidate's attention to the situation with the statement that he "knows or can easily ascertain that relatively few Negroes" were voted in the two counties specifically mentioned, as compared with others in which Pope received pluralities.

Running some 10,000 votes behind McAlister in the primary election, Pope filed a petition seeking to set aside the results of that election. Before filing the petition, however, he delivered the letter above mentioned to the press of the State.

Since the defeated candidate gave notice of his intention to contest the nomination, the successful aspirant has been the recipient of pledges from all sections of the State, personally, and by wire and letter, that he would be supported as the nominee. These pledges came not only from the great body of Democrats who voted for him in the primary, but from others who supported Pope and Patterson. In his reply, McAlister refers to this situation, and says:

"Thousands of your friends in Tennessee are yet hoping that you will place the success of the Democratic party above your personal ambitions and above Luke Lea's desire for political and personal vengeance and official favor."

McALISTER'S LETTER

Mr. McAlister's letter in full follows:

"Honorable Lewis S. Pope,
"Nashville, Tennessee.
"Dear Sir:

"In reply to the extraordinary letter directed to me and published in Luke Lea's paper, the "Nashville Tennessean," Thursday morning, August 11, 1932, in which you presumptuously call upon me to surrender to you the Democratic nomination for Governor with which I was honored in the primary election of August 4. I desire to say:

"When you wrote this document addressed to me you knew from a previous statement published by me that I have the fixed determination not to betray the confidence of the 118,000 Democrats who honored me with that election. I was elected by the suffrage of patriotic Tennesseans and there has been placed in my hands a commission to lead Tennessee back to the hilltops of decent and honest government. The nomination was not given me to be surrendered to you or any other and especially not to you since your unholy alliance with Luke Lea. The commission was given me in protest against, and in repudiation of Lea and his cohorts.

"You have correctly quoted my early statements declaring that I was one of the first candidates to join a movement inaugurated in the beginning of this campaign to make the Democratic party a white man's party, and that I would not accept the nomination as a result of illegal or corrupt voting of any class, black or white in any city or any county. You have the effrontery to ask me now, because of these statements to surrender my nomination for Governor to you.

"I made these statements and stand by them. In making them I did not intend, and do not now intend, to let you, a defeated and disgruntled candidate, be the judge, nor did I intend to become the victim of the machinations of Luke Lea. If you do not know, the people of Tennessee do, what Luke Lea will expect and demand of you should you be elected Governor of Tennessee.

"As to your charge that Negroes voted in this primary in Shelby and Davidson Counties, you know or could easily ascertain that relatively few Negroes did vote in either county, as was done in other counties of the State where you received large pluralities over me.

"Apparently you are concerned that I will break promises that I have solemnly made to the voters of this State in the primary that has just closed. I doubt if you now have or have ever had any such apprehensions. But you are the last man in Tennessee who can be permitted to make such a charge against anyone. In the early days of this campaign, you, your campaign manager and other associates in politics acquired the control of a little paper called The Citizens Appeal which you published in Nashville, and in which you were constantly charging that these influences would desert Governor Patterson if they could make you their candidate in this primary. I was the candidate in Tennessee, every office-holder connected with the present administration, whom he can control, is now solidly massed behind your pending contest before the Democratic Primary Board to deprive me of this nomination, that this switch was made over Tennessee during the thirty-six hours preceding the election on August 4, and today every influence that Lea can exert

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They have been made use of many times in Tennessee, and not alone in Shelby and Davidson counties. They have even been used in behalf of, and accepted by, the Lea-Horton machine, notably in the primary of 1930. although some representatives are now taking a very lively interest in the move to throw out Negro votes for the benefit of Mr. Pope. And whether Democrats like it or not, the Supreme Court of the United States has ruled, in two recent decisions on Texas cases, that Negroes cannot be barred from Democratic primaries because they are Negroes.

The way to prevent situations like that which is now disturbing the State is to repeal the primary law. But the performance of that task lies in the future, whereas some disposition must be made of the present controversy promptly. And it is to be hoped that, if the Pope contest is pushed, steps will also be taken to have the conduct of the primary in various counties where Lea-Horton machine representatives were said to have been in charge of the polls investigated. It is not easy to believe that fraud, if there was fraud, was confined solely to the two counties which gave Mr. McAlister large majorities. And if there was herding of Negroes in Memphis and Nashville, may there not have been in certain other counties "herding" of white voters, many of whom are not normally Democrats?

While Democrats are flying at the throats of each other over the primary result, it would be well for them to pause long enough to read the following from Mr. McAlister's statement published last Sunday morning: "Governor Patterson was deliberately betrayed by Luke Lea in the contest which has just closed, and no doubt thousands of Patterson's friends throughout Tennessee will be surprised to learn that he has taken up the cry of contest originating in Lea's fertile brain in his endeavor to destroy the Democratic party * * *." In this connection, a word to those Democrats who remember how Ben Hooper came to be Governor should be sufficient.

Banner
NASHVILLE
TENNESSEE

AUG 14 1932

Has Commission to Lead Tennessee Back to Decent and Honest Government, Says Victor

Refuses Surrender To Lea Dictation

Says Defeated Candidates' Friends Hope He Will Protect Party

By RALPH PERRY

Referring to what he termed the "presumptuous" call upon him to surrender the Democratic nomination for Governor, Hill McAlister Saturday answered the open letter of Lewis S. Pope, whom he defeated in the primary, with the statement that he is determined not to "betray the confidence of the 118,000 Democrats who honored me with this election."

"I was elected by the suffrage of patriotic Tennesseans and there has been placed in my hands a commission to lead Tennessee back to the hilltops of decent and honest government," Mr. McAlister said. "The nomination was not given me to be surrendered to you or any other, and especially not to you since your unholy alliance with Luke Lea. The commission was given me in protest against, and in repudiation of, Lea and his cohorts."

Pope, McAlister charged throughout his campaign, was the "heir apparent" to the Lea-Horton support, in case former Gov. Malcolm R. Patterson, put in the race by them, proved that he could not win. When in the closing days of the campaign it became apparent that Patterson could not make the grade, there was the famous "switch" by the administration leaders, putting the power of the machine behind Pope.

In his letter to McAlister, Pope recalled a statement of McAlister regarding the illegal herding and voting of Negroes in the Democratic primary and cited alleged "information" that this existed as the basis for his demand that McAlister renounce the nomination.

MAINTAINS GROUND

McAlister, in his reply, still maintains his ground on this issue, and says:

"I made these statements and stand by them. In making them I did not intend, and do not now intend, to let you—a defeated and disgruntled candidate—be the judge, nor do I intend to become a victim of the machinations of Luke Lea.

"If you do not know, the people of Tennessee do, what Luke Lea will expect and demand of you, should you be elected Governor."

The Pope letter cited briefly, some of the charges he later put into his petition of protest which he filed with the Democratic State Primary Board, alleging fraudulent and illegal voting in Shelby and Davidson Counties.

McAlister, replying, calls the defeated candidate's attention to the situation with the statement that he "knows or can easily ascertain that relatively few Negroes" were voted in the two counties specifically mentioned, as compared with others in which Pope received pluralities.

Running some 10,000 votes behind McAlister in the primary election, Pope filed a petition seeking to set aside the results of that election. Before filing the petition, however, he delivered the letter above mentioned to the press of the State.

Since the defeated candidate gave notice of his intention to contest the nomination, the successful aspirant has been the recipient of pledges from all sections of the State, personally, and by wire and letter, that he would be supported as the nominee. These pledges came not only from the great body of Democrats who voted for him in the primary, but from others who supported Pope and Patterson. In his reply, McAlister refers to this situation, and says:

"Thousands of your friends in Tennessee are yet hoping that you will place the success of the Democratic party above your personal ambitions and above Luke Lea's desire for political and personal vengeance and official favor."

McALISTER'S LETTER

Mr. McAlister's letter in full follows:

"Honorable Lewis S. Pope,
"Nashville, Tennessee.
"Dear Sir:

"In reply to the extraordinary letter directed to me and published in Luke Lea's paper, the "Nashville Tennessean," Thursday morning, August 11, 1932, in which you presumptuously call upon me to surrender to you the Democratic nomination for Governor with which I was honored in the primary election of August 4. I desire to say:

"When you wrote this document addressed to me you knew from a previous statement published by me that I have the fixed determination not to betray the confidence of the 118,000 Democrats who honored me with that election. I was elected by the suffrage of patriotic Tennesseans and there has been placed in my hands a commission to lead Tennessee back to the hilltops of decent and honest government. The nomination was not given me to be surrendered to you or any other and especially not to you since your unholy alliance with Luke Lea. The commission was given me in protest against, and in repudiation of Lea and his cohorts.

"You have correctly quoted my early statements declaring that I was one of the first candidates to join a movement inaugurated in the beginning of this campaign to make the Democratic party a white man's party, and that I would not accept the nomination as a result of illegal or corrupt voting of any class, black or white in any city or any county. You have the effrontery to ask me now, because of these statements to surrender my nomination for Governor to you.

"I made these statements and stand by them. In making them I did not intend, and do not now intend, to let you, a defeated and disgruntled candidate, be the judge, nor did I intend to become the victim of the machinations of Luke Lea. If you do not know, the people of Tennessee do, what Luke Lea will expect and demand of you should you be elected Governor of Tennessee.

"As to your charge that Negroes voted in this primary in Shelby and Davidson Counties, you know or could easily ascertain that relatively few Negroes did vote in either county, as was done in other counties of the State where you received large pluralities over me.

"Apparently you are concerned that I will break promises that I have solemnly made to the voters of this State in the primary that has just closed. I doubt if you now have or have ever had any such apprehensions, as you publish in Nashville, and in charging I were constantly publishing that I was one of the candidates in this campaign to make the Democratic party a white man's party, and that I would not accept the nomination as a result of illegal or corrupt voting of any class, black or white in any city or any county. No one knew better than you that these statements never had the slightest foundation in fact. But you are the last man in Tennessee, which you were the candidate in this primary, and today every influence that Lea can be permitted to make such influences in any office-holder connected with the present administration, whom he can control, is a charge against anyone. In the early control, as all Tennessee knows, defeat me. No one now seriously denies now solidly massed behind your pendays of this campaign, you, your campaign and your associates in yourself, and other statements in the Democratic Primary Board to deprive me of this nomination and Luke Lea's newspaper has openly proclaimed, that this switch was made politics acquired the control of a little that these ing contest before the Democratic Primary Board to deprive me of this nomination. The Citizens Appeal which

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"As I have before publicly stated, I am determined to defend this nomination which I have honestly received and have already been assured by hundreds of good Democrats, both men and women who voted for you or for Governor Patterson in the recent primary that they will now rally to the standard of the Democratic party and give me as its nominee their support in the November election. I am profoundly grateful for the messages and assurances of this purpose that I am now constantly receiving from all section of the State by every mail.

"On the same day your letter to me was published you filed with the State Democratic Executive Committee, which composes the board of primary commissioners, a petition contesting my nomination. Once more I remind you that on two occasions I have been defeated for the Democratic nomination for Governor by majorities smaller than the one which I obtained over you in the recent election. In both of these close contests there were charges of fraud committed on behalf of the successful candidate, and I might have filed a petition of contest, based on 'information' as you have now done. I promptly declined to enter a contest, which in the end could only have ended in strife, and disaffection from the Democratic ranks. I put the interest of the Democratic party above my personal ambition.

"Thousands of your friends in Tennessee are yet hoping that you will place the success of the Democratic party above your personal ambitions and above Luke Lea's desire for political and personal vengeance and official favor.

"Your position and mine are altogether different. Our motives and purposes are wholly at variance. Being the Democratic nominee, I want to avoid Democratic strife within our ranks. I want to bind up and help to heal the wounds. I want to pursue the course that will result in uniting the rank and file of the Democratic party, that we may present a united front against our Republican opponents. I want this State to cast its vote for Franklin D. Roosevelt and John N. Garner. I want to be elected as the Democratic nominee for Governor. I want every Democratic nominee in the State elected.

"Feeling the heavy responsibility of leadership, I shall not descend to newspaper controversy nor to small, personal, bitter wrangling with you or any other individual. I shall conduct myself as the Democratic standard bearer, and conduct the campaign in such manner as will reflect credit to myself and redound to the good of the party and the cause of good, clean, honest government which it represents. There is too much at stake for the Democratic party and for Tennessee for me to act otherwise.

"Your situation in the matter apparently does not cause you to feel the heavy sense of responsibility for party success which I, as the nominee of the party, do feel. You may choose your own course, and accept responsibility for same.

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"Yours truly,

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MEMPHIS, TENN.
COMMERCIAL APPEAL
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Mr. McAlister knows that he can't make a scare-crow out of Horton any longer. He knows that Lewis Pope's tremendous vote in the Democratic primary last Thursday was a rebuke to the Horton administration, just as it was a rebuke to machine domination in Shelby County. He knows that Mr. Pope emerged from that primary with a majority of the white Democratic votes of this state and is the rightful nominee.

What the Democrats of Tennessee want to know of Mr. McAlister is whether he intends to make good his pledge that he would not accept the nomination if it rested upon fraudulent negro votes?

What the Democrats of Tennessee want to know is whether he is game enough to say, in the face of charges that his nomination is tainted, that he welcomes a full, fair and free investigation and that he will abide the issue of that investigation?

Regardless of his obligation to the Democrats of Tennessee, Mr. McAlister owes it to his friends in Memphis to say something. These friends who manipulated the thousands of negro votes here are crying from the housetops that Memphis is again being "discredited" throughout the state by these charges. Mr. McAlister is the beneficiary of their manipulations. By all the laws of gratitude he owes it to them to either declare with them that there was no fraud or that he cannot let his friends rest under such a charge and that, therefore, he demands an investigation.

Whichever course he takes, he is sunk, because negroes by the thousands were voted, and an investigation will show that they were voted.

Mr. McAlister should talk and he should say something. Upon his course within the next few days, pending the meeting of the State Democratic Committee, depends his chance of ever being governor of Tennessee.

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Suffrage
Banner

NASHVILLE
TENNESSEE
JUL 24 1932

3

Fist Fights, Bromides, Mark Session

Partisan Resolution Would Make Voting of Negroes 'Prima Facie Evidence' of Fraud

State's Statutes Are Disregarded

Long Ruled Out of Order When He Attempts to Cite Law

By BRAINARD CHENEY

In one of the most ludicrous and disorderly travesties that the venerable House of Representatives chamber has ever witnessed—and it has witnessed many both ludicrous and disorderly—the Democratic Primary Board Saturday conducted a hearing on a resolution extraordinary in the annals of the Democratic party.

The vote on the resolution before the violent powwow began was 18 for and 11 against.

And after the four hours of fustian oratory, of burbling bromides, of violent vituperation, of charges of felony and oaths bandied back and forth, of fist fighting and a heavy exuding of perspiration the vote stood—18 to 10.

The eleventh member opposing the resolution (Dancey Fort of Clarksville) retired from the hall, unwilling as he said at the outset, to listen to four hours of "hot air" when the final vote was a foregone conclusion.

But the onlookers got their money's worth—if they came merely to see a farce whose outcome had been announced before the curtain rung up.

PARTISAN ORIGINATION

The resolution originating with Patterson partisans and with no particular effort to conceal its purpose, proposed to make the voting of Negroes in any ward of district of Shelby County "prima facie evidence" of fraud in that unit.

It proposed to do this in spite of what any "derned statute book of this State" might lay down as law for the committee.

Indicative of the timbre of the gathering was Chairman Tom Henderson's reply to Mitchell Long, Knoxville member of the committee. The question of the legal authority of the committee to adopt the resolution was up. Mr. Long suggested that the Attorney-General of the State was the proper official to advise the committee on its legal rights and restraints.

Mr. Henderson immediately ruled him out of order, having already himself laid down the law for the committee to go by.

And indeed it was law—law for the eighteen pro-Horton members of the committee. For the eleven anti-Horton group it was an abrogation of the law and an effort by lawless methods to try to put another "State machine" supported candidate in the Governor's chair.

The fight from the outset, when Wallace Edwards, Governor Horton's secretary, is alleged to have gum-shoed over the State last week getting signatures to the resolution drafted by State machine leaders, has been a "State machine" struggle.

The Patterson banners led the fight. Pope standard bearers dropped in behind.

STRANGE ASSORTMENT

And it was a strange assortment that came into the House chamber wearing Patterson badges. They came in as the chamber doors were opened wearing their paper ribbons: "Red-blooded citizens of Shelby County Stand for White Democracy."

A glance was enough to determine that they were of two groups. A rural and an urban group. In the group of probably fifty there were identified citizens from Henry, Gibson, Carroll, Benton, and other counties wearing the badges.

Among those who had a more bona fide claim to Shelby County were several young women who sat on the desk tops with their legs crossed, smoked cigarets and chewed gum. And their male companions included in their lot according to court record several who had "done stretches" for everything from criminal assault to grave robbing.

But in spite of their rather "offsides" appearance these badge-wearers did their job well and led the Patterson forces in cheering and handclapping.

The "Crump machine" delegation making its futile fight before the primary committee were few in number. If their "clackers" were anything likeas the Patterson Memphis representation, they were at least wise enough to leave them at home.

There were no other delegations present and outside the usual Capitol employes, political loafers and curious there were few spectators.

During the course of the session, Committee Secretary Dorsey Thomas, read a telegram from Hill McAlister, which he said had come some hours earlier but had been sent to his office instead of the Capitol Building.

The telegram follows in part:

"Early in this campaign I publicly declared that I was opposed to Negroes voting in the Democratic primary in this State, that I did not wish to gain election by the illegal votes of any class, black or white, cast or counted in any primary.

"Those declarations I have many times since repeated in public speeches throughout Tennessee. I reiterate them now."

Following the roll call disclosing twenty-nine of the forty members of the committee and other perfunctory formalities, W. G. Adams read the resolution—already circulated by the Governor's secretary and signed by a majority of the committee members.

Mr. Fort called the attention of the chairman to the fact, that a morning Nashville newspaper had already announced that the resolution had the indorsement of a majority of the committee. members. Obviously, he continued, it is useless to discuss the resolution. He moved that the resolution be placed on the table and the vote taken on it.

HENDERSON INTERPOSES

Chairman Henderson interposed, "I was in hopes the parties who called this meeting might be heard from."

"I was in hopes that the committee members would not sign this resolution before it came up for open hearing here, too", Mr. Fort responded.

Mr. Long of Knoxville learning that the resolution had already been circulated and signed denounced the trick of the State machine leaders as "about the most reprehensible thing I ever heard of".

Mr. Henderson from the chair said he had not learned this.

Mr. Long was for treating a resolution so secretly and improperly manipulated with "contempt" and was for tabling it at once. Only four other members of the committee, however, were willing to forego the show. The motion went to the table 25 to 4.

S. H. (Kit) Williams, Memphis attorney and former Mississippian; Mrs. David Puryear of Memphis; Tom Shriver, Nashville lawyer leading Pope fight in Davidson County; Judge Matt Whittaker, and Judge Floyd Estill, Chattanooga lawyers who represented Governor Horton before the State probe committe in 1931; Tom Collier, candidate for Congress against E. H. Crump, and Grover Sherrod, West Tennessee attorney, composed the team for the resolution.

Charles N. Bryan, Memphis attorney, Mayor Watkins Overton of Memphis; C. P. J. Mooney, son of the late Commercial Appeal publisher; William Gerber, Assistant Attorney-General in Shelby County, made Shelby County's defense.

The two teams knew before hand that what they might have to say had nothing to do with the case, insofar as the resolution was concerned, but they had to get it out of their systems.

STOCK BROMIDES

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MEMPHIS, TENN.
PRESS-SCIMITAR
JUL 20 1932

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(Knoxville News-Sentinel)

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Seventy-nine negroes are registered from one 12-room house.

Negro road workers have been herded to the registration booth.

In another precinct 122 out of 157 supplemental registrations were negroes.

You know and the state knows what these registrations mean.

They mean that the Crump machine is preparing to roll up your Shelby majority because of the strength being developed by Lewis S. Pope.

You have promised the state a house-cleaning.

The first house that needs cleaning is the one being built in Memphis for your own use by the Ballot Box Boys.

Do you intend to ignore this Shelby situation?

Do you intend to let the honest votes of East Tennesseans be offset by such Shelby ballots?

East Tennesseans not only want an unequivocal expression from you on the situation in Shelby they want you to take positive action to see that every tainted ballot in the Crump bailiwick is kept out of the ballot box.

What are you going to do?

Suffrage
Banner
NASHVILLE
TENNESSEE
JUL 24 1932

Fist Fights, Bromides, Mark Session

Partisan Resolution Would Make Voting of Negroes 'Prima Facie Evidence' of Fraud

State's Statutes Are Disregarded

Long Ruled Out of Order When He Attempts to Cite Law

By BRAINARD CHENEY

In one of the most ludicrous and disorderly travesties that the venerable House of Representatives chamber has ever witnessed—and it has witnessed many both ludicrous and disorderly—the Democratic Primary Board Saturday conducted a hearing on a resolution extraordinary in the annals of the Democratic party.

The vote on the resolution before the violent powwow began was 18 for and 11 against.

And after the four hours of fustian oratory, of burbling bromides, of violent vituperation, of charges of felony and oaths bandied back and forth, of fist fighting and a heavy exuding of perspiration the vote stood—18 to 10.

The eleventh member opposing the resolution (Dancey Fort of Clarksville) retired from the hall, unwilling as he said at the outset, to listen to four hours of "hot air" when the final vote was a foregone conclusion.

But the onlookers got their money's worth—if they came merely to see a farce whose outcome had been announced before the curtain rung up.

PARTISAN ORIGINATION

The resolution originating with Patterson partisans and with no particular effort to conceal its purpose, proposed to make the voting of Negroes in any ward of district of Shelby County "prima facie evidence" of fraud in that unit.

It proposed to do this in spite of what any "derned statute book of this State" might lay down as law for the committee.

Indicative of the timbre of the gathering was Chairman Tom Henderson's reply to Mitchell Long, Knoxville member of the committee. The question of the legal authority of the committee to adopt the resolution was up. Mr. Long suggested that the Attorney-General of the State was the proper official to advise the committee on its legal rights and restraints.

Mr. Henderson immediately ruled him out of order, having already himself laid down the law for the committee to go by.

And indeed it was law—law for the eighteen pro-Horton members of the committee. For the eleven anti-Horton group it was an abrogation of the law and an effort by lawless methods to try to put another "State machine" supported candidate in the Governor's chair.

The fight from the outset, when Wallace Edwards, Governor Horton's secretary, is alleged to have gum-shoed over the State last week getting signatures to the resolution drafted by State machine leaders, has been a "State machine" struggle.

The Patterson banners led the fight. Pope standard bearers dropped in behind.

STRANGE ASSORTMENT

And it was a strange assortment that came into the House chamber wearing Patterson badges. They came in as the chamber doors were opened wearing their paper ribbons: "Red-blooded citizens of Shelby County Stand for White Democracy."

A glance was enough to determine that they were of two groups. A rural and an urban group. In the group of probably fifty there were identified citizens from Henry, Gibson, Carroll, Benton, and other counties wearing the badges.

Among those who had a more bona fide claim to Shelby County were several young women who sat on the desk tops with their legs crossed, smoked cigarets and chewed gum. And their male companions included in their lot according to court record several who had "done stretches" for everything from criminal assault to grave robbing.

But in spite of their rather "offsides" appearance these badge-wearers did their job well and led the Patterson forces in cheering and handclapping.

The "Crump machine" delegation making its futile fight before the primary committee were few in number. If their "clackers" were anything like the Patterson Memphis representation, they were at least wise enough to leave them at home.

There were no other delegations present and outside the usual Capitol employes, political loafers and curious there were few spectators.

During the course of the session, Committee Secretary Dorsey Thomas, read a telegram from Hill McAlister, which he said had come some hours earlier but had been sent to his office instead of the Capitol Building.

The telegram follows in part:

"Early in this campaign I publicly declared that I was opposed to Negroes voting in the Democratic primary in this State, that I did not wish to gain election by the illegal votes of any class, black or white, cast or counted in any primary.

"Those declarations I have many times since repeated in public speeches throughout Tennessee. I reiterate them now."

Following the roll call disclosing twenty-nine of the forty members of the committee and other perfunctory formalities, W. G. Adams read the resolution—already circulated by the Governor's secretary and signed by a majority of the committee members.

Mr. Fort called the attention of the chairman to the fact, that a morning Nashville newspaper had already announced that the resolution had the indorsement of a majority of the committee. members. Obviously, he continued, it is useless to discuss the resolution. He moved that the resolution be placed on the table and the vote taken on it.

HENDERSON INTERPOSES

Chairman Henderson interposed, "I was in hopes the parties who called this meeting might be heard from."

"I was in hopes that the committee members would not sign this resolution before it came up for open hearing here, too", Mr. Fort responded.

Mr. Long of Knoxville learning that the resolution had already been circulated and signed denounced the trick of the State machine leaders as "about the most reprehensible thing I ever heard of".

Mr. Henderson from the chair said he had not learned this.

Mr. Long was for treating a resolution so secretly and improperly manipulated with "contempt" and was for tabling it at once. Only four other members of the committee, however, were willing to forego the show. The motion went to the table 25 to 4.

S. H. (Kit) Williams, Memphis attorney and former Mississippian; Mrs. David Puryear of Memphis; Tom Shriver, Nashville lawyer leading Pope fight in Davidson County; Judge Matt Whittaker, and Judge Floyd Estill, Chattanooga lawyers who represented Governor Horton before the State probe committe in 1931; Tom Collier, candidate for Congress against E. H. Crump, and Grover Sherrod, West Tennessee attorney, composed the team for the resolution.

Charles N. Bryan, Memphis attorney, Mayor Watkins Overton of Memphis; C. P. J. Mooney, son of the late Commercial Appeal publisher; William Gerber, Assistant Attorney-General in Shelby County, made Shelby County's defense.

The two teams knew before hand that what they might have to say had nothing to do with the case, insofar as the resolution was concerned, but they had to get it out of their systems.

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NEGROES GIVEN CASH FOR REGISTRY SLIPS

Many Enrolled at Orders of Police, Negroes Assert.

PRICE PAID IS 25 CENTS

Commercial Appeal Indicates Frauds in Registrations as Supposed Voters Cannot Be Found at Addresses.

Commercial Appeal

Registration certificates sold for 25 cents cash—registrations ordered en masse by Memphis policemen, voters whose only home is in the registration books and ballot boxes—these were conditions uncovered yesterday by Commercial Appeal investigators who continued their search for qualified negro voters.

Memphis Tennessee 7/23/32

Vira Smith, 23; Gertrude Myles, 22, and James Lee, 22, three voters registered from 141 Short Third in the second precinct of the Fourth Ward, told reporters that they and other voters ualified from that address had registered at the behest of a negro who gave them 25 cents each for their registration slips.

Party From Quarters.

The majority of the voters pooled their quarters and gave a party, the memory of which caused hearty laughs yesterday.

Vira Smith bought black-eyed peas with her 25 cents, she said.

Not present at the registration party were 22 of the 33 voters registered from 141 Short Third who are reported unknown at that address. Those who missed the party and who are missing for voting purposes are

Sam Hood, 24; Homer Green, 24; Mottomer Allen, 21; Lee Walkin, 28; Van Brown, 39; Willie Cuny, 22; George Scott, 26; Ike Gray, 27; Grove Turner, 29; Albert Garry, 36; Etta Johnson, Carrie Johnson, 23; Harry Baker, 26; Fred Washington, 22; Charles Byrd, 38; Tom Robinson, 29; Howard Cash, 21; Henry Brown, 31; Alice Robinson, 23; Mary Ellis, 64; Ned Ellis, 67, Mose Strong, 29.

Gertrude Myles is registered under this name and under her name before she married, Gertrude Wells. Neither Gertrude, James Lee nor Vira Smith knew whether they were Democrats or Republicans.

"Who will you vote for for governor?" they were asked.

Vote for a Quarter.

"We ain't thought about that. We'll vote for anybody and especially anybody that'll give us a quarter."

Thirteen of 19 voters registered from eight rooms at 382 South Second in the second precinct of the Sixth Ward are unknown to other occupants there who are registered. The missing 13 are:

Annie Ealey, 40; Carrie Turner, 28; Lucile Foster, 32; Ester Bradford, 21; Hattie Bradford, 23; Ollie Mae Thomas, 25; Candis Shard, 53; Ruth Shirley, 21; Ellen Lewis, 37; Ely Clark, 24; Lottie Mitchell, 29; Horice Turner, 38; Will Hannis, 35.

Shirley Turner, 40, and Alfesta Price, 24, who are registered from 382 South Second, told reporters that they registered on orders from police who ordered everyone in the block to do so, and that they never received registration slips.

Neither Shirley nor Alfesto knew whether they were Republicans or Democrats nor for whom they will vote.

Seven of 20 apartments located at 893 Darnell, in the First Precinct of the Thirteenth Ward, are rented. From these apartments are registered 14 negro voters, of whom nine are unknown to the janitor and present occupants. The ghost voters of 893 Darnell are:

Willie Love, 59; Beulah Love, 46; John Malone, 50; Grant Dunn, 53; Richard Moore, 52; John Kelly, 33; Jim Woods, 30; John Leiper, 21, and Estelle Lynch, 24.

Unlucky 13.

Thirteent voters are registered from 12 apartments, of which seven are rented at 380 Wellington and rear, in the Second Precinct of the Seventh Ward. Eight of these voters are unknown to the janitor of the premises and to occupants. The missing ballot casters are:

Sam McReynolds, 61; Charles Washington, 38; John Buck, 24; William Allen, 26; E. Roberson, 24; B. Epps, 31; Don Williams, 43, and R. L. Polk, 30.

Nineteen voters are registered from the rear of 1027 North Second, in the First Precinct of the Thirty-ninth Ward. The whereabouts of eight of these voters are unknown to occupants who have lived at this address for years. The phantom voters are:

Joe Lewis, 21; Annie Lindsay, 23; Earnest Long, 24; Frank Green, 27; Francis Wright, 21; Adam Kyle, 48; Roseveit Linzy, 24, and Ida May Abbington, 30.

Negroes talked to yesterday seemed glad that the voting agitation had arisen. They appeared ready to vent their resentment at the treatment that has been accorded them in matters politic.

"We don't know nothing of what it's all about," one negro declared. "We wish they would leave us alone." And his neighbors shook their heads in agreement at being forced to take part in something they do not understand.

MEMPHIS, TENN.
PRESS-SCIMITAR
JUL 23 1932

NEGROES PAST 50 SWARM TO GET FREE VOTE

3

Hard Times Fill Register With Aged Citizens

SCORES OVER SEVENTY

Oldest On Books Gives His Age As 109

Ripe old age is no drawback to a negro voter—and hard times brought them out in droves in the supplementary registration, investigation of the books by The Press-Scimitar reveals.

In wards of heavy negro registration, it was found, scores of negroes were registered who were old enough to have been born in the days of slavery.

John 109 Years Old

Comparison of ages given in previous registrations and those down in this month's supplementary registration indicate there was a large increase in those who escaped poll tax payments by being just 21 or over 50 years of age.

Oldest negro discovered on the books was John Mason Sr., 634 Cherry, who gave his age as 109 years. Negroes giving ages over 70 are on the books by the dozens.

Among the wards having heavy registrations of old negroes was the First Precinct, 14th Ward. Of a total negro registration of 982, there were 235 who were 50 or over. Sixty-nine negroes gave their age as 21. This makes a total in the precinct of 304 negro voters whose age makes payment of poll taxes unnecessary.

234 Top 50 Years

In the first precinct, 35th Ward, 210 negroes gave ages of 50 or over and 40 were 21, they said. Total negro registration in this precinct was 694.

In the First Precinct, Thirty-fifth Ward, 210 negroes gave ages of 50 or over and 40 were 21, they said Total negro registration in this precinct was 694.

234 Top 50 Years

In the Second Precinct of the Thirty-fifth Ward, out of 713 negroes registered, 234 were 50 or over, according to the registration books.

In the First Precinct, Fifth Ward, 129 negroes gave ages of 50 or over.

Old age voters were particularly active in the First Precinct, Fourteenth ward, especially in the supplementary registration.

Nancy Fallwell, 843 Brunswick claimed she was 90. Fannie Black 789 Alston, gave her age as 82, as did Rachel M. Smith, 662 Provine.

Nancy Is 80

Nancy Taylas, 861 Porter, registered as being 80 years old and Henry McKinney, 233 Turley, is 77, he put down on the books. Mary Jones, 673 Provine, gave her age as 10 and N. T. Mebane, 241 Hernando, said 74 was his age.

Mary Cox, 867 Neptune, also claimed 70 as her age, while Arry Bitts, 857 Provine, said she was 72. Rhodis Josephine claimed 65 years, as did F. W. Nelson, 944 Mississippi. David Herndon, 339 Beale gave his age as 68.

Below 65 years, registrations of poll tax-exempt negroes became too numerous to list.

NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE
JUL 24 1932

Democrats Stir Nashville, Fight On Negro Votes

Patterson and Crump Supporters Stage Free-for-All at Tennessee Session

By The United Press

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 23. — A resolution condemning herding of Negro voters to polls in Shelby County carried unanimously today as the Tennessee Democratic Executive Committee held a stormy, fight-punctuated session.

The committee, twenty-nine strong, sat as a primary board to go to the bottom of charges by ex-Governor M. R. Patterson that 33,500 Negroes—an all-time record—had registered in Shelby County for the August 4 primary. He asked the votes be nullified, "as Tennessee's Democratic party always has been a white man's party."

When numerous fights, proffers of personal combat and downright bedlam had been taken care of, the committee passed the condemnatory resolution, declaring the practice, if engaged in during the Democratic primary, would be "prima facie" evidence of fraud.

Free-for-All Breaks Out

A free-for-all broke out during the speech of William Gerber, Assistant Attorney General of Shelby County When the name of Allen McNamara, of Memphis, was mentioned, McNamara struck the speaker, then walked out of the audience.

Some women wore on their arms a band reading, "Red-blooded voters in Shelby County favor white supremacy at the polls."

McNamara suffered a damaged ear in a scuffle with Louis Morris, of Memphis, who leaped to the defense of Gerber. At that point, State Adjutant General W. C. Boyd halted the riot.

Gerber resumed his speech, but when he came to the name of John Hanover, of Memphis, he was attacked again. C. P. J. Mooney joined in. Tom Henderson, chairman, struggling vainly to preserve order, whanged his gavel so hard he broke it. There was one more riotous scene, and then calm was restored.

Gerber Calls Rivals Rats

Gerber, who is agent of Representative Edward H. Crump, had called supporters of Patterson, who protested Negro registrations, "damned rats" and said "I'm going to name every damn one of the rats!"

As he began reciting names the fighting started.

Women screamed and others leaped into the fight. Police and outsiders intervened before further physical damage resulted and separated the combatants.

Patterson supporters claim Crump's political machine in Memphis and Shelby County is behind the registering of Negroes.

Borah Declines Apology

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP).—Refusing to apologize for making public letters charging a political machine in Memphis headed by Representative E. H. Crump, Democrat of Tennessee was distributing Red Cross wheat in return for votes, Senator William E. Borah, Republican of Idaho, said today the charges were "justified."

Representative Crump, in two telegrams to Senator Borah, demanded that he apologize for making public letters from Memphis chapters of the Loyal Order of Americans charging that the relief flour was being distributed in exchange for votes.

Crump Assails Borah

MEMPHIS, July 23 (AP).—Representative E. H. Crump, informed that Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, had refused to apologize for publishing letters attacking the Crump political organization here, said Senator Borah had done him an injustice "but just isn't big enough to admit it."

"Your silence in not correcting a dastardly falsehood forces one to the inevitable conclusion that you are big and mighty enough to commit a low and despicable injustice and get away with it," a telegram he sent to the Senator read.

Suffrage

Chattanooga, Tenn.
TIMES

JUN 5 1932

CAMPBELL WOULD BAR NEGRO PRIMARY VOTES

Chattanooga Times Special.

RIPLEY, Tenn., June 4.—Rufus Campbell, candidate for the democratic nomination for governor, tonight said that he favored elimination of the Negro vote in the democratic primary in answering a letter sent all candidates by Collier Goodlett, another candidate.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
EAGLE

JUN 7 1932

Move to Exclude Negro Voters Fails

Nashville, Tenn., June 7 (AP)—Negroes may continue to vote in Tennessee's Democratic primaries as far as the State Primary Board is concerned.

A resolution to exclude from participation every one "except white Democrats" automatically failed here yesterday when the board turned to other business and then adjourned without a motion for its adoption.

NEW YORK SUN

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Tennessee Negroes May Vote in Primary

NASHVILLE, June 7 (A. P.).—Negroes may continue to vote in Tennessee's Democratic primaries as far as the State Primary Board is concerned.

A resolution to exclude from participation everyone "except white Democrats" automatically failed yesterday when the board turned to other business and then adjourned. The resolution was assailed by Mitchell Long of Knoxville, who said the board was asked not only to violate the law "but to nullify the very law itself from which the primary springs."

He cited two Texas cases in which the United States Supreme Court had ruled against barring of Negroes.

NEW YORK SUN

JUN 6 1932

AGAINST NEGRO BAR

Tennessee Democrats May Drop Primary Ban.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 6 (A. P.).—An opinion today from the State legal department said a proposed resolution to bar Negroes from voting in the coming Democratic primary would be "entirely inefficacious."

The proposed resolution, sponsored by Collier Goodlett, a candidate for Governor, would ask the party's State primary board, in session today, to rule that "no one except white Democrats" be permitted to vote in the primary August 4.

The legal department's opinion cited two recent United States Supreme Court decisions. The first held invalid a Texas law seeking to bar every one except white Democrats from a primary.

A later statute, seeking to empower the Texas Democratic executive committee to prescribe qualifications of voters likewise was held unconstitutional, the opinion said.

MEMPHIS, TENN.
COMMERCIAL APPEAL

JUN 7 1932

White Primary.

Some days ago several candidates for governor joined in a request to the Democratic executive committee to rule that negroes be excluded from the Democratic primary in August.

The attorney general's office yesterday in response to a request from the committee for an opinion held that such procedure would be illegal and unconstitutional. The Texas law, held unconstitutional by the supreme court of the United States, was cited to support the opinion of the attorney general. According to the attorney general, any known Democrat may vote in the primary, and no discrimination may be made against his color. This privilege is generally conceded as a constitutional right.

However, it is not against this practice that objection has been raised. Objection made by former Governor Patterson is to the manner in which negroes have been voted in Memphis and Shelby County. According to the construction of the attorney general's office, any person known to be a Democrat can go to the polls and cast his ballot in the primary. The practice of herding negroes to the polls and voting them in blocks, without knowledge on their part as to whom they are voting for, is an abuse of the franchise and a violation of the spirit of the law.

Negroes have never voted of their own volition in a Democratic primary in Tennessee, Mississippi or Arkansas. Unless they are herded to the polls and forced to vote, their absence in Memphis and Shelby County would be as marked as it is in other counties of the state where they do not vote at all.

In view of the ruling of the attorney general, it is only necessary to agree that they will not be voted in order to observe the spirit of what has always been known as "a white man's primary." The Democrats of Tennessee resent the prospect of having their votes nullified if not overcome, by negroes in Shelby County who have no conception of what they are doing and vote only when and for whom they are told.

Jim Crow Resolution Fails In Nashville

6-11-32

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The Democratic State Primary Board failed to take action Monday, June 6, on a resolution signed by five of the six candidates for the governorship. The resolution was designed to bar Negroes from the primary elections which will be held on August 4.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
TIMES

JUN 7 1932

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The idea, which was advanced by Collier Goodlett, gubernatorial candidate, should never have been suggested. In view of two United States Supreme Court decisions, one of them very recent, in Texas cases, adoption of the proposal would have run counter to the law, would no doubt have been without effect and would certainly have rendered the State ridiculous. Much as some Democrats dislike the thought of Shelby Negroes entering their party's primary, they will no doubt have to grin and bear it as long as the primary method of making nominations is adhered to.

The Supreme Court has made it very clear that the color line cannot be drawn in a primary, either by a legislature or by a party agency acting under authority from a legislature. The one way out for those who desire to make and keep the Democratic party a white man's party in the matter of making nominations is to bring about repeal of the primary law and return to some form of convention system of nominating.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.
JOURNAL

JUN 8 1932

Press Comment

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His statement was issued in reply to the resolution of Mr. Long that the committee was not voted upon owing to the opposition of Mr. Mitchell Long of Knoxville, a member of the committee and who is an ardent supporter of Mr. Hill McAlister.

Governor Patterson's statement follows:

"Nothing has occurred in a long time so fraught with the possibilities of the committee's action. His speech to the committee deserves the condemnation of every democrat.

Would Not Nullify Law.

Long said that nothing the "Mr. Long further said that to pass Liberties League' would rather than we've passed this resolution would "not only violate the law, but nullify the very law they could say, 'Tennessee's itself from which the primary springs.'

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Suffrage

Chattanooga, Tenn.
TIMES

JUN 5 1932

CAMPBELL WOULD BAR NEGRO PRIMARY VOTES

Chattanooga Times Special.

RIPLEY, Tenn., June 4.—Rufus Campbell, candidate for the democratic nomination for governor, tonight said that he favored elimination of the Negro vote in the democratic primary in answering a letter sent all candidates by Collier Goodlett, another candidate.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
EAGLE

JUN 7 1932

Move to Exclude Negro Voters Fails

Nashville, Tenn., June 7 (AP)—Negroes may continue to vote in Tennessee's Democratic primaries as far as the State Primary Board is concerned.

A resolution to exclude from participation every one "except white Democrats" automatically failed here yesterday when the board turned to other business and then adjourned without a motion for its adoption.

NEW YORK SUN

JUN 7 1932

Tennessee Negroes May Vote in Primary

NASHVILLE, June 7 (A. P.).—Negroes may continue to vote in Tennessee's Democratic primaries as far as the State Primary Board is concerned.

A resolution to exclude from participation everyone "except white Democrats" automatically failed yesterday when the board turned to other business and then adjourned. The resolution was assailed by Mitchell Long of Knoxville, who said the board was asked not only to violate the law "but to nullify the very law itself from which the primary springs."

He cited two Texas cases in which the United States Supreme Court had ruled against barring of Negroes.

NEW YORK SUN

JUN 6 1932

AGAINST NEGRO BAR

Tennessee Democrats May Drop Primary Ban.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 6 (A. P.).—An opinion today from the State legal department said a proposed resolution to bar Negroes from voting in the coming Democratic primary would be "entirely inefficacious."

The proposed resolution, sponsored by Collier Goodlett, a candidate for Governor, would ask the party's State primary board, in session today, to rule that "no one except white Democrats" be permitted to vote in the primary August 4.

The legal department's opinion cited two recent United States Supreme Court decisions. The first held invalid a Texas law seeking to bar every one except white Democrats from a primary.

A later statute, seeking to empower the Texas Democratic executive committee to prescribe qualifications of voters likewise was held unconstitutional, the opinion said.

MEMPHIS, TENN.
COMMERCIAL APPEAL

JUN 7 1932

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However, it is not against this practice that objection has been raised. Objection made by former Governor Patterson is to the manner in which negroes have been voted in Memphis and Shelby County. According to the construction of the attorney general's office, any person known to be a Democrat can go to the polls and cast his ballot in the primary. The practice of herding negroes to the polls and voting them in blocks, without knowledge on their part as to whom they are voting for, is an abuse of the franchise and a violation of the spirit of the law.

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His statement was issued in reply to the opposition of Mr. League' as to their opinion, the position taken by Capt. Mitchell Long of Knoxville, a member of the committee, who is a nitee.

Governor Patterson's statement follows:

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Would Not Nullify Law.

"Mr. Long further said that to pass the resolution would "not only violate the law, but nullify the very law itself from which the primary springs.'

"Tennessee are to them springs.'

"The contrary, to what Mr. Long says is true.

"To permit negroes with their poll taxes paid for them, who do not know or care for whom they are voting, is to destroy the spirit of the primary law. To prevent them from

voting under these circumstances is to uphold it. The primary law in Tennessee, as every right-minded man would readily concede unless he had some particular candidate's interest to serve, was intended for white voters. The fact that the law does not in terms limit it to white voters is only sticking in the bark, for no one ever had any idea to the contrary until the practice of negro voting in white primaries began in Shelby County and began to spread to some other parts of the state. No one ever conceived that what has occurred here would be possible under the law even as it is written.

"The primary law of the state, Section 302, provides on the subject of the eligibility of voters as follows 'No voter shall be eligible to vote in a primary election of any party unless he be a bona fide member of such political party and affiliated therewith, or unless at the time he offers to vote he shall declare his allegiance to the political party in whose primary he offers to vote and states, upon oath, if challenged, that he expects to affiliate with such party in whose primary he is offering to vote.'

Reflection On Intelligence.

"By every fair intendment and construction this legally bars all negroes who are herded to vote in a Democratic primary. To speak of these as Democrats or affiliated with the Democratic party is a reflection upon human intelligence. To deny such the right to vote in Democratic primaries is both within the letter and spirit of the primary law.

"The only possible exceptions that can even be suggested would be the case of the very few negroes, probably not 500 in the entire state, who are actually affiliated with the Democratic party and have the intelligence to know what they are about. Even these should not be encouraged to participate in primaries. Negroes, as a rule, as everybody knows, are Republicans. They are not Democrats.

"Mr. Long speaks of the effort to deprive them of the right to vote. No such thing is even contemplated. They have the right to vote in their own primaries or in the general elections, but they have no right to vote in Democratic primaries.

"The decisions of the supreme court of the United States do not sustain the contention of Mr. Long nor the interpretation put upon them by Assistant Attorney General Nat. Tipton, who is another strong McAlister supporter.

"There are two of such cases, one known as the Arkansas case and the other the Texas case. In the former of these cases the state executive committee of Arkansas, by resolution, excluded all negroes from voting in Democratic primaries. The supreme court upheld this rule, deciding that the committee had this right as it was a voluntary political association not set up by law and no constitutional question was involved. No negro votes in the Arkansas Democratic primaries.

Was a State Agency.

"In the Texas case a single negro named Nixon, who claimed to be a Democrat and affiliated with the Democratic party offered to vote and his vote was refused because the Texas primary law excluded all negroes, whether they were Democrats or not.

"The court by a divided vote of five to four decided that as the primary law was a state agency, that Nixon did have the right to vote, seeking to distinguish between the action of a voluntary political association in the Arkansas case and an agency set up by the law of the state.

"Judge Cardozo who delivered the majority opinion, suggested that a convention could be called and the barring of negro voters from primaries could thus be accomplished. This was done about 10 days ago and no negro is now permitted to vote in the Democratic primaries of Texas.

"Judge McReynolds of Tennessee wrote a vigorous dissenting opinion to that of Judge Cardozo in which he sold that Nixon had no right to vote even by resolution of the executive committee and three other judges agreed with his opinion.

"No such case was presented in the Texas case as in Tennessee, where it was sought by resolution to condemn the voting of ignorant negroes in mass in Democratic primaries and treating such voting when permitted as an evidence of fraud.

No Application Here.

"The Texas case has no application whatever to the situation in Tennessee as presented by the resolution prepared by Mr. Goodlett. The supreme court of the United States or any other court in the land would unhesitatingly declare that such a resolution was entirely proper. It did not undertake to make a law but was intended to be only the expression of a sound political policy to which all would agree was necessary to protect the purity of the ballot box. To hold otherwise is monstrous.

"The whole spirit of the laws in southern states and even in some of those of the north is to separate the races.

"For instance negroes are required to travel in separate railroad cars and in street cars to sit in special seats assigned to them. They are excluded from white dining rooms and hotels for white guests.

"Marriage between the races is forbidden. Negroes have their separate schools. They do not sit on juries with white men, or in places of public entertainment. Yet according to Mr. Young they have the right to vote side by side with white men and women in Democratic primaries and he opposes a proposed resolution that would exclude them. Yet the ballot box is regarded as something sacred. Upon its purity and the honest expression of legitimate voters, all that is good in government depends. The corruption and prostitution of the ballot causes a train of endless wrongs which when set in motion strikes at the very heart of the social order.

Would Provoke Conflict.

"I have always opposed negroes voting in the primaries of white men, and to the methods of those who encourage them to do so for their own selfish and unworthy purposes.

To agree to Mr. Long's ideas will break up the Democratic party and finally provoke a race conflict.

"The opinions of this gentleman are neither right in law or morals.

"Since reaching my majority I have plead for justice to the negro. I have never wanted to see his rights taken from him or to have him oppressed on account of his color, but I must remember that he is a negro and I am a white man, and that he has no more place in a white man's primary than in a white man's school or hotel.

"The sensible among the negroes are satisfied with these restrictions and realize that they are designed for their own protection, as well as to preserve the white man's interests.

Southern Traditions.

"I expect in this campaign to uphold the traditions of the south, its manhood and womanhood against the machinations of all who would injure them. There is a law higher than written laws that should be observed if I am elected the governor of Tennessee.

"I am going to try to lead the people away from the indecencies of low politics and show them the road to economy, progress and prosperity in government, and I am going to stand for the civilization of the white man, because it is on that civilization that the destiny of both whites and blacks depends."

NEW YORK TIMES
JUL 24 1932

PRIMARY ROW NEARS CLOSE IN TENNESSEE

Three-Cornered Campaign for Governor Has All Political Wiseacres Guessing.

PATTERSON IS STRONGEST

Former Executive Has Backing of Horton Followers—Fight Is Extremely Bitter.

By W. G. FOSTER.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHATTANOOGA, July 21.—Three candidates for Governor, each disclaiming any connection with or obligation to the Lea-Horton-Caldwell treasury-looting régime, are stumping Tennessee today in a campaign of cross-currents that make the Democratic primary of Aug. 4 a baffling puzzle to political prognosticators.

Resurrected from an almost-forgotten past, Ham Patterson, Governor from 1906 to 1910, rampant foe of prohibition who tried to make the Supreme Court reverse a murder conviction of his political ally and then started an unsuccessful campaign against the judges because they refused, is seeking the nomination, with the support, in large part of the Horton official family. Patterson was "converted" nearly twenty years ago and stumped the country as an anti-saloon league orator. He is drawing considerable backing from church people on the theory that he is a "changed man"; but Patterson boasts of making the race on the "great record" of his administration.

He denies vehemently that he is allied with the Lea-Horton crowd, but he praises Governor Horton as a man of sterling integrity who has made mistakes and has been unfortunate in the choice of his friends. He professes ignorance of the financial debacle in the State and does not discuss the Caldwell bank failures, with their millions of State deposits, and the other events which have made the present era one of the most notorious in the history of the State.

Fund Ready at Hand.

Patterson has had the benefit of a 10 per cent assessment of most of the State employes for his campaign fund, and Superintendent P. L. Harned is trying to line up all teachers for him.

Although Patterson's record has the old blot and his connection with the Lea-Horton clique is very apparent, he enters the last lap of the campaign with a distinct chance of victory through the division of his opposition. Twice has the Lea-Horton gang, with a minority in the party ranks, been able to keep in power with the aid of Republican friends; in 1928, through two opposition candidates, and in 1930, by skillful insertion of a "stalking horse" to bluff off all formidable opposition to Horton.

The man who was responsible for the election of Horton in 1928 was Lewis Pope—and Pope is back again this year splitting the anti-administration vote with Hill McAlister, who came within 5,000 votes of Horton in 1928, while Pope, fighting a plainly hopeless battle, took 28,000 votes from the McAlister column, tossed them into the river, so to speak, and nominated Horton. In 1930, when the tide of indignation against mismanagement was running the Luke Lea papers sprang the surprise anti-Horton candidacy of L. E. Gwinn, Memphis lawyer. The stronger antis were afraid of a repetition of the fruitless war of 1928, and left the field to Gwinn. Without funds Gwinn was easy for Horton, and soon after the election showed up as chief attorney for Colonel Lea in some of his many court battles.

McAlister, who is being supported by Ed Crump, Memphis political leader, is the target of a torrent of abuse because of that association. "It will be changing from one machine to another if McAlister should be made Governor," says Pope in all of his speeches and further, he avers, that the State would be in a worse fix with Crump bossing the government than it has been under the domination of Lea and Caldwell. Charges that Crump is arranging to vote thousands of Negroes for McAlister in Memphis; ~~that he~~ has used Red Cross flour to buy vates for McAlister and other more or less severe attacks have been made. It has also been charged that various State employes are supporting McAlister, even though he has promised to clean every office on Capitol Hill to the last Horton commissioner. Not a single charge has been made against McAlister's own long public record; all the blows at him have been struck through the medium of his Memphis supporter.

Plays Country Against City.

Pope thus is running a foxy race as the "champion of the people" against "two machines"—the old Horton-Lea machine, represented by Patterson, and the Crump-Howse machine by McAlister, Howse, the Nashville Mayor, being linked with Crump in the propaganda. Pope also is playing the old Luke Lea trick of lining the country up against the city—Patterson being from Memphis and McAlister from Nashville. It has been twenty years since a city man was elected Governor of Tennessee Patterson being the last.

Thus the campaign draws to a close with two men, McAlister and Pope, whose personal records are free from blemish, each campaigning on a platform to relieve the State from the horror through which it has been passing for four years, dividing the forces who seek good government. Patterson, supported by interests which wrecked the State, is making a valiant effort to keep a sufficient number of old administration voters with him to win, while his backers are artfully trying to lure votes away from McAlister to Pope, on the theory that McAlister is the man to beat, and every vote for Pope is half a vote for Patterson.

MEMPHIS, TENN.
PRESS-SCIMITAR

JUL 20 1932

Crump Wasn't Here

The negro registration must be pretty bad.

It is bad enough so that E. H. Crump feels called upon to explain: "I knew nothing of the registration, for I was not in Tennessee when it was going on."

Too bad Mr. Crump is so detached from politics in Memphis when he is out of the state.

If we recall correctly, he wasn't too detached to wire a vigorous denunciation of Judge Malcolm R. Patterson.

Neither was he too detached to write a page ad for a newspaper, "giving his views of Patterson's "unfitness for office."

If Crump is blaming the fraudulent registration on the fact that he wasn't here to keep it straight, he would do well to stay right here and give us an honest primary election on Aug. 4.

Political - 1932

Suffrage.

MEMPHIS, TENN.
PRESS-SCIMITAR

JUL 31 1932

Indignant Women Call On 'Red-Blooded Men' To End Herding Of Negroes To Polls

BRANDING as "an outrage" and "an iniquitous custom" the practice of herding negroes to the polls in the Democratic primary, Memphis women Thursday scored such tactics and called on other women to join the fight for "a white man's election."

"I worked 20 years in the ranks to get the vote and I, for one, keenly resent having my vote along with thousands of others cancelled by the voting of negroes in a Democratic primary," declared Mrs. Arthur Robinson, 1145 Linden.

"It is an iniquitous custom and I can't see why red-blooded men allow the women to be disfranchised by outvoting us with negroes. I was more than pleased to get the ballot and I can't express myself too strongly on how I feel to have my rights taken away from me. I can't understand how other women can remain silent.

"I hope something will be accomplished this election in breaking up the voting of negroes. If not successful this year, the fight is at least gathering much momentum and I intend to hammer away till the time comes for another election. Many have been fear-ridden for so long that they are rather stunned to see the fight that is being put up this year."

Mrs. A. W. Eason, 1761 Faxon, an ardent Patterson supporter, has closely followed newspaper exposes of negro and "ghost" registrations.

"I think this is the worst disgrace the white Democrats have ever had to face," she declared. "If this is a clean election, we've won it long ago. I am unqualifiedly opposed to negroes voting in the Democratic primary."

"Fortunately my own ward, the Twentieth, is composed entirely of white people," said Mrs. Fred Haydel, 1401 N. Parkway, "and I don't have to contact negroes when I go to the polls to vote. I wouldn't like that a bit and I am very much opposed to the voting of negroes in other sections of the city in the Democratic primary. It is a terible thing."

"I think the practice of 'ghost' voting is terrible and it is time we had a change in our county and state politics," declared Mrs. Paul Waggener, 1705 Autumn.

"It is time we herded the good people to the polls to do away with the dirty voting," said Mrs. W. C. Rogers, 3267 Southern.

Mrs. James W. Maynard, 777 West Drive, described the practice of negroes voting in the primary as "terrible."

"It is a great pity that politics isn't put on a higher plane than that," was the brief comment of Mrs. Wesley Halliburton, 668 S. McLean.

Citizens are as "lambs at the slaughter" when it comes to competing with the voting of negroes who are herded to the polls to vote in great numbers, in the opinion of Mrs. George W. Koontz, 1324 Goodbar.

"If right can't prevail without such practices, then the whole policy of the side that resorts to such methods must be wrong," she added.

"I have little patience with trickery in politics and think it terrible for politicans to resort to that kind of practice," declared Mrs. R. P. Woodson, 378 Stonewall.

"If negroes want to vote the Democratic ticket it is their business, but I do not approve of herding negroes to the polls," said Mrs. Maynard Thompson, Parkview Hotel.

POPE CITES VARIOUS FRAUDS IN ELECTION

Candidate Formally Petitions Democratic Board.

5,000 - WORD ALLEGATION

Asks State Group to Dethrone McAlister As Nominee and Name Him — "Herding" of Negroes Charged.

By The Associated Press.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 12.—In a 5,000 word allegation of various frauds, Lewis S. Pope today formally petitioned the Democratic state primary board to dethrone Hill McAlister as the party's nominee for governor and recognize him instead.

Pope said he received "a substantial plurality of the valid and legal votes" cast in last week's statewide primary and claimed that it was only with the help of a "large number of illegal and fraudulent votes" that the state treasurer passed him by approximately 10,000 votes.

Fraud Charges.

Fraud charges were concentrated largely on Shelby and Davidson counties, but the vote was contested also in part or whole in Rutherford, McNairy, Obion, Lake and Unicoi counties.

Pope declared that notwithstanding that there are "only about 500 Democratic voters" in Unicoi County, and all the rest of the citizens "are notoriously known as members of the Republican party," McAlister received 1,100 votes," and "practically all of such votes were from the Republican voters."

His bill recites information received to the effect the polls in the Democratic primary in Unicoi were open only from 7 to 8 a.m., being closed after "the McAlister voters rushed in," thus resulting in the "exclusion of a number of Democratic voters," desiring to vote for Pope.

But Erwin dispatches today quoted L. L. McIntyre, superintendent of the Clinchfield Railroad, and a McAlister backer, as saying there was "no foundation for the report" that only an hour's balloting was had. The polls, he declared, were open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., and "there was no discrimination against Pope supporters." McIntyre commented that McAlister had an active organization in Unicoi while Pope had none.

"Herding" in Shelby.

In Shelby County, the petition alleged "herding" of negroes, illegal appointments of election officials, bogus registrations, violations of the law requiring poll tax receipts and registration certificates, voting of minors, stuffing and switching of ballot boxes, threats against watchers, vote buying, voting after the legal hour, incorrect calling of ballots in making the count and other irregularities.

Congressmman E. H. Crump was represented as the "generalissimo" of a "political machine controlling and dominating the politics" of Shelby County and Memphis. This organization, it was stated, was able to vote "many thousands of negroes" because of "an alliance between such machine and a negro Republican leader who largely handles the negro voters."

In Davidson County, the petition recited, McAlister was supported "by an organized political force controlling the city and county governments, and similar to the organization in Shelby County, except upon a smaller scale." Many irregularities in voting were alleged in Davidson, some similar to those attributed to Shelby.

It was alleged that about 1,200 poll tax receipts were furnished to voters in Rutherford County for the purpose of aiding McAlister, and that in McNairy County Pope was deprived of some votes cast for him and McAlister credtied wtih more than he received.

Repeating in Lake.

Pope said he was informed there was repeating in Lake County and that in two Obion County precincts some 400 to 500 Lake County voters were "permitted to vote for Mr. McAlister," they having been "brought from Lake County by automobiel truck after previously voting at home."

He asked that the entire vote certified from Shelby, Unicoi and Lake counties be rejected and that the returns from the other four counties be "purged" of alleged illegal votes.

The petition was filed in duplicate with the primary board, one copy wtih Tom Henderson of Franklin, chairman, and the other with J. Carlton Loser, of Nashville, assistant secretary. Copies also were furnished McAlister and Judge Malcolm R. Patterson.

It will be acted upon when the board meets here Aug. 24 to canvass the returns and certify the nominee.

M'ALISTER DENOUNCES POPE'S "EFFRONTERY"

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 13.—(AP)—The "effrontery" of Lewis S. Pope in demanding that State Treasurer Hill McAlister surrender to him the democratic nomination for governor was soundly denounced tonight by McAlister, who claimed that his contesting opponent had formed an "unholy alliance" with Colonel Luke Lea, publisher and politician.

Pope, in calling on McAlister to step out, directed attention to the latter's campaign statement that he "would not accept the nomination as a result of illegal negro votes" and asked the treasurer to "make good your pledge" in view of Pope's charges of mass voting of negroes in Memphis and Nashville.

McALISTER MUST SAY SOMETHING MORE

After a painful silence of three days, Hill McAlister comes forward with a terrific arraignment of the Republican party, which would do credit to any school boy; and winds up a long statement with the charge that poor old Horton, dead and done these many months, is fostering a conspiracy to elect a Republican governor.

"And," Mr. McAlister concludes with a grand flourish, "I am ready to meet the challenge."

All very pretty, this is, but the Democrats of Tennessee want to hear something more from Mr. McAlister. If he thinks he can get away with such piffle he either misjudges the temper of the Democracy of Tennessee, or he gives the public credit for having very little common sense.

Mr. McAlister knows that he can't make a scare-crow out of Horton any longer. He knows that Lewis Pope's tremendous vote in the Democratic primary last Thursday was a rebuke to the Horton administration, just as it was a rebuke to machine domination in Shelby County. He knows that Mr. Pope emerged from that primary with a majority of the white Democratic votes of this state and is the rightful nominee.

What the Democrats of Tennessee want to know of Mr. McAlister is whether he intends to make good his pledge that he would not accept the nomination if it rested upon fraudulent negro votes?

What the Democrats of Tennessee want to know is whether he is man enough to say, in the face of charges that his nomination is tainted, that he welcomes a full, fair and free investigation and that he will abide the issue of that investigation?

Regardless of his obligation to the Democrats of Tennessee, Mr. McAlister owes it to his friends in Memphis to say something. These friends who manipulated the thousands of negro votes here are crying from the housetops that Memphis is again being "discredited" throughout the state by these charges. Mr. McAlister is the beneficiary of their manipulations. By all the laws of gratitude he owes it to them to either declare with them that there was no fraud or that he cannot let his friends rest under such a charge and that, therefore, he demands an investigation.

Whichever course he takes, he is sunk, because negroes by the thousands were voted, and an investigation will show that they were voted.

Mr. McAlister should talk and he should say something. Upon his course within the next few days, pending the meeting of the State Democratic Committee, depends his chance of ever being governor of Tennessee

AFFIDAVITS OF FRAUD IN PRIMARY ARE MADE

Patterson and Pope Managers Here Take Evidence.

Commercial Appeal

CONTEST WILL BE MADE

Threats of Violence and Loss of Positions Made Against Those Who Testified to Irregularities.

Memphis Tenn.

By The Associated Press.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 5.—A contest before the state primary board, based on charges of voting frauds, was announced tonight by Sam Carmack, campaign manager for Lewis S. Pope, runner-up in the gubernatorial race in yesterday's Democratic primary in which unofficial returns gave Hill McAlister the nomination by a plurality of approximately 10,000.

8/6/32

"The spurious claims of McAlister's nomination, based upon the wholesale and unprecedented frauds in Shelby (Memphis) and Davidson (Nashville) counties," Carmack said "cannot avail against the verdict of the honest electorate of Tennessee."

Have Evidence.

Referring to a resolution of the primary board adopted at a meeting called at the request of Judge Malcolm R. Patterson of Memphis, another entry in the gubernatorial contest, in which the board said it would throw out the votes of negroes "herded" to the polls, Carmack added:

"We have an abundance of evidence of wholesale frauds committed in both counties which we will present to the state primary board with the demand that, in accordance with its resolutions, it throw out every box tainted with these revolting frauds."

Pope, he declared, was "nominated by the Democracy of the state as its candidate for governor, and by the eternals it shall not be stolen from him."

Pope was called to Pikeville today by the death of his father.

In the meantime Patterson at Memphis issued a statement referring to Pope as "the nominee of the party" and said he would support him as a candidate for the governorship.

Hundreds of affidavits citing instances of negro voting and other irregularities in the Shelby County primary of Thursday were taken yesterday as Pope and Patterson supporters combined for a contest against Hill McAlister being declared the nominee of the Democratic party for governor.

Preparations in both camps went forward, while the man who will have to make the actual contest, Lewis S. Pope, remained silent as to his plans. Due to the death of his father, yesterday morning, Pope has yet to say that he will or will not make the contest, but neither his followers nor those of Governor Patterson doubt that he will.

Patterson Continues Fight.

Governor Patterson late yesterday accepted his own defeat and offered his services to Pope in the fight for the nomination.

More than 250 affidavits were signed in Patterson headquarters yesterday, as a constant stream of those taking oaths to specific election law violations or negro voting continued to offer their testimony.

The affidavits themselves were suddenly withdrawn from the public and reporters at noon yesterday and locked in the safe of Joe Hanover, attorney, as precaution against intimidation of those who had signed them. Threats, intimidations that jobs may be in danger and other forms of pressure were brought to bear on several affidavit signers late Thursday and early yesterday, following publication of the testimony.

Among the papers expected to prove damaging to the claims of the Crump supported candidate, McAlister, are affidavits charging that:

In the 29th Ward, Second Precinct, negroes were kept in a funeral home across the street from the polls and 595 of them led across the street and voted by McAlister workers. Of the 613 votes in this precinct only 21 were white.

Morris Ran Polls.

In the Third Ward, First Precinct, Squire Louis Morris would not allow a Patterson watcher in the polling place, and voted several negroes himself.

Of the 472 votes cast in the Ninth Ward, Second Precinct, 118 were cast by negroes.

Of the 125 votes cast in the Sixth Ward, Second Precinct, 95 were cast by negroes.

In the First Ward, Second Precinct, a Pope watcher was denied the right to challenge negro voters, was offered beer and whisky by those holding the election, and was forced out of the polls by police until the count had started. While he was out he could see officials writing furiously at their polling lists.

The officer of election, wearing a McAlister badge, at the Thirty-ninth Ward, Second Precinct, marked ballots for negroes and of the 230 votes cast, 210 were by negroes.

The vote of the Thirty-fifth Ward contained 162 negro ballots and only 40 cast by white voters.

City Workers Fete Negroes.

In addition The Commercial Appeal learned yesterday that city employes entertained negroes with a picnic in North Memphis and voted them in the Twenty-second, Thirty-ninth and Ninth wards.

On the basis of these and other affidavits the Patterson forces well prepared to back up demands that a large part of the Shelby County vote be thrown out.

George Person, Shelby County manager for Patterson, and Joe Hanover, one of those who took a prominent part in his campaign, assured Pope supporters yesterday that they will devote their efforts to the fight.

John T. Morgan, Shelby County manager for Pope, collected evidence of fraud yesterday and will take affidavits later, he said.

"I am putting the evidence up to Mr. Pope's headquarters in Nashville," he said.

Commercial Appeal

Action of the Shelby County election commission on the widespread indifference to orders that poll tax receipts and registration certificates be stamped as they were voted Thursday in order to avoid duplicate voting, remained problematical last night.

Memphis Tenn.

8/6/32

"We have had no complaints that they were not stamped," Col. Roane Waring, chairman, said. "My own was stamped. The commission ordered them stamped and of course will consider the question if it comes before us. No law requires them to be stamped, but we saw no reason why they should not be stamped."

Board Attitude Actionable.

Aside from the events of election day the contest can be made of actions of the Shelby County Primary Board prior to the election, which include the substitution of officers named a day before the election for those selected 10 days before, as required by law; the failure to publish the list of polling places until the day before election; and the naming of officials in such a way that candidates did not have equal representation at the polling places.

The ballots cast Thursday are locked in the basement of the court house, where they will remain until Monday morning, when the primary board will make its canvas, Carl Graves chairman, said yesterday. When the canvas is made a copy of the tally sheets is mailed to the secretary of state, and another tally sheet together with the ballots and ballot boxes are turned over to the custody of the county court clerk.

COLLIER JOINS OTHERS IN MAKING PROTEST.

Congratulations to Lewis Pope, the Democratic nominee for governor, were telegraphed yesterday to Tom Collier, together with an announcement that Collier's race against Ed Crump will be taken to the state primary board and a congressional committee.

The telegram follows:

"We recognize you as Democratic nominee; will back you in every way. Don't be disappointed or even disheartened. Outside counties were thoroughly educated and aroused to our intolerable carpet-bag conditions thruogh Patterson's campaign, together with powerful influence of local newspapers in a way that could not have been accomplished otherwise. Without a third contestant your fate here would have been relatively same, regardless of number of ballots cast. The "Crumptometer" clicked with customary count. I shall carry my own contest through state board and congressional investigation committee, confident primary will be held void and my opponent denied certification as Democratic nominee because of fiasco here."

Mr. Collier will base his fight on violation of the election laws rather than fraud at the polls, he said yesterday. The removal of regularly appointed election officials 24 hours before the primary, unequal representation of candidates in the naming of officials, failure to publish a list of polling places until the day before the election, incompleteness of Mr. Crump's campaign expense account will be the basis of his action.

"I am without doubt that either tribunal will decide that the provisions of the Democratic primary law have been flagrantly disregarded and that my opponent in his customary bulldozing, brow-beating and ballyhooing methods has run roughshod over the fundamental principles of the primary laws and has disqualified himself," he said.

HOLDING THE NEGRO VOTE

And now we have an "Association" to hold the negro vote intact in the Democratic primary next Thursday!

It is the "Independent Business and Civic Association," with headquarters at 234 Hernando.

Commercial Appeal

Hundreds of copies of a letter have been sent out, addressed to the "Colored Citizens of Tennessee, and Especially of Shelby County."

Memphis Tenn.

The letter characterizes the resolution adopted by the state Democratic primary board, barring the massed voting of negroes as "impotent and illegal." It continues: "Do not be confused by the child's play resolution of the Democratic primary board. They cannot bar you from voting. Remember you are an American citizen and have the right to cast your vote in the primary of any party that may be your political choice."

8/31/32

These assurances are supported by a list of legal decisions purporting to show that negroes have the right to vote in a Democratic primary.

The Commercial Appeal does not believe it is to the best interests of the white man or the black man that negroes take part in the Democratic primary. Regardless of what the negro association thinks about it or what the county machine thinks about it, the laws of Tennessee are plain. It is a violation of law to cast a fraudulent vote. The friends of clean elections in Memphis are determined to see that those who do cast fraudulent votes are prosecuted. This is no idle warning, and those who heed it will do well.

Rights of Negro Voters Asserted

A meting or the white section of the Tennessee Interracial Commission was held in Nashville Monday, August 1. In addition to actions relating to certain specific injustices to Negroes, a paper with reference to the cultivation of interracial prejudice through political campaigns was adopted. The paper was signed by Dr. James E. Clarke, president of the Commission and Dr. Julius Mark, chairman of the executive committee. It is as follows:

Globe Nashville Tennessee

8/7/32

The white section of the Tennessee Interracial Commission, concerned for the conservation and development of the highest type of citizenship in Tennessee especially interested in the preservation and promotion of such interracial relations as shall work for the highest good of our colored citizens, deplore the agitation incident to the present political campaign as tending to intensify race prejudice.

In the name of that liberty guaranteed by the State Constitution, we assert that no citizen, white or black, who expects to support the nominees of any political party should be denied the right to vote in the primary elections of that party. To deny such a right is to violate the Constitution and any individual or group willing to violate the Constitution in one particular for selfish ends cannot be trusted to obey the Constitution in other particulars or to administer government in accord with its provisions.

In the name of clean and honest government we maintain that we cannot hope for such government in the hands of any who, by bribery or undue pressure upon the weak and ignorant, secure illegal votes for themselves or their partisans, and any who resort to such practices should be repudiated as unworthy of trust.

In the name of law and order and of that human brotherhood we seek to establish we call upon all good citizens to protest against every attempt to stir up interracial prejudice, and to demand that every citizen be accorded his full right under the law.

Suffrage

MEMPHIS, TENN
EVE. APPEAL

JUL 21 1932

Rural Democracy Aroused By Negro Vote Herding

Call On Shelby Leaders To Join Them In Making Aug. 4 White Man's Primary

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"The Democratic party ceases tc be the white man's party when black ballots are mixed with the white ones in a party primary," R. L. Young, chairman of the Madison County Democratic governing board, said today.

Mr. Young called upon the rural white Democrats of West Tennessee to rise up and vigorously protest the voting of thousands of negroes in Shelby County. Mr. Young, with Tom G. Hughes, Wynne Deming, Ed Spencer and John Burnell, other members of the board, favor starting of a movement among West Tennessee white Democrats to that end.

Calling upon every election official in Tennessee to join in a fight to 'eradicate the obnoxious conditions in Shelby County," Blake Stainback, secretary of the Fayette County primary board, condemned the heavy Shelby negro vote as "unfair to rural counties and a shame to Tennessee Democracy."

J. E. Bramley, member of the Carroll County election commission, added his voice to others in urging that West Tennessee organize to have that "disgraceful Shelby practice stopped at once."

The "nefarious practice of herding negro votes to the Shelby polls" is threatening the stability of the state's free institutions and the success of the Democratic party in the November general election, Millard E. Lee, chairman of the McNairy County election commission, protested.

Voting of Republican negroes, in violation of the state primary law, is destroying party respect and practically nullifies the purpose for which a Democratic primary election is held—the selection of Democratic nominees by white Democrats, declared James J. Miller, secretary of the Tipton County Democratic primary board. "Voting of negroes in Shelby, or any other county, is universally condemned," he added.

The Democratic party and the state of Tennessee have been put to shame by the heavy negro vote in Shelby, which should not be tolerated in the Aug. 4 primary, believes J. B. Odom, Gibson County primary board chairman. "I look for the day when the Democratic party will be restored to the white man, for whom it was originally intended," he continued.

All honest Democrats are opposed to fraudulent registration and other election irregularities, declared J. W. Threadgill of the Henderson County election commission, who believes the Shelby matter will be appropriately handled by the state primary board Saturday.

R. F. Tanner, who has seen more service as an election official than any other man in Crockett County, said he has never been a party to a call for a primary election that did not contain the clause "all known white Democrats." Voting of negroes in a Democratic primary should be universally opposed, he believes.

RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER

JUL 24 1932

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Tennessee Executive Committee Frowns On Herding of Ignorant To Polls

By JAMES S. BEALLE.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

Nashville, Tenn., July 23.—(UP)—An ear was lost, tempers were lost but a resolution condemning herding of Negro voters to the polls in Shelby county carried unanimously here today as the Tennessee Democratic executive committee held stormy, fight-punctuated session.

Nothing quite like it ever occurred in this state before.

The committee, 29 strong, sat a a primary board to go to the bottom of charges by Ex-Governor Ming. R. Patterson that 33,500 Negroes—an all-time record—had registered in Shelby county for the August 4 primary. He asked the votes be nullified "as Tennessee's Democratic party always has been a white man' party."

When numerous fights, proffers of personal combat, and down-right bedlam had been taken care of, the committee passed the condemning resolution, declaring the practice, if engaged in during the Democratic primary, would be "prima facie" evidence of fraud.

About that ear:

A free-for-all fight broke out during the speech of William Gerber, assistant attorney general of Shelby county. The spark that set it off was a list of names. When the name of Allen McNamara, Memphis, was mentioned, McNamara struck the speaker, then walked out of the audience.

Women—some of whom had prominently worn on their arms a band reading "red blooded voters in Shelby county favor white supremacy at the polls"—screamed and that brought bedlam on the double-quick.

In some inexplicable manner, McNamara lost his ear in a scuffle with Squire Louis Morris, Memphis, who leaped to the defense of Gerber. At that point, State Adjutant General W. C. Boyd thrust his personality into the center of things, and halted the rout.

Gerber resumed his speech, but when he came to the name of John Hanover, Memphis, he was attacked again. C. P. J. Mooney joined in, Chairman Tom Henderson, struggling vainly to preserve order, whanged his gavel so hard he broke it.

Mayor Watkins Overton, Memphis, and Roxie Rice, shouted to their delegations to "keep your heads!" It was a timely suggestion.

Gerber, standing more than six feet, was condemning supporters of the faction unfavorable to the prevailing machine of Congressmen Ed H. Crump, Memphis, when he mentioned the name of John Hanover, adding "convict."

Hanover leaped for Gerber's throat. Meantime, McNamara had lost his ear in the general to-do. Gerber swung back into his list of names, came to Hanover again, and had to beat off another attack from Hanover.

It seemed the better part of discretion if not valor for Gerber to be escorted from the hall at this point. Rice did so as Gen. Grover Sherrod raised a voice in protest against the alleged herding and demanding passage of the resolution.

Before the final vote, the board 17-5, defeated a resolution presented by George Gates, Memphis, condemning the administration of Governor Henry H. Horton.

Charles M. Bryan, spokesman for the Crump faction, opposed the resolution which condemned Negro voting. Loud hisses greeted Bryan's first words. C. P. J. Mooney, another Crump man, broke in to shout defiance at Eugene Johnson, Memphis, whom he accused of leading the heckling.

It was at this point that Gerber challenged Johnson to personal fisticuffs. Johnson obligingly accepted, but friends just wouldn't let them at it.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
TIMES

AUG 16 1932

M'ALISTER ANSWERS POPE

Hill McAlister's refusal to comply with the demand of Lew Pope that he surrender to him the Democratic gubernatorial nomination was not surprising. McAlister was given a lead of approximately 10,000 votes over Mr. Pope and, charges of fraud and illegal voting of Negroes not having been proved, Mr. Pope's demand was premature, to say the least. And, after all, Mr. Pope is not and will not be the judge of the primary returns.

Reminded of the fact that he was "one of the first candidates to join a movement inaugurated in the beginning to make the Democratic party a white man's party," and that he "would not accept the nomination as a result of illegal or corrupt voting of any class, black or white, in any city or any county," Mr. McAlister replied:

> I made these statements and stand by them. In making them I did not intend, and do not now intend, to let you, a defeated and disgruntled candidate, be the judge, nor did I intend to become the victim of the machinations of Luke Lea. If you do not know, the people of Tennessee do, what Luke Lea will expect and demand of you should you be elected Governor of Tennessee. * * *
>
> The nomination was not given me to be surrendered to you or any other, and especially not to you, since your unholy alliance with Luke Lea. The commission was given me in protest against, and in repudiation of, Lea and his cohorts.

Mr. McAlister's position in refusing to accede to Mr. Pope's demand that he surrender to him the nomination is unassailable. And in his reminder that he was twice defeated by margins smaller than the one he obtained over the contestant and accepted the result rather than disrupt the party is in the nature of a suggestion which Mr. Pope would do well to give serious consideration. As for the charge of an "unholy alliance" between Mr. Pope and Luke Lea, it is a very serious one, and it is unbelievable that a man of Mr. McAlister's character would make it unless he had convincing evidence of such an alliance.

Several facts in possession of the public may be considered in connection with the charge. One is the fact that Mr. Pope, in the speech he delivered here, declared the election of Hill McAlister would result in an administration worse than that of Henry Horton. Another is that the Lea-Horton mouthpiece, Judge Patterson, repeatedly exclaimed during the campaign: "If you don't want me, in God's name don't elect McAlister." Some other significant facts are called to the attention of the people by Mr. McAlister in the following paragraph from his letter to Mr. Pope:

> For two months before the primary I charged that these influences would ultimately desert Gov. Patterson and make you their candidate if they concluded it was their best chance to defeat me. No one now seriously denies, and Luke Lea's newspaper has openly proclaimed, that this switch was made all over Tennessee during the thirty-six hours preceding the election on Aug. 4, and today every influence that Lea can control in Tennessee, every officeholder connected with the present administration whom he can control, is now solidly massed behind your pending contest before the democratic primary board to deprive me of this nomination.

Regardless of whether Mr. McAlister has other information on which he bases the charge of an "unholy alliance" between Lewis Pope and Luke Lea, the foregoing known and undenied facts constitute a chain of circumstantial evidence which neither Mr. McAlister asserts its right against fraud and dictatorial machine politics, one man will have his way, and a great commonwealth will again be denied in its wishes.

But the vote with Shelby County, which was delivered by Mr. Crump, Tennessee excluded, stands:

Pope, 95,850; McAlister, 76,683.

The evil of one-man rule in Tennessee is equally as obnoxious as rule by an avaricious triumvirate.

Whether the Shelby vote was delivered through fraud or through undue influence by a machine politician, the wishes of the State of Tennessee Democratic nominee for Governor. The State said Lewis S. Pope, as thus far counted, including Shelby County, stands: Boss Crump, of Memphis, said Hill McAlister, 108,122; Pope, 98,168.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
NEWS

AUG 6 1932

Tennessee's Dictator

ONE man has dictated to Tennessee whom it shall accept as Democratic nominee for Governor. The State said Lewis S. Pope, cluding Shelby County, stands: Boss Crump, of Memphis, said Hill McAlister, 108,122; Pope, 98,168.

Pope nor the people of Tennessee can afford to ignore. In the minds of many Mr. Pope's position with reference to the Lea-Horton-Patterson machine needs clarifying. Certainly the people do not want a continuation of Luke Lea's influence in their State Government.

Suffrage

MEMPHIS, TENN
EVE. APPEAL

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I made these statements and stand by them. In making them I did not intend, and do not now intend, to let you, a defeated and disgruntled candidate, be the judge, nor did I intend to become the victim of the machinations of Luke Lea. If you do not know, the people of Tennessee do, what Luke Lea will expect and demand of you should you be elected Governor of Tennessee. * * *

The nomination was not given me to be surrendered to you or any other, and especially not to you, since your unholy alliance with Luke Lea. The commission was given me in protest against, and in repudiation of, Lea and his cohorts.

Mr. McAlister's position in refusing to accede to Mr. Pope's demand that he surrender to him the nomination is unassailable. And in his reminder that he was twice defeated by margins smaller than the one he obtained over the contestant and accepted the result rather than disrupt the party is in the nature of a suggestion which Mr. Pope would do well to give serious consideration. As for the charge of an "unholy alliance" between Mr. Pope and Luke Lea, it is a very serious one, and it is unbelievable that a man of Mr. McAlister's character would make it unless he had convincing evidence of such an alliance.

Several facts in possession of the public may be considered in connection with the charge. One is the fact that Mr. Pope, in the speech he delivered here, declared the election of Hill McAlister would result in an administration worse than that of Henry Horton. Another is that the Lea-Horton mouthpiece, Judge Patterson, repeatedly exclaimed during the campaign: "If you don't want me, in God's name don't elect McAlister." Some other significant facts are called to the attention of the people by Mr. McAlister in the following paragraph from his letter to Mr. Pope:

For two months before the primary I charged that these influences would ultimately desert Gov. Patterson and make you their candidate if they concluded it was their best chance to defeat me. No one now seriously denies, and Luke Lea's newspaper has openly proclaimed, that this switch was made all over Tennessee during the thirty-six hours preceding the election on Aug. 4, and today every influence that Lea can control in Tennessee, every officeholder connected with the present administration whom he can control, is now solidly massed behind your pending contest before the democratic primary board to deprive me of this nomination.

Regardless of whether Mr. McAlister has other information on which he bases the charge of an "unholy alliance" between Lewis Pope and Luke Lea, the foregoing known and undenied facts constitute a chain of circumstantial evidence which neither Mr. Pope nor the people of Tennessee can afford to ignore. In the minds of many Mr. Pope's position with reference to the Lea-Horton-Patterson machine needs clarifying. Certainly the people do not want a continuation of Luke Lea's influence in their State Government.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
NEWS

AUG 6 1932

Tennessee's Dictator

ONE man has dictated to Tennessee whom it shall accept as Democratic nominee for Governor. The State said Lewis S. Pope, Boss Crump, of Memphis, said Hill McAlister, 108,122; Pope, 98,168. cluding Shelby County, stands: undue influence by a machine politician, the wishes of the State of Tennessee, 76,683. Pope, 95,850; McAlister, 76,683. The evil of one-man rule in Tennessee is equally as obnoxious as the vote with Shelby County, stands: But the vote with Shelby County, stands: Mr. Crump, McAlister, asserts its right against fraud and which was delivered by Mr. Crump, dictatorial machine politics, one excluded, stands: Pope, 95,850; McAlister, 76,683. man will have his way, and a great commonwealth will again be denied

Tennessee are frustrated. But there is plenty of evidence that the delivery was made through fraud.

Scores of affidavits have been collected in Memphis, and leading lawyers are aligning themselves in the fight for decency.

In the Memphis *Press-Scimitar* of Friday, we find some of the sworn evidence. W. R. Joshlin, watcher at one precinct, stated that Paul Wortham, a Crump constable, spent the day bringing Negroes to the polls. The day wound up in that precinct with a total of 40 white votes and 266 Negroes.

W. W. White, watcher at the Second Ward, second precinct, swore: "I saw T. J. Lanigan, the officer at this poll, stuffing ballots in the ballot box. There was a big bunch of them, which I saw him take out of his pocket."

A housewife gave an affidavit, declaring: "I saw a young white man in the rear of McCargoe's store, at Lamar and Woodward, giving registration certificates to Negroes. He had a large pile of registration papers in his hands, and was surrounded by Negroes."

Gilmer Richardson, watcher at Ward 1, precinct 2, declared that up until ten minutes before the polls closed, only 182 votes had been cast there. Yet the official returns for this box show 319 votes.

J. F. Hewlett, judge in the Thirty-ninth Ward, second precinct, said only twenty white persons voted there, while 210 Negroes voted. He said McAlister received 226 votes, Patterson 4, Pope none. The man whom Tennessee wanted for Governor received no votes in this precinct, where 210 Negroes voted.

And so the story goes—the story of herding Negroes to the polls to defeat the will of the qualified electorate, the sincere white Democrats of Tennessee.

Prior to the voting, Pope and Patterson election officers were ousted by the Crump machine, and Crump favorites substituted.

There is fraud enough, apparently, to justify a contest. The situation is outrageous, regardless of fraud, however. Regardless of how the Shelby vote was cast, there can be no doubt that the balance of pow[illegible] was held tightly in the hands of a p[illegible]al boss, and this has happened in[illegible]nd again in the past.

We [illegible]rse the words of the Memphis *Press-Scimitar:* "To allow Shelby each two years to return arbitrarily a 30,000 vote for its candidate, nullifying the votes of white Democrats in a score or more of the smaller counties in Tennessee, is a disgrace that will not be tolerated by the State at large." That paper continues:

> To allow Shelby to herd Negro Republicans and pile up this tremendous majority in the interest of any candidate one man chooses to support, to allow the Shelby organization to place its election machinery almost wholly in the hands of its own supporters, and then, at the last moment, to discharge officials favorable to opposing candidates, and replace them with its own men; to allow Shelby to do anything and everything to give the usual 30,000 stereotyped vote to its candidate, is a slap in the face of the white Democrats of Tennessee, an affront to justice and fair play, and will destroy the Democratic party in the State.

We have thrown off the incubus of the Lea-Horton machine. But we cannot arise above the level of ward-heel politics and mugwump statesmanship until we have thrown off the throttling hold the Shelby dictator has on Tennessee's throat.

There is a ringing demand from Sullivan County to the borders of Shelby for a showdown with the Memphis boss.

Tennessee must repudiate Crumpism, and it must give Lewis S. Pope an honest deal in the name of the white voters of Tennessee who want him for the Democratic nominee for Governor.

Shall Crump name our governors, or shall the voters of Tennessee name them?

Chattanooga, Tenn.
NEWS

AUG 5 1932

The Dragon Is Not Dead

IN ANCIENT mythology, the dragon was dangerous because he had many lives. He was hydra-headed and argus-eyed. Let the brave knight dare his scorching breath and plunge the sword-point to his heart, the dragon would seem to die, but then would live again.

In Tennessee, the dragon feared by all honest men is the political machine. And our modern dragon, like those fabled monsters of old, has many lives, and breathes forth flames of fire to consume the public good.

Thursday, the people of Tennessee, acting as a St. George at the ballot box, cut off one head from the dragon's hideous bulk. Yesterday, the people of Tennessee destroyed the Luke Lea machine. Hortonism is dead, at the hands of indignant voters. Pattersonism is not destined to betray the State again.

But this dragon has only died to come to life again. The Lea machine has sinned away its day of grace, but the Crump machine has replaced it as the open and direct menace to clean government and honest politics in this grand old State.

We took the position, during the campaign, that Tennessee could not afford to be governed by any machine, that the hands of Luke Lea and Boss Crump were equally malign and unhallowed. Thursday's primary showed conclusively that Lea's hands have lost their grip. Ed Crump, blond boss of Memphis, is today the real menace to good government in Tennessee.

Not only was this our view, but the election returns have demonstrated that it was clearly and unequivocably the view of the greater part of the Democratic party of Tennessee. Lewis S. Pope, clean, able, courageous, independent, was the candidate of the common people. They turned to him as the taxpayers' hope. They turned to him as an escape from government by bosses and machines. Two thirds the of congressional districts of Tennessee indicated their distinct preference for Mr. Pope.

In Memphis, the usual scenes of the rape of the ballot box took place. In Memphis, Negroes were herded to the polls in thousands. In Memphis, decency and justice were violated, so that the Crump machine could roll up a majority of 30,000 votes in a single county for the candidate of its choice. We feel sure that Mr. McAlister is humiliated and chagrined at the tactics of his Memphis machine supporter. We recall that he went to Memphis to urge his followers to abandon their plans to vote Negroes in his behalf. We believe he is personally honest and well-intentioned. But this does not change the basic situation as to the Memphis outrage. No man is entitled to the gubernatorial nomination if his apparent small majority comes from high-handed tactics such as those employed yesterday by the Memphis boss.

For years, this Shelby County situation has involved acute danger to popular government in Tennessee. Now things have reached a crisis. Now a fictitious majority of unheard-of proportions has been reported by the Shelby machine in an effort to deprive the State of its choice of an independent Governor. It is a state of affairs which calls consistently for stern correction. The Democratic party of Tennessee cannot afford to have the Memphis ring dominate the State. The Democratic party of Tennessee cannot permit this new dragon to breathe its fiery breath upon the purity of the ballot box, the sanctity of good government, the honor and dignity of Tennessee.

The Shelby County ring has never had an essential interest in the character of government in the State. It has always been willing to use its strength in State campaigns for its purely local interest. In 1928, it supported Mr. McAlister and charged the Horton Administration with the most heinous offenses. In 1930, Boss Crump was in bed with Lea and Horton, and the two machines together saddled Horton and Lea on the State for two more years. This year, Crump has changed again to oppose the waning powers of the Horton-Lea cabal. Two years hence, he may be found once more on the side of evil in the State. Tennessee will be in an unhappy situation if the local wishes of a single man be permitted to determine the whole direction of public affairs in the State.

There are remedies for this condition. There are laws on the statute books under which dishonest votes can be excluded, dishonest elections can be thrust forth, and such malign attempts to veto the people's will can be made of no effect. We do not know what are Mr. Pope's intentions. At 4 o'clock this morning, his father died at Pikeville, and he has this keen personal sorrow, which, of course, will delay his attention to the consideration of Thursday's frauds. But we do know this—the State of Tennessee has declared its wish for him to be its Governor. The Crump ring in Memphis has undertaken, high-handedly, to veto the will of the entire State. This must not be.

The dragon is not dead. He has appeared today in a new and hideous form. The people of this State must draw their sword, and slay the dragon again.

NASHVILLE
TENNESSEE

AUG 9 1932

Pope Will Contest Primary Election

Loser Will Protest Nomination of McAlister Before State Board August 24

Lewis S. Pope, runner-up in the Democratic primary of last Thursday in which he was defeated by Hill McAlister by more than 10,000 votes, plans to contest the nomination before the State Primary Board when it meets in Nashville August 24, alleging frauds in Davidson and Shelby Counties, according to a statement issued Monday night by T. Pope Shepherd, his chief counsel.

Mr. Shepherd's statement, which indicates the petition of contest will be filed "before the end of the week," follows:

"Lewis S. Pope spent the day Monday in conferring with his attorneys and political managers and friends. The developments of the day included investigation and reports of the activities of the Nashville machine, headed by Mayor Hilary E. Howse. The reports indicated a large number of irregularities in Davidson County only excelled in quantity by the Shelby County reports.

"It has been shown that more than 4,000 Negroes were voted for McAlister in Davidson County, that many ballots were miscounted for McAlister; that the Pope inspectors were denied admission to the polls in many places and that election officials openly marked ballots for Negroes and others, it was declared after the conferences. It is charged that McAlister received from 3,000 to 5,000 more votes in Davidson County than were cast for him.

"Intimidation and fraud is charged to the Howse machine participated in by election officials and city policemen and firemen. Based on reliable information from Memphis, it was asserted, it will be charged that the election in Shelby County was absolutely void on account of refusal of the primary board to divide the election officials between the candidates, it being charged that all such officials were Crump and McAlister men. It will be charged that the election was fraudulent and void because Negroes, in violation of law and the rules of the executive committee, were voted in the primary to the extent of 15,000.

"The State board will be asked to reject the Shelby County returns and declare the result from the other counties of the State.

"Attorneys are working on the petition of contest which will be filed before the end of the week.

"Mr. Pope states that he is convinced that he has been nominated by the Democratic voters of the State and will not surrender to the domination and control of 15,000 Shelby County Negroes voted under the direction of Boss Crump."

Suffrage.

LONG DEFENDS STAND ON VOTE OF NEGROES

Memphis

Knoxville Attorney Answers Judge Patterson's Objections.

KNOXVILLE, June 8.—(AP)—Replying to attacks by Judge Malcolm R. Patterson, candidate for governor, Capt. Mitchell Long, Knoxville attorney and member of the state executive committee, today defended his stand against barring negroes from Democratic primaries.

The primary board, meeting in Nashville Monday, declined to vote on a resolution to bar negro voters in the party's voting.

Captain Long declared that the board was not asked, as Judge Patterson said, to "disapprove" the illegal voting of negroes, but was asked to "exclude the negro altogether as a class."

To Captain Long this "seemed objectionable" on two grounds:

First, the futility of the action proposed because the primary board did not have the power to prescribe qualification for voters, and if it did, and undertook to exercise that power so as to exclude the negro as a class, it would be contrary to the law and the constitution, as defined by the supreme court of the United States; and,

Second, the attempt to disfranchise the negro would be seized upon by northern agitators who so persistently misrepresent our views, as an act of a prejudiced and uninformed people—the inevitable effect to disturb our racial relations, give impression of a prejudiced view which does not exist, without receiving any benefit whatever.

Captain Long professed "no objection" to Judge Patterson's attacks on illegal voting but insisted that "he does his state no service when he attempts to extend the argument so as to raise a racial issue fraught with bitter consequences, particularly when he knows or should know, the issue is foreclosed in favor of the negro's right to vote if he is otherwise lawfully qualified."

"Different Thing."

Recalling his statement during the discussion of the resolution at Nashville, Captain Long said:

"I will go as far as anyone in an effort to preserve and protect the purity and integrity of the ballot. I am opposed to the indiscriminate voting of negroes in our Democratic primaries and I am, also, opposed to indiscriminate voting of Republicans, or any other unqualified element. We were not asked to 'disapprove' the illegal voting of negroes, as stated by Governor Patterson. We were asked to exclude the negro altogether as a class—quite a different thing."

Captain Long defended his stand upon the basis of supreme court decisions. He said the principle of the Tennessee case was the same as that involved in Texas cases referred to by Judge Patterson, and added that Patterson's view of the legal aspects "does him no credit as a lawyer."

Captain Long denied Judge Patterson's charges that his stand on the negro vote issue was taken in the special interests of Hill McAlister, another candidate for governor, of whom Patterson had charged Long was an "ardent" supporter. He said, however, that Patterson is not his choice for governor.

"Public honesty and sincerity of political candidacies, the public welfare and the cordial relations now existing between the races demand that this discussion stop forthwith," Captain Long asserted. "It is most unfortunate that it ever started.

"Unless the distinguished ex-governor and circuit judge—maneuvering and jockeying for position in this race—wants to subject himself to the charge that he is endeavoring to stir up race prejudice in an effort to divert attention from other charges being directed at his candidacy, he would do well to let the issue rest where it is."

Would "Nullify Law."

Attacking the resolution, Long asserted that the board was asked "not only to violate the law but to nullify the very law itself from which the primary system springs."

"I can imagine nothing that the American Civil Liberties Union would rather hear," Long continued, "than that we've passed this resolution, for they could say 'Tennessee's busted loose again'."

Long added that interests wishing to do so could cast approbrium on Tennessee by charging that "although we are 60 years removed from Appomatox and the passing of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, we still think we can deprive the negro of his vote."

"Inefficacious."

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The opinion cited two recent U. S. supreme court decisions touching on the matter.

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Collier Goodlett, a young candidate for the party's gubernatorial nomination, sponsored the resolution but was not present at the meeting.

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Shelby election commissioners are: C. L. Neely, recommended by the county executive committee at the request of Patterson; J. H. Stalcup, Carl Graves, P. Harry Kelly and Miss Frances Byrne.

EFFORT TO BAR NEGRO VOTE IN STATE FAILS

Memphis

Tennessee Democratic Board Passes Up Resolution.

IS ASSAILED VIGOROUSLY

Knoxville Man Attacks Proposal as Violation of Law—Petition Had Signatures of Five Gubernatorial Candidates.

By The Associated Press.

NASHVILLE, June 6.—An effort to bar negroes from Democratic primaries in Tennessee failed today when the party's state primary board adjourned without voting on a resolution seeking to exclude from primaries everyone "except white Democrats."

Assailed vigorously by Mitchell Long of Knoxville, the resolution died when no one moved its adoption and, at the suggestion of Dancey Fort of Clarksville, the board proceeded with other business. Adjournment was voted a few minutes later.

RICE FAVORS BARRING NEGROES IN PRIMARY

Adoption of Resolution at Nashville Seems Assured.

NO BECLOUDING ISSUE

Charges Goodlett Is Stalking Horse for Lea-Horton 'Gang.' Horton Regime Has Bankrupted the State, Avers.

Elimination of several thousand negro voters in August's Democratic primary in Memphis moved a step nearer to accomplishment yesterday with the announcement by Frank Rice, one of the Shelby County's leaders, that he would so vote in tomorrow's meeting of the state executive committee at Nashville.

Mr. Rice's announcement came on the heels of statements by Hill McAlister and Judge M. R. Patterson, two leading candidates for governor, that they would ask the committee to adopt a resolution eliminating the negro.

Mr. McAlister's adherence to the proposal was regarded as the forerunner of its adoption, since twice as the candidate for governor he profited by negro votes in Memphis. In fact, as a candidate against Governor Peay in the primary of 1926, Mr. McAlister was the first candidate to receive these votes in wholesale quantities. The benefaction was repeated in 1928.

No Beclouding the Issue.

Mr. Rice, in announcing his adherence, said that he did so feeling that the Lea-Horton crowd "is trying to raise the negro question to escape from having the searchlight focussed on their betrayal of the people and pillage of the state."

"As a member of the state executive committee, I will vote for the resolution," he continued, "in order that the real issue will not be side-tracked. I know that Collier Goodlett is merely one of the Lea-Horton stalking horses and that this resolution is an inspired attempt to divert public attention from the real issue of the campaign, which is to purge Capitol Hill of the crookedness, dishonesty, corruption and debauchery of the Lea-Horton gang to the end that the state of Tennessee may be rehabilitated.

"This regime has bankrupted the state and burdened the people with bonds and taxes that cannot be paid for many years to come. They can't get a smoke screen thick enough to hide their rottenness. It is not time for camouflage. These men who have betrayed Tennessee are desperate and will use every effort to elect a governor subservient to their wishes.

"No one connected directly or indirectly or who has anything to do with Luke Lea and Henry Horton will get many votes in Shelby County."

Goodlett Raised the Issue.

Collier Goodlett of Clarksville, one of the candidates for governor, raised the issue in a letter last week to all the candidates, inclosing a resolution he asked them to sign, stating the sense of the state committee to be that "known Democrats," as set forth in the primary law, meant "white Democrats." The resolution also provides that where proof shows negroes were voted in large numbers the precinct may be thrown out.

Governor Patterson has always vigorously opposed the practice, and in signing the resolution, complimented Mr. Goodlett.

The committee meeting in Nashville tomorrow will decide on the primary boards in each of the 95 counties in the state. Five members of the county committees are proposed to the state committee. The Shelby County members are Charles L. Neely, Joe Stalcup, P. Harry Kelly, Carl Graves and Mrs. Francis Byrne. Mr. Neely is favorable to the candidacy of Governor Patterson.

Patterson declared that "any man with the smell of negro votes on his clothes should be careful how he reflects upon another's integrity. McAlister says he stood where he did in 1928 and 1926. I guess he does—he hasn't moved in 20 years." Laughter swept the hall.

Questions Auditors.

"I am opposed to Crump methods—any man that cannot think for himself is unworthy of American citizenship and I don't want his vote. I don't believe in negroes voting in a white man's primary," he continued. "Do you?" A chorus of "noes answered him.

The negro vote aspect changed after Governor Patterson wrote his speech which appears elsewhere in this issue. He, with McAlister, has adhered to a proposal by Collier Goodlett, another candidate, that the state committee bar negro votes in the primary. And Frank Rice, for the Shelby organization, has adhered.

"That came earlier than I expected—if my candidacy has done that much, what could I do if I were elected?" he queried. He quoted from a statement by Frank Rice in the Memphis Evening Appeal that he knew nothing about negroes voting in Memphis primaries.

"Frank Rice is all right in his way, but he has some peculiar ways. But if he doesn't know about negroes voting, who does?" as he joined in the laughter.

Governor Patterson quoted from his daily editorial in The Commercial Appeal, discontinued since his announcement, which on July 31, 1928, deplored the indication that negroes would be voted in the primary of that year. "Unthinkable . . . an affront to decency . . . a crime at the polls," he wrote. Then he told of voting in the August primary, of seeing for the first time negroes at the poll—at one precinct there were 50 negroes to one white man, he said. He read from his editorial of the day after the primary when he attacked the practice as a "shame—a degradation and an outrage."

If elected, he promised sweeping reforms in the highway department, department of education and all other branches of the government.

In the crowd, which sweltered on the hottest night of the year, men far outnumbered the women. The stage was packed with Patterson adherents and many came from all parts of West Tennessee.

The importance of the Patterson premiere was evidenced by the appearance of the leading political writers of Nashville newspapers: Ralph Perry of the Banner, Joe Hatcher of the Tennessean and Frank Waldrop, managing editor of The Evening Tennessean.

At the start of the meeting, Ben W. Kohn, attorney, called the attention of the voters to "Patterson for Governor" cards to be used in vward organizations work which were distributed to the crowd.

Suffrage

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Memphis Commercial Appeal 6/7/32

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Mr. McAlister's adherence to the proposal was regarded as the forerunner of its adoption, since twice as the candidate for governor he profited by negro votes in Memphis. In fact, as a candidate against Governor Peay in the primary of 1926, Mr. McAlister was the first candidate to receive these votes in wholesale quantities. The benefaction was repeated in 1928.

No Beclouding the Issue.

Mr. Rice, in announcing his adherence, said that he did so feeling that the Lea-Horton crowd "is trying to raise the negro question to escape from having the searchlight focussed on their betrayal of the people and pillage of the state."

"As a member of the state executive committee, I will vote for the resolution," he continued, "in order that the real issue will not be sidetracked. I know that Collier Goodlett is merely one of the Lea-Horton stalking horses and that this resolution is an inspired attempt to divert public attention from the real issue of the campaign, which is to purge Capitol Hill of the crookedness, dishonesty, corruption and debauchery of the Lea-Horton gang to the end that the state of Tennessee may be rehabilitated.

"This regime has bankrupted the state and burdened the people with bonds and taxes that cannot be paid for many years to come. They can't get a smoke screen thick enough to hide their rottenness. It is not time for camouflage. These men who have betrayed Tennessee are desperate and will use every effort to elect a governor subservient to their wishes.

"No one connected directly or indirectly or who has anything to do with Luke Lea and Henry Horton will get many votes in Shelby County."

Goodlett Raised the Issue.

Collier Goodlett of Clarksville, one of the candidates for governor, raised the issue in a letter last week to all the candidates, inclosing a resolution he asked them to sign, stating the sense of the state committee to be that "known Democrats," as set forth in the primary law, meant "white Democrats." The resolution also provides that where proof shows negroes were voted in large numbers the precinct may be thrown out.

Governor Patterson has always vigorously opposed the practice, and in signing the resolution, complimented Mr. Goodlett.

The committee meeting in Nashville tomorrow will decide on the primary boards in each of the 95 counties in the state. Five members of the county committees are proposed to the state committee. The Shelby County members are Charles L. Neely, Joe Stalcup, P. Harry Kelly, Carl Graves and Mrs. Francis Byrne.

Mr. Neely is favorable to the candidacy of Governor Patterson.

Patterson declared that "any man with the smell of negro votes on his clothes should be careful how he reflects upon another's integrity. McAlister says he stood where he did in 1928 and 1926. I guess he does—he hasn't moved in 20 years." Laughter swept the hall.

Questions Auditors.

"I am opposed to Crump methods—any man that cannot think for himself is unworthy of American citizenship and I don't want his vote. I don't believe in negroes voting in a white man's primary," he continued. "Do you?" A chorus of "noes answered him.

The negro vote aspect changed after Governor Patterson wrote his speech which appears elsewhere in this issue. He, with McAlister, has adhered to a proposal by Collier Goodlett, another candidate, that the state committee bar negro votes in the primary. And Frank Rice, for the Shelby organization, has adhered.

"That came earlier than I expected—if my candidacy has done that much, what could I do if I were elected?" he queried. He quoted from a statement by Frank Rice in the Memphis Evening Appeal that he knew nothing about negroes voting in Memphis primaries.

"Frank Rice is all right in his way, but he has some peculiar ways. But if he doesn't know about negroes voting, who does?" as he joined in the laughter.

Governor Patterson quoted from his daily editorial in The Commercial Appeal, discontinued since his announcement, which on July 31, 1928, deplored the indication that negroes would be voted in the primary of that year. "Unthinkable . . . a crime at the polls," he wrote. Then he told of voting in the August primary, of seeing for the first time negroes at the polls—at one precinct there were 50 negroes to one white man, he said. He read from his editorial of the day after the primary when he attacked reforms in the department of education and all other departments of the government.

If elected, he promised sweeping reforms in the highway department, and all other branches of the government.

In the crowd, which sweltered on the hottest night of the year, men of all parts of West Tennessee.

The importance of the Patterson address was evidenced by the appearance of the leading political writers of Nashville newspapers: Ralph Perry of the Banner, Joe Frank Waldrop, managing editor of The Evening Tennessean, Ben W. Kohn, attorney, called the attention of the voters to "Patterson for Governor" cards to be used inward tributed to the crowd.

EFFORT TO BAR NEGRO VOTE IN STATE FAILS

Memphis Commercial Appeal 6/7/32

Tennessee Democratic Board Passes Up Resolution.

IS ASSAILED VIGOROUSLY

Knoxville Man Attacks Proposal as Violation of Law—Petition Had Signatures of Five Gubernatorial Candidates.

By The Associated Press.

NASHVILLE, June 6.—An effort to bar negroes from Democratic primaries in Tennessee failed today when the party's state primary board adjourned without voting on a resolution seeking to exclude from primaries everyone "except white Democrats."

Assailed vigorously by Mitchell Long of Knoxville, the resolution died when no one moved its adoption and, at the suggestion of Dancey Fort of Clarksville, the board proceeded with other business. Adjournment was voted a few minutes later.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
Monday, July 11, 1932

A Disclaimer

THE question of herding Negroes to the polls in Shelby County is always prominent in State campaigns. This year is no exception. The Memphis *Press-Scimitar* has issued an open letter to Mr. Hill McAlister, candidate for Governor and prospective beneficiary of Ed Crump's support, demanding that he state his position on permitting Negroes to vote in Democratic primaries. Certatinly the candidate's answer is frank enough. Speaking at Paris Saturday, he said:

The *Press-Scimitar* raised two questions which I will answer.

First, I am emphatically and unalterably opposed to the corrupt, wrongful or illegal voting of Negroes or any other class of voters, colored or white, in Shelby County and in every county in Tennessee. I would not accept a nomination given me as a result of illegal, corrupt voting of any class, black or white, in any city or in any county. I have always maintained this stand.

I was one of the first candidates to join a movement inaugurated at the inception of the present campaign, to make the Democratic party a white man's party, and make this a white man's election. The *Press-Scimitar* knew this when it addressed its letter to me.

The next question raised was in the following language, quoted from the letter published in the Memphis paper: "What are the terms and methods of the support which Ed H. Crump and Frank Rice are to give you?"

I am glad to answer this question without evasion, or equivocation. There is not now, there never has been, there never will be any character of agreement or understanding, secret or open, between Mr. Crump and myself as to the "terms" upon which he has supported me and is supporting me. Mr. Crump never at any time made any demand of me in this or any former campaign. Mr. Crump never has bossed or controlled me or attempted to boss or control me, and Mr. Crump never will boss or control me.

Mr. Crump wavers back and forth in allegiance. He may be on Horton's side today, and against him tomorrow. He sometimes supports good candidates. No man would be fit for the Governor's office who would connive or condone the Blond Boss' practice of herding Negro voters to the polls in Shelby. Mr. McAlister's disclaimer of such support is strong and emphatic.

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NEGRO MASS VOTE BANNED BY STATE DEMOCRATIC BOARD

Commercial Appeal

Special to The Commercial Appeal.

NASHVILLE, July 23.—The following "white primary" resolution was adopted by the state Democratic primary board this afternoon:

"Whereas, It is proved by law that no voter shall be eligible to vote in any primary election of any party unless he is a bona fide member of such political party and affiliated therewith, or unless at the time he shall offer to vote he shall declare his allegiance to the political party in whose primary he offers to vote, and states upon oath, if challenged, that he expects to affiliate with such party in whose primary he has offered to vote; and,

Memphis Tenn

"Whereas, According to repeated charges which have never been denied in the past several elections, negro voters have been herded in droves by the thousands and voted in the Democratic primaries in Shelby County, which primary vote has never been reflected in the general election; and,

7/24/32

"Whereas, It is now openly boasted by word of mouth and in the papers that there are 31,300 negro registrants in Shelby County who expect to be again herded and voted in the Democratic primary of Aug. 4; and,

"Whereas, It is common and universal knowledge throughout the state of Tennessee that negroes, as a class, belong to and are willing subservients of the Republican party; and,

"Whereas, All of the present Democratic candidates for governor have publicly proclaimed their opposition to the pernicious practice of herding and voting vast numbers of negroes in Shelby County; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the state executive committee of the Democratic party, the members of which committee are designated by law as the state Democratic party board, having under law the power to declare the nominee for governor in the primary election on Aug. 4 next; if the local officers of the Democratic primary election in Shelby or any other county of the state permit the negroes to be herded and voted by the thousands in said Democratic primary election, in the face of the common and universal knowledge that they belong to, and compose a part and parcel of, the Republican party, that we, the state Democratic primary board, on contest being made, will deem this prima facie evidence of fraud, and will authorize the committee to disregard and cast out this vote and not consider the same in determining the results of said Democratic primary election for governor."

A Legal Primary, Nothing Less, Is Demanded.

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The Democrats of Tennessee, through the State Democratic Executive Committee, the supreme party authority, have put the stamp of disapproval upon the voting of negroes in the primary election next week.

Memphis Tennessee

By a majority sufficiently overwhelming to be full of meaning, the committee declared that the traditions and policies of the Democracy since the days of Reconstruction do not recognize negroes in a contest between Democrats. By the same majority the committee laid down the warning that if negroes are voted it will be prima facie evidence of fraud.

7/23/32

It thus becomes plain that the Democrats of Tennessee will not permit the nomination of a candidate for governor to rest upon illegal negro votes in Shelby County. The committee, in case of a contest, is vested with full power to throw out any ward, precinct or county where such practices are persisted in. An exhaustive interpretation of the committee powers was revealed by no less an authority than W. Tyler McLain, attorney general of Shelby County, in his testimony before the Nye investigating committee, in which he said:

If he (a dissatisfied candidate) does file a contest, it comes up before the state primary board. I will say the Democratic or Republican, as the case may be. The board meets, they hear the evidence, and their decision is final. There is no appeal and there is no certiorari. That ends the matter.

Mr. McAlister and his cohorts may spend the next 10 days whistling through the graveyard, consoling themselves with the worn-out cry of "another attempt to discredit Shelby." They are fooling nobody but themselves. The Democrats of Tennessee have decided that there must be a legal primary in Shelby County. And that is what the white Democrats will have.

PRIMARY BOARD SET TO THROW OUT NEGRO BALLOTS IN MEMPHIS

Commercial Appeal

Majority of Members Reported Against "Herding."

Memphis Tennessee

MEETING IN NASHVILLE

7/23/32

Resolution to Be Pesented Says Negroes Are Republicans

BOARD ACTION IS FINAL

Judge Patterson's Letter, Demanding Probe and Charging Vote as "Travesty Upon Law and Decency," Causes Meeting—Members of Primary Board Begin to Assemble.

By The Associated Press.

NASHVILLE, July 22. — As the Democratic state primary board prepared to meet tomorrow to consider Judge Malcolm R. Patterson's complaint of heavy negro registration in Shelby County, word went the rounds today that a majority of the board members are pledged to a resolution designed to nullify the vote of any negroes who may be "herded" into the party's primary.

Judge Patterson planned to address the primary board as soon as it convenes at 10 a.m. in the hall of the House of Representatives in support of his charge that 31,300 negroes have registered in Shelby "preparatory to having their votes recorded in the Democratic primary."

Thousands of Negroes Ready.

The resolution, as tentatively drawn, refers to reports of thousands of negroes preparing to vote in the Democratic primary and declares that "it is common and universal knowledge" throughout the state that negroes as a class are Republicans.

It would declare it the sense of the board that in the event negroes were permitted to be "herded" into the Democratic primary in Shelby or any other county "in the face of the common and universal knowledge that they belong to and compose a part and parcel of the Republican party," then when the board meets Aug. 24, to canvass the returns it will throw out any such votes.

Under the primary law, the state board meets at the capitol 20 days after the primary to canvass the returns and certify the party's nominees. While there has been no official opinion on the matter, the statute has been construed unofficially as meaning that the board's action is final and no appeal can be taken to the courts.

Would Sustain Contest.

Tom P. Henderson, chairman, said that if the board by formal resolution condemn certain irregular practices and these occurred in the primary notwithstanding, then the "presumption" was that the board would sustain a contest based on such irregularities.

Henderson called the board meeting at the request of Patterson. "It is a travesty upon law and decency," Patterson wrote, "to allow the votes of these negroes to determine the result of a Democratic primary."

Members of the primary board began arriving in the capital this afternoon for tomorrow's called session.

The action of the state primary board today will center on a resolution which affirms that "any considerable number of votes in a single box is indicative of fraud." As prepared for presentation to the board, subject to amendments, the resolution reads as follows:

Bona Fide Member.

"Whereas, it is provided by law that 'no voter shall be eligible to vote in any primary election of any party unless he be a bona fide member of such political party and affiliated therewith, or unless at the time he shall offer to vote he shall declare his allegiance to the political party in whose primary he offers to vote and states upon oath, if challenged, that he expects to affiliate with such party in whose primary he is offering to vote;' and,

"Whereas, there has been in the recent past an increasing tendency to relax the enforcement of this salutary provision of the statute, so as to permit known Republicans to participate in Democratic primaries, a policy obviously subversive of the purpose of the law and manifestly detrimental to the interests of the Democratic party; and,

"Whereas, all of the present Democratic candidates for governor have publicly proclaimed their opposition to this pernicious practice.

"Now, therefore, the state executive committee of the Democratic party, the members of which committee are designated by law as the state Democratic primary board, hereby declares its belief in and adherence to the policy of the statute above quoted as well as its purpose strictly to enforce the provisions thereof, and calls upon all election officers participating in the coming primary jealously to regard both the letter and spirit of this statute to the end that the result of the primary may accurately reflect the choice of the qualified electors, may be in no degree affected by the influence of those who do not intend to support the Democratic nominees.

"In the furtherance of this policy the executive committee of the Democratic party hereby declares its recognition of the fact that in voting precincts of the state many considerable number of negro voters affiliate with the Democratic party or purpose to support its nominees, and this committee, therefore, announces that it will regard the voting of any considerable number of negroes in any precinct as a badge of fraud so indicative of illegality in the conduct of the primary election that upon a canvass of the vote the returns from such precinct shall not be allowed to affect the result of the election unless it shall be affirmatively shown that the returns from such precinct actually represent the choice of the voters legally qualified to participate in a Democratic primary and are otherwise free from fraud."

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Memphis Tenn

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Thousands of Negroes Ready.

Suffrage

Race Democrats Sway Tennessee Primary

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 12. — Race Democrats of Shelby county and in other urban centers of the state were given credit here last week for the selection of Hill McAlister as Democratic gubernatorial candidate over his primary opponents, Lewis S. Pope and Malcolm R. Patterson. McAlister had an apparent advantage of some 10,000 votes over his nearest competitor, Pope.

The charge that "Negroes by the truck loads were voted" in the Democratic primary in this city by Representative Edward H. Crump, McAlister partisan, was hurled at the winning candidate by his opponents. Bitter discussion of the Race voters importance in the campaign was heard in all sections of the state, especially from the lips of Patterson, the candiate, who had declared he did not want the nomination if he had to have it at the hand of our people.

How efforts to prevent the Race from voting failed was revealed in a peculiar way by an editorial in the Commercial-Appeal, white daily of this city, which reads in part as follows:

"Holding the Negro Vote"

"And now we have an 'association' to hold the Negro vote intact in the Democratic primary next Thursday.

"It is the 'Independent Business and Civic association,' with headquarters at 234 Hernando.

"Hundreds of copies of a letter have been sent out, addressed to the 'Colored citizens of Tennessee, and especially Shelby county'.

"The letter characterizes the resolution adopted by the state Democratic primary board, barring the massed voting of Negroes as 'impotent and illegal'." It continues: "'Do not be confused by the child's play resolution of the Democratic primary board. They cannot bar you from voting. Remember you are an American citizen and have the right to cast your vote in the primary of any party that may be your political choice.'

"These assurances are supported by a list of legal decision purporting to show that Negroes have the right to vote in a Democratic primary.

"The Commercial-Appeal does not believe it is to the best interests of the white man or the black man that Negroes take part in the Democratic primary."

Following the election, a contest against the winner was threatened by his opponents and a congressional investigation of the primary is being sought.

Daily Resents Negro Voters In Primaries

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 15 (CNS)—The Commercial-Appeal, white daily here, recently awarded novel prizes to amateur cameramen, for pictures taken during the recent Democratic primary elections. The object of the contest was to show that Negroes voted in the elections and to hurl insults at white persons who allowed them to exercise their right of franchise. The white daily has continually declared their policy to be opposed to Negro voting in the Democratic primaries. The primary day was called "Black Thursday" because of Negro voters.

In the article describing the awards the Commercial-Appeal states: "Interesting 'shots' included among the prize-winning photographs depicted the following scenes:

"Policemen in uniform escorting Negro voters to the polling places.

"The same Negro voting in the 42nd Ward and in precinct two of the 29th Ward.

"A white woman solicitously showing a Negro how to vote at the door of the voting place.. A group of Negro women in a truck bearing a Patterson banner which was 'faked' by McAlister forces. A barbecue free to Negro voters within a few feet of the polling place. Negroes in groups and singly leaving and entering the polls

"Groups of Negroes arriving in state at the polls in cars driven by white men and women chauffeurs. These and other pictures depicting the prominent part which the Negroes played in Thursday's alleged election are being retained at Patterson headquarters for use in the fight to obtain by contest, a fair, square and American election here."

NEW YORK TIMES

AUG 14 1932

TENNESSEE VOTING LIKELY TO BE MIXED

Two Democrats Claim Party Nomination for Governor, Causing a Contest.

MAY HIT NATIONAL TICKET

State Will Go for Roosevelt if Outsiders Keep Out of the Local Difficulty.

By THOMAS FAUNTLEROY,

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 11.—For the first time since 1880 the Democratic party in Tennessee faces the prospect of choosing in November between two candidates for Governor, each declaring himself to be the nominee. Regardless of what the State Primary Board does on Aug. 24, when the official returns will be canvassed, it seems certain that neither Hill McAlister nor Lewis S. Pope, both of whom are claiming the nomination, will yield. On the face of the returns Mr. McAlister led Mr. Pope by about 8,000 votes, with former Governor Malcolm R. Patterson running third.

Mr. McAlister is the present State Treasurer, and this was his third attempt as a candidate for Governor. He had the vigorous support of the Nashville and Memphis city machines, which contributed a total of 45,000 votes. Governor Patterson had the support of the State Administration officeholders, commonly denounced during the campaign as the Lea-Horton machine. Mr. Pope made his campaign on a platform of "down with all machines."

Governor Patterson's vigorous campaign was featured by a denunciation of the Memphis machine's method of herding Negroes by the thousands into the Democratic primary booths. So aroused did the Democrats become that a special meeting of the State committee was held and a solemn warning issued that Negroes were not regarded as Democrats and that the wholesale voting of them would be treated as prima facie evidence of fraud.

Negro Vote a Factor.

In spite of this, Negroes were voted in Memphis by the thousands in nineteen precincts, where the total Negro registration was larger than that of the whites, Mr. McAlister got 3,000 Negro votes. The total Negro registration of the city and county was 31,000. Mr. McAlister received a plurality of nearly 30,000 over Mr. Pope in Shelby County, or 3,000 more than enough to overcome the Pope plurality in the rest of the State.

Governor Patterson, in a vigorous statement the day after the primary, recognized Mr. Pope as the nominee, urged him to assert his rights and demanded that the State committee purge the returns of Memphis. Mr. Pope has filed notice of a contest, and hundreds of affidavits have been prepared in Memphis which, along with photographs and other evidence of Negro participation, will be presented to the committee. Under the law the State committee sits as the State Primary Board in canvassing the returns and certifying the nominee. The courts have held that the primary board's decision in the matter of a contest is final.

If the primary board should throw out the Shelby County votes it would give Mr. Pope the nomination, but Mr. McAlister would probably remain in the race. If Shelby is not thrown out, Mr. Pope's as well as Governor Patterson's friends will insist that he remain in the race. This will pit the two Democrats against John E. McCall, a young Memphis Republican, who was nominated over the veteran Hal Clements of Knoxville, collector of internal revenue.

May Affect National Result.

It is generally agreed that the State fight would become localized very quickly, and would not complicate the national election unless the national headquarters undertakes to recognize either Pope or McAlister as the nominee for Governor. That would cause sharp resentment, which might be reflected at the polls, for although thousands of Democrats are for Governor Roosevelt and will support him if left alone they are by no means united on the question of repealing the Eighteenth Amendment.

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MEMPHIS, TENN.
PRESS-SCIMITAR

AUG 9 1932

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The total vote in five East Tennessee counties—Johnson, Sevier, Campbell, Anderson and Union—was 2347.

This means that negro voters in 10 Shelby county boxes nullified the white Democratic vote of these five counties.

600 Negroes Vote

In Stewartville, where Paul Bar-

Suffrage

Race Democrats Sway Tennessee Primary

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 12. — Race Democrats of Shelby county and in other urban centers of the state were given credit here last week for the selection of Hill McAlister as Democratic gubernatorial candidate over his primary opponents, Lewis S. Pope and Malcolm R. Patterson. McAlister had an apparent advantage of some 10,000 votes over his nearest competitor, Pope.

The charge that "Negroes by the truck loads were voted" in the Democratic primary in this city by Representative Edward H. Crump, McAlister partisan, was hurled at the winning candidate by his opponents. Bitter discussion of the Race voters importance in the campaign was heard in all sections of the state, especially from the lips of Patterson, the candiate, who had declared he did not want the nomination if he had to have it at the hand of our people.

How efforts to prevent the Race from voting failed was revealed in a peculiar way by an editorial in the Commercial-Appeal, white daily of this city, which reads in part as follows:

"Holding the Negro Vote"

"And now we have an 'association' to hold the Negro vote intact in the Democratic primary next Thursday.

"It is the 'Independent Business and Civic association,' with headquarters at 234 Hernando.

"Hundreds of copies of a letter have been sent out, addressed to the 'Colored citizens of Tennessee, and especially Shelby county'.

"The letter characterizes the resolution adopted by the state Democratic primary board, barring the massed voting of Negroes as 'impotent and illegal'." It continues: "'Do not be confused by the child's play resolution of the Democratic primary board. They cannot bar you from voting. Remember you are an American citizen and have the right to cast your vote in the primary of any party that may be your political choice.'

"These assurances are supported by a list of legal decision purporting to show that Negroes have the right to vote in a Democratic primary.

"The Commercial-Appeal does not believe it is to the best interests of the white man or the black man that Negroes take part in the Democratic primary."

Following the election, a contest against the winner was threatened by his opponents and a congressional investigation of the primary is being sought.

Daily Resents Negro Voters In Primaries

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 15 (CNS)—The Commercial-Appeal, white daily here, recently awarded novel prizes to amateur cameramen, for pictures taken during the recent Democratic primary elections. The object of the contest was to show that Negroes voted in the elections and to hurl insult on white persons who allowed them to exercise their right of franchise. The white daily has continually declared their policy to be opposed to Negro voting in the Democratic primaries. The primary day was called "Black Thursday" because of Negro voters.

In the article describing the awards the Commercial-Appeal states: "Interesting 'shots' included among the prize-winning photographs depicted the following scenes:

"Policemen in uniform escorting Negro voters to the polling places.

"The same Negro voting in the 42nd Ward and in precinct two of the 29th Ward.

"A white woman solicitously showing a Negro how to vote at the door of the voting place.. A group of Negro women in a truck bearing a Patterson banner which was 'faked' by McAlister forces. A barbecue free to Negro voters within a few feet of the polling place. Negroes in groups and singly leaving and entering the polls

"Groups of Negroes arriving in state at the polls in cars driven by white men and women chauffeurs. These and other pictures depicting the prominent part which the Negro played in Thursday's alleged election are being retained at Patterson headquarters for use in the fight to obtain by contest, a fair, square and American election here."

NEW YORK TIMES

AUG 14 1932

TENNESSEE VOTING LIKELY TO BE MIXED

Two Democrats Claim Party Nomination for Governor, Causing a Contest.

MAY HIT NATIONAL TICKET

State Will Go for Roosevelt if Outsiders Keep Out of the Local Difficulty.

By THOMAS FAUNTLEROY,

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 11. — For the first time since 1880 the Democratic party in Tennessee faces the prospect of choosing in November between two candidates for Governor, each declaring himself to be the nominee. Regardless of what the State Primary Board does on Aug. 24, when the official returns will be canvassed, it seems certain that neither Hill McAlister nor Lewis S. Pope, both of whom are claiming the nomination, will yield. On the face of the returns Mr. McAlister led Mr. Pope by about 8,000 votes, with former Governor Malcolm R. Patterson running third.

Mr. McAlister is the present State Treasurer, and this was his third attempt as a candidate for Governor. He had the vigorous support of the Nashville and Memphis city machines, which contributed a total of 45,000 votes. Governor Patterson had the support of the State Administration officeholders, commonly denounced during the campaign as the Lea-Horton machine. Mr. Pope made his campaign on a platform of "down with all machines."

Governor Patterson's vigorous campaign was featured by a denunciation of the Memphis machine's method of herding Negroes by the thousands into the Democratic primary booths. So aroused did the Democrats become that a special meeting of the State committee was held and a solemn warning issued that Negroes were not regarded as Democrats and that the wholesale voting of them would be treated as prima facie evidence of fraud.

Negro Vote a Factor.

In spite of this, Negroes were voted in Memphis by the thousands. In nineteen precincts, where the total Negro registration was larger than that of the whites, Mr. McAlister got 3,000 Negro votes. The total Negro registration of the city and county was 31,000. Mr. McAlister received a plurality of nearly 30,000 over Mr. Pope in Shelby County, or 3,000 more than enough to overcome the Pope plurality in the rest of the State.

Governor Patterson, in a vigorous statement the day after the primary, recognized Mr. Pope as the nominee, urged him to assert his rights and demanded that the State committee purge the returns of Memphis. Mr. Pope has filed notice of a contest, and hundreds of affidavits have been prepared in Memphis which, along with photographs and other evidence of Negro participation, will be presented to the committee. Under the law the State committee sits as the State Primary Board in canvassing the returns and certifying the nominee. The courts have held that the primary board's decision in the matter of a contest is final.

If the primary board should throw out the Shelby County votes it would give Mr. Pope the nomination, but Mr. McAlister would probably remain in the race. If Shelby is not thrown out, Mr. Pope's as well as Governor Patterson's friends will insist that he remain in the race. This will pit the two Democrats against John E. McCall, a young Memphis Republican, who was nominated over the veteran Hal Clements of Knoxville, collector of internal revenue.

May Affect National Result.

It is generally agreed that the State fight would become localized very quickly, and would not complicate the national election unless the national headquarters undertakes to recognize either Pope or McAlister as the nominee for Governor. That would cause sharp resentment, which might be reflected at the polls, for although thousands of Democrats are for Governor Roosevelt and will support him if left alone they are by no means united on the question of repealing the Eighteenth Amendment.

The make-up of the present State committee is anti-McAlister. There is some question whether this body, though it will assume jurisdiction of the contest, must give way to the new committee which comes in Sept. 1, unless the contest is concluded before that time. But this is only one of the many complexities of the situation, quite unprecedented in Tennessee. The last revolt of the Democrats against a nominee for Governor was in 1910 when Governor Patterson, a third-term candidate claiming the nomination, was bolted and an independent organization set up. This organization gained such momentum that although Patterson withdrew and Senator Bob Taylor was nominated he was not able to overcome the lead of Ben W. Hooper, who became the first Republican Governor of the State in thirty years.

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600 Negroes Vote

In Stewartville, where Paul Barrett, circuit court clerk, and other workers of the Shelby County organization were busy, 600 negroes voted. There were 198 negroes voted in the 24th ward. In the 10th ward, 200 negroes received 650 votes. In this box, one affidavit states, 401 said he was 21 declared his birth date was 1910. Neither of these men.

In the 42d Ward, an affidavit charges, ballots were taken outside, marked and then allowed to be cast; a negro claiming he was 51 said he was born in 1900, and another who gave McAlister 401 said he was 21 declared his birth date was 1910. Neither of these men.

Poll tax receipts stamped "Lon Callis" but not initialed by a deputy clerk, and other 713.

There were 140 negroes voted in this box, and another who gave McAlister 401 said he was 21 declared his birth date was 1910. Neither of these men.

Patterson 107 and Pope 27.

A check made of 19-2 showed 80 men had poll taxes, according to negroes cast ballots. Names of negroes were received in these two wards Pope received 650 votes, while McAlister received 1928 votes. The count was:

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In 42d Ward, McAlister was given negro votes.

In the 19th ward, McAlister received 51 negroes voted in this ward. The count was:

In the

McAlister 441, Patterson 83, Pope 80.

At Ellendale, where Pope only received three votes, 143 negro voters appeared and were allowed to cast their ballots. McAlister received 148 and Patterson 22 in this box.

The now famous box of 29-2, Orange Mound, had 553 negro voters. McAllister's official vote in this precinct was 553, the same as the number of negroes voting. Pope received three votes at this box.

In 39-2, only 20 white voters participated, along with 210 negroes. McAlister got 214, Patterson four and Pope none.

There were 162 negro voters at 35-2, which gave McAlister 190 Patterson 8 and Pope 2 votes.

Says He Was Slugged

An election official in 36-2 made an affidavit in this connection Monday afternoon. He says that while he was slugged without reason and knocked unconscious during the vote counting, the same man who hit him, a county employe, called his employer Monday and asked for an affidavit saying everything at the polls was "as it should be."

Still nursing a sore jaw, the official made an affidavit, but not to the county employe.

Further proof that statements are being taken to show the election was "as it should be" mounted Tuesday.

MEMPHIS, TENN.
PRESS-SCIMITAR

SEP 15 1932

Negro School Politics

What connection has Bob Church with the negro schools of the city?

What understanding exists by which negroes are Democrats locally and Republicans nationally?

In other words, how is it that negroes vote for McAlister in August and for Hoover in November?

* * *

All these questions naturally arrive out of the charges of Georgia Bell, negro school teacher with 27 years' service, that she was dropped because her husband, who is anti-Church, was accused of talking about E. H. Crump, and also told negro voters that it was not right for negro Republicans to vote in a Democratic primary.

Georgia herself worked and voted for McAlister, along with other negro teachers. Both she and her husband, a negro preacher, deny that he ever "talked about Mr. Crump."

He admits he advised negro Republicans to stay out of the Democratic primary. For this high crime his wife says she lost her job, altho she herself was loyal to the Church-Crump combination.

Memphians are paying out too much money for negro education to have their negro schools made the political asset of anyone, white or black.

If the alleged Democrats in this community have a working arrangement with alleged Republicans whereby negroes are borrowed in August to be returned in November, that fact should be established for the good of both parties and for the good of Tennessee.

Politicians, both white and black, must keep their hands off the schools, both white and black.

NASHVILLE, TENN.
BANNER

OCT 14 1932

MR. POPE PILLORIED

The open letter from the thirty-one members of the State Democratic Primary Board to the Democrats of Tennessee is a document which makes challenging appeal to the judgment, loyalty, and conscience of the rank and file of the party. Every Democrat in Tennessee owes it to his State, his party, and himself to dispassionately, carefully, with open mind, seeking only to know the truth and the demands of justice, to study the statement which these men and women make in reply to the abuses and misrepresentations daily directed against them by Mr. Pope, bolting candidate for Governor.

The initial sentence in the reply contains three facts which go to the heart of the situation. "Thirty-one members of the Democratic State Primary Board," it reads, "voted under oath to dismiss the contest petition of Lewis S. Pope, and declared Hill McAlister the Democratic nominee for Governor, because Mr. Pope failed to prove his charges of fraud."

Each of the thirty-one, in sitting as the supreme court of the Democratic Party of Tennessee, when they entered upon the hearing, it is reminded, was under solemn oath to respect the law and to faithfully discharge the obligations of an important trust.

After an interval of six weeks since their decision, with every feature of the hearing fresh in memory, and with full opportunity for calm review of their procedure, with a realizing sense of their responsibility to their party and to themselves clearly before them, these men and women, who had been chosen by the Democrats of their communities throughout the State to conserve the highest interests of the party, to defend its procedure, to maintain its principles and policies, and to discharge with fidelity every duty imposed upon them under the law of the Commonwealth, recite and reaffirm their action in declaring Mr. McAlister to be the nominee of the party for Governor; and again, with all possible emphasis and without the faintest misgiving as to the justice of their decision, solemnly assure the Democrats of the State that Mr. Pope's contest had been dismissed because he had failed, after full opportunity, to prove the charges of fraud upon which he had based it.

They urge Mr. Pope, even at this hour, to heed the duty to his party and to himself which in his independent candidacy he is ignoring; and they admonish him that he is assuming a serious responsibility, indeed, in imperiling the success of his party in this State in the November election.

The assertion that "every conceivable legal and moral obligation rests upon Mr. Pope to abide by the decision of the State Primary Board" is the statement of a manifestly sound proposition. They are uttering the words of soberness and of truth in the declaration that "There is no possible excuse for Mr. Pope's bolting candidacy. He must know, as all voters of average intelligence know, that by no conceivable turn of events can he be elected. The only possible effect of his bolting candidacy is to create dissension in the Democratic Party and endanger the success of the whole ticket from Roosevelt down."

They tell Mr. Pope that he cannot be elected, and nothing is surer than that the statement will be verified at the November polls.

These men and women, in the discharge of an imperative duty to their party, would have Mr. Pope—and those who may be inclined to support his independent candidacy—remember, that it is a serious thing to contemplate even the possibility of electing a Republican Governor in Tennessee this year. That it would be "a calamity the disastrous effects of which cannot be even foretold" cannot be denied.

Mr. Pope's responsibility for this party peril and possible disaster to the State is direct and personal. "If McCall, the Republican nominee, is elected Governor, the responsibility for this calamity befalling this State will rest solely on the shoulders of Mr. Pope", is a statement so evident as to be impossible of refutation.

The signers to this open letter, brushing aside all minor aspects of the situation, hold to the front before the Democrats of the State the outstanding question which their ballots must decide. This appeal is made, this warning uttered:

"Let it be repeated for emphasis—Mr. Pope cannot be elected—that is certain. Shall Mr. McCall, the Republican nominee, be elected Governor? That is the issue which Mr. Pope's bolting candidacy presents to the Democrats of Tennessee."

That Mr. Pope's charge as to "herding" of Negroes in Shelby and Davidson Counties, which was the main feature of his allegations of fraud, collapsed under the hearing before the primary board when he presented his case and Mr. McAlister made answer is conclusively proven in the review of the evidence laid before the board.

Mr. Pope had charged in filing his contest that 10,000 Negroes had voted for McAlister in Shelby County and 4,000 in Davidson, whereas the sworn testimony of reputable citizens who made a complete, detailed check of every vote cast in Davidson County, showed that only 1,058 Negroes voted, out of a total vote of approximately 26,000; and Mr. Pope's proof before the board, it is pointed out, could account for only 5,126 Negroes who voted in that county, out of a total vote of approximately 41,000.

These thirty-one men and women remind the Democrats of Tennessee that, even "if it were assumed that all the Negroes who voted in Davidson and Shelby Counties under the proof before the board, had voted for McAlister; and, if the board had ignored the law and thrown all of these Negro votes out, Mr. McAlister would still have been nominated by a majority over Mr. Pope of about 4,000 or about the same majority which Governor Horton received over Mr. McAlister in 1928.

Mr. Pope's charge that he would not have adequate representation at the polls in Shelby fell to the ground under the proof that "from Mr. Pope's own evidence it was apparent that he and Mr. Patterson had numerous watchers and inspectors at the polls checking the vote".

This finding of the primary board is confirmed by the published statement made by Mayor Watkins Overton in Nashville several days ago. He asserted that over sixty election officers, recommended by Mr. Pope's representatives signed the primary returns in fifty wards, and more than 120 officers, appointed at Mr. Patterson's request, signed the returns in Shelby County.

The proof showed, it was declared, that "Negroes voted in varying numbers in a majority of the counties of the State, in counties carried by Mr. McAlister, and in counties carried by Mr. Pope, and that such Negroes had been voting in Democratic primaries since the enactment of the State-wide primary law in 1917.

"There were, no doubt, some irregularities in the conduct of the primary of last August —there always have been—there always will be —but such irregularities were not confined to any one county or in behalf of any one candidate, and irregularities shown before the State board were not sufficient to change the results. The proof before the board showed that in many of the large rural counties of the State overwhelmingly carried by Mr. Pope there was scarcely any attention paid to the poll tax provisions of the law.

The signers to the letter cited the primaries in DeKalb, Weakley, Haywood, and Mr. Pope's home county of Bledsoe, each of which Mr. Pope carried by a heavy majority.

In DeKalb only 696 poll taxes were paid, but nearly 5,000 votes were cast; in Weakley evidence showed 500 to 600 Republicans had voted, and that 5,000 votes were cast, with only 1,884 poll taxes paid; in Bledsoe County, home of Mr. Pope, "the sworn testimony before the board showed that more than 500 Republicans voted in the primary, and that Mr. Pope's brothers actively solicited Republican support. In this county Mr. McAlister received a few more than 100 votes, of the 1,823 that were cast, and Mr. Pope, 1,583.

Suffrage

Votes Of Negroes Herded To Polls Will Be Declared Void At Primary

Advertiser

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 23.—(AP)—After bitter oratory punctuated by an occasional scuffle fighting in the aisles, the Democratic State Primary Board decided today to nullify votes of negroes "herded" to the polls in the gubernatorial primary of Aug. 4.

7/24/32

The resolution adopted was aimed primarily at the Shelby County (Memphis) political organization headed by Congressman Edward H. Crump and was adapted by a viva voce vote after a milder substitute had been rejected 18 to 10.

Will Gerber, assistant attorney general of Shelby County and a member of the Crump organization asked "who are some of those they brought here to make this fight?" Then he proceeded to list the names of several from Memphis.

Allen McNamara, a coatless individual, who was one of these named, came charging down the aisle toward Gerber, but before he could reach his objective was seized around the neck by Magistrate Louis Morris, of Memphis.

Adjt. Gen. W. Casewell Boyd, of the Tennessee National Guard siezed Morris around the neck and Highway Patrol Chief Joe B. Williams, anther 100 pounder like Boyd, disarmed a man who was seeking to raise a chair. Joe Hanover, also named by Gerber, arose and began shouting "you're a liar," and "Ballot thief," at Gerber who insisted that he be allowed to "show who the rats are."

After a few minutes of wild disorder things quited down and Gerber proceeded, but heeded advice to avoid further personalities. The resolution declared that if local primary officers "in Shelby or any other county" allow negroes to be "herded and voted by the thousands" in the party primary," in the face of common universal knowledge that they belong to and compose a part and parcel of the Republican party" then when the board meets after the primary to certify the nominee it will, in event of a contest, "deem this to be prima facie evidence of fraud," and throw out such votes.

The primary board met today at the request of Circuit Judge Malcolm R. Patterson, of Memphis, governor from 1907-11, and again a candidate for the nomination, who charged that 33,500 negroes had registered in his home county "preparartory to having their votes recorded in the Democratic primary.

The Crump organization is backing the candidacy of State Treasurer Hill McAlester, of Nashville, and its spokesmen declared today that Patterson's purpose was to "divert the issue of honesty in government to Crump and Shelby County."

Referring to that section of the resolution that said charges of negroes being "herded in droves by the thousands and voted in the Democratic primaries in Shelby County" had not been denied Charles M. Bryan declared "it has not only been denied, but has been proven to be a lie."

Declaring that negroes, freed by Lincoln naturally belong to the Republican party, Matt Whitaker, of Chatanooga said:

"When anybody—Mr. Crump or anybody else—undertakes to convince me or an enlightened citizenship of Tennessee that these negroes are Democrats they are trying to take me for a fool."

During the session McAlester wired that he had repeatedly said in campaign addresses that he opposed "negroes voting in Democratic primaries," and that he did not wish to be elected "by illegal votes of any class, black or white, cast or counted in any primary." Lewis S. Pope, of Nashville, another candidate, joined in the movement against mass voting of negroes.

GIBSON VOTERS HEAR M'ALISTER 10 TIMES

Candidate In Whirlwind Tour Through County.

DENIES CRUMP "BARGAIN"

Says He Has Made No Promises to Shelby Machine — Says Pope Is Indulging In Demagoguery By His Claims.

Commercial Appeal

Special to The Commercial Appeal.

MILAN, Tenn., July 28.—Hill McAlister preached his doctrine of Democracy to a large crowd tonight after a whirlwind tour of Gibson County which took him through Yorkville, Medina, Brazil, Dyer, Humboldt, Eaton, Rutherford, Bradford and Nellville.

7/29/32

In each of the towns visited prior to his address here scores of farmers, merchants and business men turned out to listen to 15-minutes speeches. The candidate was accompanied on the tour by Mayor G. N. Choate of Trenton.

Other prominent members of the party were W. R. Kenton, McAlister's campaign manager for Gibson; Luther W. Mulligan, Representative L. L. Harold, Herbert Griffin, Gordon Hargrove, all of Trenton, and R. L. Newman, Jr., of Dyer.

Use Amplifier System.

All of the speeches were made over an amplifier system built by 14-year-old James Shackleford Jr., of Trenton. At the Dyer meeting Prof. W. Dickey, commander of the Andrew Jackson Legion Post, presided, and he also presided at the meeting here tonight.

In all of these speeches Mr. McAlister reiterated that he had "no trade or bargain with Ed Crump of Memphis," and pointed out that "we are both fighting the same band of political buccaneers, the Lea-Horton-Caldwell crowd."

Turning his atttention to Pope, McAlister said: "Any candidate who, in his eagerness for election, resorts to demagogery, as Pope has done in his ridiculous charges against me, will betray his office and the people if needs be to further his own selfish ends.

Attack Not Justified.

"When Judge Patterson asserts, unjustly, that my election to office will bring the negro back into politics he makes an attack which is false and one which is not justified in light of my record in public office.

"Two years ago, when this same Patterson spoke in Gibson County for Horton, did he repudiate the negro vote which he knew was behind Horton? Did The Commercial Appeal repudiate Horton because of the negro vote? The answer, my friends, is no."

Mr. McAlister charged that all the might of the Lea-Horton machine was massed behind Judge Patterson and that the "rotten row" on Capitol Hill is exerting every effort in his behalf. State employes, he asserted, were being assessed 10 per cent of their salaries for Patterson campaign funds.

Remove Sinecures.

Turning to his program of reconstruction, McAlister declared that his first step after abolishing all political sinecures would be to recommend that most of the appointive powers of the governor's office be usurped by the Legislature and that fixed terms of office be written into the staute books.

"All expenses of government will be cut to the bone. When I see where savings of 20 per cent can be made I shall recommend to the Legislature that a greater reduction be made so as to assure that each office operates on a minimum. In cases where 50 per cent savings can be effected I also shall recommend even more drastic reductions.

"These are trying times in Tennessee. Problems have been presented us which tax the keenest minds for a solution. I shall recommend that a non-partisan commission be appointed to make a thorough study of our tax situation to the end that the state may be operated at the least expense possible with progress."

phis to "protect" Patterson workers and voters.

Commercial Appeal

And yesterday Patterson headquarters retaliated with a letter, written to Sheriff Bacon by Mr. Person. "Information has come to me that it is the intention of the sheriff to swear in for use on election day 1,000 extra deputies. Is this information correct or incorrect?" read the letter

Another widely-circulated report that has aroused interested discussion is one that Congressman Crump contemplates a last-minute switch of allegiance from McAlister to Pope in an effort to defeat Patterson.

Patterson and Mr. Crump.

Congressman Crump laughed at that yesterday, but did not either affirm or deny it, except by implication. "That's an old gag—the losers invariably get up a question like that. Patterson has not only lost this county, but he has lost all over the state. Anybody that has been over the state knows it, and furthermore everybody knows that McAlister will win. He is decidedly the best man—experienced, energetic and he knows the working of the government by heart."

He could not refrain from his customary excoriatoin of the Horton administration, adding that "I predict that McAlister will fire Bob Baker, Luke Lea's and Horton's 'hiwaayman' 30 minutes after he's sworn in. He should, for Baker has been an unfaithful public official. He put a million dollars of the taxpayers' money in a Luke Lea bank and sold his worthless magazine to contractors for $25,000, and gave them cost-plus contracts to pay them off.

"Hill McAlister will cut operating expenses of government and cut off every unfaithful and crooked employe. I don't suppose there's another state government in America that has been so poorly administered as that of Horton, Lea and Caldwell."

Mr. Crump on the Democratic, Mr Patterson won't fare so well. Nashville, capital of the state, Athens of the South, the home of Fisk university, Meharry Medical college and Tennessee State Normal —32 DESERVES better treatment than placing a man like Patterson in the governor's mansion.

Tennessee progresses through education, not prejudice and race hatred. Senator Carmack learned that finally, and too late. Patterson will know he's out of step with progress after the primaries.

YOUR white people are fighting over you in Tennessee. Memphis, the birthplace of General Nathan Bedford Forrest, organizer of the Ku Klux Klan, saw thousands of black men and women go to the polls and register in the Democratic party. That's enough to make General Forrest turn over in his grave.

Listen to this chapter in a white daily which describes the scene:

"From the brothels and dens of Beale St., from the Rice-owned and Crump-protected doggeries of Mulberry St., from the gambling houses and saloons of S. Second St., they came in a stream, driven to the registration booths by Crump city and county employees."

You remember Mr. Crump. He gave W. C. Handy, famous song writer, his inspiration to make the "St. Louis Blues" and the "Memphis Blues," our national jazz anthems. More than that, Mr. Crump is anxious to see these black people who the other crowd of whites force to live in brothels, dens and gambling houses come out and vote them out of power. Ex-Governor M. R. Patterson, who knows something about vice dens, leads the crowd **AGAINST** Mr. Crump and **YOU.** He wants you to stay in those brothels, gambling houses and saloons, and leave his future in politics alone. Patterson believes the white man is just a little better than an **ANGEL,** and the Negro is just below a **DEVIL.**

To Mr. Patterson you will want to say this: The more we see of angels, the better we like devils.

Pray hard for the defeat of Mr. Patterson, who wants to be governor of Tennessee again. Between Bob Church on the Republican side, and

MEMPHIS, TENN.
EVE. APPEAL
AUG 13 1932

Shelby Has Company

Hill McAlister has been given opportunity to abide by his pre-election promises to repudiate nomination if it was acquired through fraud, and specifically, through the herd voting of negroes.

So far he has failed to take advantage of the opportunity. Friends of Lewis S. Pope, the rightful nominee, in order to be prepared in the event Mr. McAlister persists in refusing to do the fair and honorable thing, have filed a petition for a contest.

Ample evidence of fraud has been obtained in Shelby County and considerable from Davidson.

It now appears that those two counties were not alone in doing sleight-of-hand work on election day. Mr. Pope's chief of counsel has announced that evidence of alleged fraud has been obtained in the rural counties of Unicoi, Rutherford, Lake, McNairy and Obion. Shelby, apparently was not even original.

In the face of revelations and proof already obtained, it is difficult to see how friends and supporters of McAlister can go before the State Primary Board and argue that he has a right to the nomination.

And it is somewhat inconceivable that Mr. McAlister would wish them to. The outcome will be anything but creditable to himself.

PREPARE TO VOTE!

The alarming indifference among voters throughout our section as concerns exercise of their franchise causes the issuance of another warning to the race leaders to admonish the group members to pay their poll tax NOW that they may have a part in selecting the officials who are to control the affairs of our State and Nation during the next few years.

The President of the United States will be voted for in the election of November and at the same time, the Governor and members of our State's law-making bodies will be chosen by voters at the polls. The law requires the payment of poll tax sixty days before the date of election. In view of the importance of the offices to be filled, every man and woman of voting age should qualify to vote. Sacrifice to any reasonable extent that poll tax receipts may be secured and then VOTE! Complaint of inefficient and unscrupulous officials in public office after they are elected accomplishes very little. The time to make the selection of high-calibered, fair-minded, earnest and honest men for office is at the ballot box on the day of election. Opportunity for selecting such men will be presented in the approaching November election and never before in the history of our country has the need for capable officials been more evident than at this time. PREPARE TO VOTE and THEN VOTE!

NEGROES WILL VOTE CONVICTIONS

Negroes of Texas will react to the political situation this year with more judgment than they have ever used. There is hardly a Negro in Texas who believes that Sterling won the Democratic nomination. On the other hand, they all say Ma won it and should have it. Houston Informer

The Informer thinks Mrs. Ferguson won the nomination and believes that from the Negro's standpoint, she will make a better governor than R. S. Sterling has. Not so much for what the Fergusons have done for us, as because of what Sterling did against us. 10-1-32 Houston Informer

Sterling used all of his influence to keep us from voting in the primary and adopted Dan Moody's policy of hatred and abuse against Negroes while he was in office.

We admit The Informer has received no money and that we are for Ma because we think Negroes will do best for themselves if they vote for her. We are not in the Ferguson camp or any camp. We are still free. But we won't dodge taking a stand for fear we may miss some money. Sterling cannot have our support after what he has done against Negroes. Negroes must have convictions and be willing to stand by them.

HOUSTON, TEX
CHRONICLE

SEP 18 1932

Negro Voters To Hold State Parley

By Associated Press.

Waco, Sept. 17.—A call for a meeting of negro voters of Texas to be held at Dallas, September 24, under auspices of the Independent Colored Voters League of Texas has been issued by R. D. Evans of Waco, state president. Evans said the league influences more than 100,000 negro votes in Texas.

Politicians Turn Turtle At Evan's Dallas Meeting

Houston Informer 10-1-32

(By a Staff Member)

Dallas, Texas.—The meeting of the stalwart independent "leaders" of Texas, who constitute the Independent Voters League met here September 24, elected officers and passed resolutions deploring the barring of Negroes and imploring any political party to give them a lift on the band wagon. Houston.

After calling a meeting to agree upon a candidate all Negroes could support, the thirty odd astute political Moses recommended "that all qualified Negro voters of Texas go to the polls Tuesday, November 8, and cast their ballots for the candidates of their choice."

A few of the citizens expected the Independent Voters' League to weigh the candidates as the call indicated they would. But those who remembered their last meeting four years ago, knew they would prevent any discussion, which might result in the selection of the best candidate for Negroes to support. In fairness to Evans, he did express himself as for Ma Ferguson.

It is said that Evans went to Dallas to support Ma. That J. M. Burr and C. F. Richardson were sent by the Republicans of Houston to prevent the endorsement of Ma Ferguson. But the doughty Republican agents were given money by the Houston Ferguson Democrats to procure the endorsement of Ma. Well, C. F. Richardson headed the committee that refused to endorse Ma. The same committee beat Evans on the floor.

It looks like the smart ones from Houston took the Ferguson Democrats for a ride! That was great leadership all right, money from both sides. A few rude men are asking what about convictions and how about the rights of Negroes when the leaders are taking money from both sides.

Chairman Burr of the Harris County Negro Republican Club, "publisher of Houston and Galveston," rushed back to prepare for the Republican mass meeting Tuesday night at which Sutton E. Griggs was to speak, but did not, because only 5 persons turned out. Mr. Burr announces that he has also been given money to open Republican headquarters in Houston.

Mr. Richardson's name did not appear on the handbills announcing the Republican mass meeting Tuesday night, but he is Republican precinct captain of his precinct and Republican committeeman, and was elected to the Republican county convention recently. At Ferguson headquarters, Mr. Richardson was believed to be for Ma Ferguson. Mr. Richardson is to announce in this week's Defender just where he is.

DALLAS, TEX.
TIMES HERALD

SEP 24 1932

NEGROES CONDEMN DEMS FOR BARRING THEM FROM VOTING

Gathered at a massmeeting at the Negro Knights of Pythias hall Saturday, fifty negro leaders of Texas, members of the Independent Colored Voters league, condemned the state Democratic executive meeting for barring negroes from Democratic primary elections and urged negroes to exercise their right of franchise at the November general election.

A non-partisan organization, the league declined to indorse candidates of any party. But a number of its members expressed a preference for Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson for governor.

"The Fergusons," said R. D. Evans of Waco, president of the league, "have not been unfriendly to negroes. Governor Sterling and his forces have been. They sided with the Democratic committee. And Sterling, in his suit to contest the election, cited the fact that negroes voted in several counties as an example of illegal voting.

"Negroes of Texas also are opposed to Mr. Bullington, the Republican candidate for governor. In a recent address he advocated the repeal of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States.

"Since both the Democratic and Republican parties are both lily white, we fear that many negroes may not vote in the November general election. We are fighting against this apathy and urge all negroes to exercise their right of franchise in November."

NASHVILLE, TENN.
BANNER

OCT 10 1932

Mr. Pope's 'Hullabaloo'

(Bristol Herald Courier)

Robert L. Peck, associate manager of Democratic State Headquarters at Nashville, Tenn., issued a statement a day or two ago in which he assailed what he termed Lewis S. Pope's "hullabaloo" about Negroes voting for Hill McAlister in the Democratic gubernatorial primary and declared that not all of Pope's supporters were white. Mr. Peck had just returned from Fayetteville, where he made a speech in behalf of the Democratic ticket, and said that while there he was told by "a very respectable gentleman" that: "Why, I voted for Pope in the primary and four Negroes off my farm did the same thing. The Lord only knows how many others did the same."

Malcolm R. Patterson, who was the Lea-Horton candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, was the first to raise a "hullabaloo" about Negroes voting in the primary. He charged that thousands of Negroes voted for McAlister in Shelby County and announced that he was ready to join hands with Pope in contesting McAlister's nomination, and Pope filed a contest which was thrown out by the Democratic State Committee. Yet the leading Negro newspaper in Tennessee, published at Nashville, advised its readers to support Mr. Patterson, and there is evidence that both Patterson and Pope received the votes of many Negroes.

Does anybody believe that either Mr. Patterson or Mr. Pope would have rejected the nomination for Governor had he carried Shelby County by a good majority and won the nomination? It is extremely regrettable that Mr. Pope is using the "hullabaloo" about Negroes voting in the primary as a pretext for remaining in the gubernatorial race with the support of the Lea-Horton machine. With that as his pretext he is pursuing a course which will not only destroy any prospect he may have for future political preferment but may injure his party.

Suffrage

Chattanooga, Tenn.
TIMES

AUG 16 1932

PRAISES LEA AND POPE

Ivins Says Put McAlister Out Then 'Lets Have Peace.'

To The Chattanooga Times:

Being a subscriber and a constant reader of The Times, I know, of course, that you earnestly supported Hon. Hill McAlister in the recent democratic gubernatorial primary election. However, I know that you are just and fair, hence I am submitting this communication relative to the results of such primary, hoping that you will give it space in your publication.

In the beginning I want to say that I do not arrogate to myself any opinion or any belief that anything I might say or might not say or that any opinion I might have or might express will be of any great value to the democratic party or any of its candidates or representatives, or will help to settle the controversy now on as to who is the legal nominee of the party for governor. Nevertheless I have opinions about the matter and I want to express them, also I have interviewed many democrats both in McMinn and Monroe counties since the election as to their views and opinion of whom, McAlister or Pope is entitled to the nomination. From these interviews I believe I am in position to express the true sentiment of a majority of the democrats, including my own, in the territory mentioned.

That there was gross frauds in counting the ballots and marking returns of the votes cast in many counties of the state, no well-informed person will deny; that Negroes were voted in herds and by the truck load in both Shelby and Davidson counties, no one will dispute; that the great majority of the Negro voters in Tennessee are republican an dhave been ever since freedom was given them is an uncontrovertible fact; that all three of the democratic candidates in the recent primary were opposed to Negro participation in democratic elections or rather democratic primaries is well known to the reading public; that one of the three candidates, on several occasions, openly and publicly, in apparent sincerity, without equivocation or evasion, stated positively that he would not accept the nomination if given to him by the participation of Negroes in the primary was published all over the state. (I saw this statement in The Times), yet that same aspirant is now claiming the nomination from just such eventuality. More noticeable than elsewhere in the state was this Negro participation, in Shelby and in Davidson counties where photographs were made of Negroes being marched to the polls like sheep to the shearing pen and in these two counties a majority was counted for McAlister sufficient to overcome the will of the people of the other ninety-three counties of Tennessee, or perhaps more correctly speaking I should say, to overcome the large plurality given to Pope by seventy of the entire ninety-five counties.

There can be no question in the mind of any honest unbiased and fair thinking democrat that if the corrupt Negro vote in the two counties mentioned was thrown out or purged from the totals as reported, as honesty and fairness demands that they should be, that Pope would be declared the rightful and legal nominee of the party, just as the honest and unpurchasable democrats of the state, by their ballots, decided he should be. No one has ever questioned Pope's ability to make a satisfactory and business-like governor; no one, not even his bitterest enemies has ever questioned his honesty or his sincereity. Every one who is at all familiar with Pope's platform, whether he be friend or foe, must concede the fact that if he was governor and followed that platform, that he would make an economical governor, and being sincere he would follow it to the letter. Every one who is at all familiar with Pope's official record or who knows his sterling character will not give credence to the insinuations so often heard that Horton, Lea or Caldwell could dictate to him how to conduct the affairs of the state if he were governor. Pope would be governor in act as well as in name.

I didn't vote for Pope because of a purely personal reason. I voted for Patterson for another personal reason, notwithstanding the "bogey man" — Horton, Lea and Caldwell. However, I digress long enough to say that I am one of the few democrats left in Tennessee that believe any state official could profit by the advice of either Gov. Horton or Col. Luke Lea. Financial reverses have come to Col. Lea. Gov. Horton has perhaps made honest mistakes, but the fact remains that the yare both men of unusual ability and intellect. Back to my subject; I didn't vote for Pope, but during the entire day of the election, from the time the polls opened until they closed, I never tried to influence a single man to vote against him, though I worked with all the ability I possessed for the success of other democratic aspirants for nominations to offices other than governor, and I could have influenced some of my friends to vote against Pope had I so desired. However, I felt then and I feel now, that if Pope received the nomination, which I firmly believe he has fairly won, that he would be elected in November and would prove to be one of the most satisfactory chief executives that Tennessee ever had.

I do not intend to say that McAlister would not make a good governor, or an honest governor or a satisfactory governor. I believe he would make a good governor and would make a satisfactory governor, but he made pre-primary promises and assertions regarding the methods by which he would or would not accept the nomination, and I say that "he should now be a good sport" and be governed by his own declarations.

I may be all wrong in my opinion as to what should be done or what should not be done. Others with whom I have talked, and who think as I do, may also be all wrong, but we don't think we are. However that may be, the democratic primary board should give honest, unbiased and careful consideration to Pope's charges of dishonesty, fraudulent votes, falsafied returns, illegal Negro votes, especially in Shelby and Davidson counties. They should declare void and illegal elections held contrary to law, should purge the returns of all Negro ballots, go thoroughly into the matter and, as a court o flast resort, announce to the people of Tennessee who the legally and honestly elected nominee of the democratic party it. Crump or Mayor Howse should not be allowed to say to the democrats of the other ninety-three counties in Tennessee, "We will select the nominee."

Let all democrats get behind either McAlister or Pope, after the democratic primary election board decides who or which one is the nominee. Let them forget our family quarrels, put our shoulders to the wheel. Go to work for the nominee after Aug. 24, at which time the democratic primary election board declares who he is, and work earnestly and wholeheartedly from then on to the closing of the polls in November. If we will do this it will be just too bad for the republican party in Tennessee, and they will suffer in the state the same fate that will be handed them when we democrats return Hoover to private life and elect Gov. Roosevelt to the presidency of the United States, which we surely will do in November.

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MEMPHIS, TENN.
EVE. APPEAL

AUG 10 1932

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Upon this evidence and other alleged frauds, Pope and Patterson forces expect a large amount of McAlister's vote to be thrown out by the state committee, making Pope the party's gubernatorial nominee.

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Crump said he was "ready to meet them."

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"Patterson and Collier would command more respect for their fraud charges if either of them had shown any appreciable strength anywhere in the city or county.

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When asked about the negro vote was a matter of widespread in the city and county Crump recomment," Crump added, "that Thursday's primary was one of the most orderly in the city's history. However, it has long since become a habit with the small element of malcontents who directed Patterson's many.

Hits Collier Fight on Taxes

In his statement Crump went into personalities, striking at Collier's determined fight to evade paying taxes.

"Yes, some negroes did vote," plied:

He said he did not know how

Suffrage

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"Patterson and Collier would command more respect for their fraud charges if either of them had shown any appreciable strength anywhere in the city or county.

Crump also denounced Patterson campaign to set up a cry of fraud for "his vile speeches thruout the state against me," and "hookup" with Lea.

"It was a matter of widespread comment," Crump added, "that Thursday's primary was one of the most orderly in the city's history. However, it has long since become a habit with the small element of malcontents who directed Patterson's campaign.

When asked about the negro vote in the city and county Crump replied:

"Yes, some negroes did vote."

He said he did not know how many.

Hits Collier Fight on Taxes

In his statement Crump went into personalities, striking at Collier's determined fight to evade paying taxes.

MEMPHIS, TENN.
COMMERCIAL APPEAL

AUG 9 1932

ELECTION CONTEST PLANS ARE PUSHED

Pope Follows Lead of Local Group in Contesting Vote.

SHELBY TOTAL IS TARGET

Capt. G. T. Fitzhugh Enlists in Fight Against Machine's Huge Total in Shelby for McAlister.

The announcement yesterday that Capt. G. T. Fitzhugh would act as one of five advisers to Kit Williams in contesting the primary farce of last Thursday when Hill McAlister was given a huge plurality in Shelby was followed by the announcement of counsel for Lewis Pope, runner-up, that state contests would be initiated at once.

T. Pope Shepherd, of Chattanooga, chief attorney for Mr. Pope, said that the state primary board would be asked to throw out the entire vote of Shelby County.

Pope Scents Fraud.

An Associated Press dispatch from Nashville last night said that "unofficial returns from Thursday's primary placed Mr. Pope about 10,000 votes behind State Treasurer Hill McAlister for the nomination, Shelby County giving McAlister an official plurality of 29,116.

"The attorney's statement said the contest petition would charge that 15,000 negroes voted in Shelby County and that in Davidson County (Nashville) McAlister received from 3,000 to 5,000 more votes than were cast for him.

"Mr. Pope" the statement continued, "states that he is convinced that he has been nominated by the Democratic voters of the state and will not surrender to the domination and control of 15,000 Shelby County negroes voted under the direction of Boss Crump (Congressman E. H. Crump, leader of the Shelby County Democratic organization)," the Associated Press dispatch said.

Mr. Williams, one of Governor Patterson's campaign managers here went ahead with plans for the contest.

"We will charge," Mr. Williams said, "that there was a conspiracy at its inception to hold an illegal election.

To Charge Wholesale Fraud.

"We will charge that there were wholesale frauds; that there was mass voting of negroes in spite of the state primary committee's mandate that this would be prima facie evidence of fraud: that there was a failure to publish the polling places 10 days in advance of election as required by law and that there were other irregularities."

Lovick P. Miles, prominent member of the Memphis and Shelby County bar, declared yesterday that he was in thorough sympathy with the efforts of Patterson and Pope workers to contest the primary.

Before the election Mr. Miles contended that inasmuch as the mandatory provisions of the law were ignored by the Shelby County primary board there was no legal election held.

"The law requires that each candidate be given equal representation at the polling places and that a list of the polling places be published 10 days in advance of the election," Mr. Miles said.

"Both of these requirements were ignored; hence the election was not valid."

Captain Fitzhugh will give the committee the benefit of his advice until he leaves later for Europe.

Meanwhile reports persist that there has been grave dissension among leaders as an echo to the storm of protest against the wholesale herding of negroes.

Some of the higher-ups feel that the boys overshot the mark and went too far—in view of the state primary board's decision regarding the herded negro vote.

Courthouse rumors are that there has been a rift and one of the most faithful has been put on the political spot.

The state board will meet Aug. 24 to canvass the returns.

The law requires, however, that contests be filed with the board not later than five days after the county boards have canvassed the returns. Contests therefore must be filed this week.

Mr. Williams says that Patterson headquarters has nearly 100 affidavits of election fraud and chicanery, all of which have been given voluntarily.

Pressure Used, Claimed.

Meanwhile, complaints of official pressure being used by machine workers continue to be made, Mr. Williams said.

"The organization is trying to intimidate all watchers or workers for Patterson or Pope," said W. H. Reid, 1414 Court Avenue, yesterday. Mr. Reid was a Patterson watcher.

"They are bringing official pressure to bear on them to get them to make affidavits of lack of fraud in order to bring Patterson and Pope watchers into seeming conflict with some watchers or workers who did not see fraud at the same polling place.

"Most of the watchers, however, have not fallen for this trick.

"Crumby, Mike Gavin and a third man came to me and asked if I saw any fraud. I was at the third precinct of the seventeenth ward.

"I told them that I had seen fraud and the election was just as crooked as a dog's hind leg and that a machine election official violated the law at will during the day."

Mr. Reid said that they wanted him to make an affidavit that he had seen no fraud but this he refused to do.

In other sections, political job holders were seeking similar affidavits.

Mr. Shepherd, in a lengthy statement, last night said that the state board would be asked to reject the Shelby County returns and to declare the results from the other counties of the state.

Intimidation, fraud, the illegal voting of negroes and other irregularities are charged to the Hilary Howse organization at Nashville by Mr. Pope.

Governor Patterson is expected to leave today for Nashville to discuss the primary with his friends and campaign workers at headquarters.

Thursday, October 6, 1932

Mr. Pope's "Hullabaloo."

Robert L. Peck, associate manager of Democratic State headquarters at Nashville, Tennessee, issued a statement a day or two ago in which he assailed what he termed Lewis S. Pope's "hullabaloo" about Negroes voting for Hill McAlister in the Democratic Gubernatorial primary and declared that not all of Pope's supporters were white. Mr. Peck had just returned from Fayetteville, where he made a speech in behalf of the Democratic ticket, and said that while there he was told by "a very respectable gentleman" that: "Why, I voted for Pope in the primary and four Negroes off my farm did the same thing. The Lord only knows how many others did the same."

Malcolm R. Patterson, who was the Lea-Horton candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination, was the first to raise a "hullabaloo" about Negroes voting in the primary. He charged that thousands of Negroes voted for McAlister in Shelby County and announced that he was ready to join hands with Pope in contesting McKellar's nomination, and Pope filed a contest which was thrown out by the Democratic State Committee. Yet the leading Negro newspaper in Tennessee, published at Nashville, advised its readers to support Mr. Patterson, and there is evidence that both Patterson and Pope received the votes of many Negroes.

Does anybody believe that either Mr. Patterson or Mr. Pope would have rejected the nomination for Governor had he carried Shelby County by a good majority and won the nomination? It is extremely regrettable that Mr. Pope is using the "hullabaloo" about Negroes voting in the primary as a pretext for remaining in the Gubernatorial race with the support of the Lea-Horton machine. With that as his pretext he is pursuing a course which will not only destroy any prospect he may have for future political preferment but may injure his party.

MEMPHIS, TENN.
PRESS-SCIMITAR

OCT 11 1932

MARTIN LETTER BRINGS RETORT

Pope Aide Quotes Roosevelt On Party Regularity

Answering John D. Martin, manager in Shelby for Hill McAlister, Frank Berry, Shelby manager for Lewis S. Pope, candidate for governor, Tuesday sent a letter condemning the "practices employed by McAlister supporters" to obtain votes.

Berry wrote:

Dear Mr. Martin: From your statement in the Evening Appeal of Oct. 10, I notice that "it is highly irritating to all true-blue Democrats . . . that in this Democratic landslide year of 1932 . . . Lewis S. Pope . . . should have the effrontery to . . . proclaim himself a straight Democrat in his bolting race for governoar."

Quo[illegible] Roosevelt

[illegible]ssing for the moment the ir[illegible]ion which you would nat[illegible] feel, I am curious as to [illegible] definition of a "true-blue [illegible]crat."

[illegible]ring in mind that the Demo[illegible] party was organized to fight against autocracy, and that it is traditionally opposed to the using of ignorant and illiterate negroes at the polls, there seems to be something of a paradox when this organization against autocracy and against the using of ignorant negroes is headed by Mr. Crump, who procured Mr. McAlister's nomination thru the use of negro votes.

Do you agree with Franklin D. Roosevelt in what he said about "party regularity" at McCook, Neb., on the platform with Senator Norris?

"Evil No Respector"

"The forces of evil," said Mr. Roosevelt, "are far less respecters of parties.

"Selfish business which seeks . . . to obtain vast private profit at the expense of the people is no respecter of parties.

"A conscienceless power trust seeking to charge home owner, the small manufacturer, the little business man all the traffic will bear, is no respecter of parties."

"Theirs is the type of bad citizenship which cries loudest against public servants, like Senator Norris who are consistant, unselfish, courageous and can't be bought."

It seems that perhaps Mr. Roosevelt will owe his election in November to those who believe in principles rather than organization. There is Senator Norris, for instance, who, on the platform with Franklin Roosevelt, said:

"The citizen who permits his party spirit to control his vote when his conscience tells him that such action is wrong, disregards his patriotic duty which he owes to his family, his home and his county."

It would, therefore, seem that when you use the term "true-blue Democrat" you might mean either that he is true to the purposes for which his party was organized, or true to the organization which went black and tan at the bidding of an autocrat. Which do you mean, Mr. Martin?

Political-1932

Tennessee

Suffrage

MEMPHIS, TENN.
PRESS-SCIMITAR
OCT 27 1932

NEGROES TO GIVE M'ALISTER VOTE

Newspapers of Race Point To Democratic Support

The negro Republican vote of Memphis and Shelby county will be thrown behind Hill McAlister, Democrat, and not John E. McCall, Republican nominee, according to the negro newspapers of the South.

The Memphis World of Oct. 21 announces the opening of a Republican headquarters at 401 Beale, across the street from the office of Bob Church, negro.

"Nowhere around the Beale av. headquarters are there banners and cards advocating the election of John McCall for governor," states the article. "It is not known whom the regular Republicans in this county will support for governor of Tennessee. It is believed, however, that they will rally to Hill McAlister, of Nashville."

In the Afro-American of Baltimore, Md., of Oct. 22 a Memphis article predicts the negro "Republi-Crats" of Shelby county will support Roosevelt and McAlister in the November election.

The East Tennessee News, in a four-column editorial says: "Negroes should swing to Democratic nominee due to his fair attitude." This is from a paper of Oct. 20.

On Sept. 29 the East Tennessee News, published in Knoxville, referred to Church in connection with the now famous Chicago Defender article, as "merely putty in the hands of local white leaders, and when it comes to exercising influence against the will of these white leaders, all of whom are dyed-in-the-wool Democrats, Brother Church's power is nil."

This same negro paper in its current issue "unhesitatingly commends Mr. McAlister to its readers and urges them to vote for and support him in his race for governor," and advises against aiding McCall or Lewis S. Pope.

Suffrage

THOUGHTFUL VOTERS

The results of last Thursday's elections indicates, without a doubt, that voters in these days and times are perfectly capable of deciding who they will support for public office. Those ambitious candidates and their friends who tore their shirts off in an effort to convince the voters that they were the only ones who could save the government from total destruction were given to understand in no uncertain terms that there were others as well qualified to carry on the affairs of county, state and nation as those who made such broad claims and the voters, in a most calm and deliberate manner, marched to the polls and cast their ballots for a very capable and representative group of officials.

8-11-32

The attitude of voters in the Second Congressional District is deserving of special praise in view of the generous endorsement given the administration of Congressman J. Will Taylor. Voters of the Negro racial group acquitted themselves like thoughtful citizens interested in the welfare of their country and appreciative of the attitude of friends as the returns indicate that all voting places where Negroes live showed up well with large majorities for the genial solon who has served their interests along with that of the other racial group.

It was very noticeable that many agencies were at work including efforts of unscrupulous and designing members of the Negro group, to divert the support of the Negro voters from Congressman Taylor, but when the ballots were counted, those individuals who had boasted of their influence in political affairs were shown that they weilded no influence whatsoever.

In the contest for sheriff of Knox county a mighty organization exhibited much activity in an effort to gain support of the Negro voters. Wild rumors were circulated concerning J. Wesley Brewer and these with the reported dispensing of liquor and money among a certain element served to divert a number of votes from the Republican nominee. Notwithstanding this fact a large number of the representative and sober Negro voters worked for and stood solidly behind the candidacy of Mr. Brewer and he can point to these as representing a type of our citizenship who will stand loyally behind his administration in an effort to make it the best that our county has had for many years.

Judge L. R. Carlock won the race for judge of the Second Circuit Court with a well deserved majority that plainly evidence the trust and respect in which he is held by the voters. All sections of the city, regardless as to race, rolled up big votes for the genial jurist.

Voters of the county manifested confidence in the administration of Trustee Frank W. Flenniken when they returned him to that office with a tremendous majority. The efficient manner in which Mr. Flenniken has served the county coupled with his courteous attitude accounts for his popularity that won for him such a large vote.

Mrs. Waters proved a winner in the race for tax assessor and when she takes over the office on September 1st another of the offices in our courthouse will be in charge of an efficient woman executive.

With such an excellent group of officials, our county affairs should settle down to real business with a view of giving to the citizenship administrations that will prove helpful to all concerned.

THE NEGRO THE GOAT

The great hullabaloo being raised by politicians and newspapers throughout Tennessee over the Democratic primary election for governor in which an effort is being made to further selfish interests by making the Negro the goat, does not set well with the Negro citizenship in the slightest degree.

8-11-32

These newspapers that are playing up bold, black headlines concerning the Negro and his charged participation in political affairs is doing more in the way of arousing race prejudice and race hate than any other agency since the days of reconstruction and the operation of the Ku Klux Klan. It is freely predicted by careful observers, that before the matter is finally settled, the situation will react in a most regrettable and damaging manner.

To read articles appearing in several of the state newspapers concerning the Negro voters of Shelby county, persons not acquainted with the actual facts would be readily inclined to believe that the Negroes of Memphis and vicinity are a group of man-eating cannibals bent on taking over the institutions and government of Tennessee and running his white neighbors from the face of the globe.

The attitude of the press taking part in this disgraceful and unfair appeal to race prejudice is comparable only to that arising when a crime has been committed and charged to a Negro, and an effort is plainly made to arouse the mob element against the whole race. It will require the united efforts of the sane, honest and earnest leadership of both races years and years to crush out the hostility toward the Negro that has arisen in the minds of thousands and thousands of young white folk during the past few months because of this appeal to race prejudice.

There are thousands of honest, law-abiding and straight-forward Negro men and women voters in Tennessee who are inclined to do the right thing along all lines and under all circumstances, the charges of the hypocritical selfish and insincere white daily papers to the contrary notwithstanding, and their appeal to race prejudice for no other purpose than to further their selifish ends will be remembered by the Negro and they will class these enemies among those of the Ben Tillman, Hoke Smith, Vardaman type who did everything possible to impede the progress of the Negro citizenship in the United States.

A MACHINE UPSET.

Tennessee Democrats struck a deadly blow at what is known as the Lea-Horton machine in the nomination for Governor of State Treasurer McALISTER of Nashville. For months the State's troubles, growing out of the collapse of banks and other enterprises controlled by former Senator LUKE LEA and ROGERS CALDWELL, allies of Governor HORTON, have been spread on the public records. Mr. McALISTER'S campaign was based on a promise of regeneration. If elected he will, he says, put through legislation which will forever "destroy machine "rule in Tennessee's government and "prevent the erection of another on the "ruins." In one town where he made this anti-machine pledge a Nashville business man arose and asked leave to assure the audience that "in his home "town we all know that any promise "made by HILL McALISTER he will ful-"fill.

Yet it was a machine to which Mr. McALISTER owes his nomination. His plurality was supplied by the powerful and smoothly functioning organization in Memphis which is controlled by Representative CRUMP. In destroying machines, Mr. McALISTER can hardly be expected to level this one. But the rejection by the voters of the "State House ring" was more important than the usual fact that a rival "ring" made it possible.

The State Treasurer was not the only candidate for Governor who breathed defiance to the Lea-Horton group and assailed it for the waste of State funds. An interesting mountaineer, LEWIS S. POPE, was even more savage in his attack, more explicit in his pledges. But the voters apparently believed less that "POPE is hope"—the mountain candidate's slogan—than that McALISTER is performance. They were stimulated to this point of view by the State Treasurer's charge that Mr. POPE, who ran a remarkable one-man race, "was prime "minister in the making of the first ma-"chine to be foisted upon this State," and turned against the Nashville and Memphis organizations only after they had rejected his request for support. The avowed spokesman for Governor HORTON'S group, former Governor PATTERSON, ran a bad third.

There seems to be a lesson for national politicians in the Tennessee primary result. It is that public interest in the physical presence and oratory of candidates has not been destroyed by the radio. Mr. McALISTER made a State-wide tour, and everywhere were great crowds and much enthusiasm. At Cookeville, Tennessee, reports a scribe, "not since CORDELL "HULL opened his campaign for the Sen-"ate here has such a crowd been on "hand." The same was true all over

WHERE ARE DUPLICATE REGISTRATION BOOKS?

Shelby County Election Commission Doesn't Know.

MR. MOON SEEKING THEM

Col. Waring Frankly Confesses Lack of Knowledge About Them—No One Seems to Know Who Has Them.

Where are the 126 duplicate registration books used in the Democratic primary a week ago?

Rembert Moon, secretary of the Shelby County Election Commission doesn't know and wasn't able to find out yesterday.

Roane Waring, chairman of the Shelby County election commission doesn't know and wasn't able to find out yesterday.

Nobody Seems to Know.

J. H. Townsend, Republican member of the Shelby County Election Commission doesn't know and hasn't tried to find out.

And Mr. Moon and Mr. Waring made trips to the courthouse yesterday in an effort to find them. Mr. Moon spent all of yesterday trying to find out. Mr. Waring frankly confessed that he didn't know.

Neither did the three members of the Shelby County Election Commission known for what purpose they are being used—if they are not in the ballot boxes where political leaders say they should be.

Carl Graves, chairman of the Shelby County primary board, was fishing all of yesterday. Charles L. Neely, member of the primary board, made inquiries about the books yesterday but learned nothing.

Should Be Returned.

Colonel Waring said the law required the books to be returned to the election commission after the primary, but the law doesn't prescribe 'when.' Colonel Waring tried to find when they are to be returned yesterday, without success. Yesterday morning the room bore the seal of County Court Clerk Ed Crenshaw. Mr. Crenshaw had the key yesterday morning. Yesterday afternoon he said he didn't know where the key could be.

Joe Boyles, custodian of the courthouse, to whom the books were delivered before last Thursday's primary by Colonel Waring, said that he didn't have a key to the room—and didn't want one.

It was Mr. Boyles and John Brown, attorney, who decided the amount the Patterson supporters would have to pay for a copy of the registration list.

The report about the courthouse was that the books had been spirited away for some deep political purpose—possibly to reconcile them with the claims that only a handful of negroes had been voted in the guberna-

plurality of about 30,000.

A provision of the law requires that a copy of the list be sent to the secretary of state within 10 days of election. Whether the copy had been sent away could not be learned.

Tried It Before.

Mr. Moon tried Tuesday afternoon and again yesterday morning to get to the ballot boxes and see the books which belong to the commission of which he is secretary. But he had no luck.

"The boys" at the courthouse say that the books are in the boxes.

Each box is locked, and the boxes are in the primary board room in the subbasement of the courthouse with a securely locked. large steel door as the only entrance. Across the crack between the door and the door frame there was yesterday a paper sticker on which was written "Ed B. Crenshaw, county court celrk."

Despite the seal, and despite instructions given by the primary board Monday that the boxes be turned over to Mr. Crenshaw, he said yesterday that the boxes are not in his custody.

What is said to be the only key to the massive door is in the hands of Carl Graves, chairman of the primary board, or Mr. Crenshaw, or A. B. Hatcher, reputy under Mr. Crenshaw. Mr. Crenshaw says he does not have the key. Mr. Hatcher says he doesn't know what is in an envelope he locked in the vault for Mr. Crenshaw. He thinks, he said, that the envelope does not contain the kay.

Doesn't Want a Key.

"I don't want a key—you couldn't give me one for $10,000," Poe Boyle said. "I'll put up a $1,000 cash on a bet that you will find that the registration books are in the boxes," he said.

Efforts of Col. Roane Waring, chairman of the county election commission, who tried all day yesterday to have the duplicate books returned to him, were likewise unsuccessful.

The original registration books are safe in the vault of the election commission, however. Only Colonel Waring and Mr. Moon have keys to the commission room, and only Mr. Moon has the combination to the vault. Mr. Moon found them safely stared away yesterday.

The interesting portion of the immediate history of the registration duplicates begins Tuesday noon, when John Brown, state senator and prominent member of the machine, went to Colonel Waring and, as a representative of the McAlister headquarters, asked to see the duplicate registration books in order to "check" them.

Colonel Waring wrote a letter to Mr. Crenshaw saying that the registration books are public records, and that anyone is entitled to see them and copy them as long as they remain in Mr. Crenshaw's custory, are put under lock and key each night, and are not taken from the courthouse at any time.

Crenshaw Slips Up.

A reporter asked Mr. Crenshaw for permission to see the books, and was told that they were not in Crenshaw's custody, and that he had no authority to let anyone see them.

Learning of this Colonel Waring went to the courthouse yesterday and obtained the letter from Mr. Crenshaw, thus withdrawing his instructions.

"I am certain the books are in the ballot boxes," Colonel Waring said. "It would be absolutely hopeless for anyone to try to tamper with the books, since the originals are locked away in our vault and cannot be touched.

"I have been trying all day to find when the books are going to be returned to us," he said.

"The election commission has custody of the books," Mr. Moon declared, after Mr. Crenshaw had decided that they were not in his custody, as clerk of the county court.

"I don't know yet where the books are or where they have been," Mr. Moon said at the end of the day yesterday.

"There are all kinds of rumors, and I want the facts. Some say that new poll lists are being made, some that checkmarks are being altered, and there are just too many rumors of that sort. Nobody knows who has them and the men I talked to contradicted themselves without hardly moving from their tracks. It might be the basis of fraud for all I can find out, though I am not charging that now.

"I asked for the books Tuesday afternoon and Mr. Crenshaw said he did not have custody. I asked for them Wednesday morning and Mr. Crenshaw said that he had custody, but that nobody was to be allowed to see them. I suppose they were to be copied for Patterson headquarters without being taken out of the locked ballot boxes.

"Then I was shown the letter from Colonel Waring. Five minutes later I asked for a copy of the letter and was told that it had disappeared from Crenshaw's office. In the afternoon it showed up in Waring's office."

Another Variance.

"I told Mr. Moon he couldn't see them," Mr. Crenshaw told a Commercial Appeal reporter yesterday. "At that time I had the key. I haven't now. I suppose it is in the hands of the primary board. The boxes are not in my custody."

A few minutes later Mr. Crenshaw told Charles L. Neely, Patterson supporter on the primary board, that the boxes had never been given into his custody by the primary board. He said that he gave the key to Mr. Hatcher and didn't know what he had done with it.

"I know the books are in the boxes because I saw some of them there Monday morning when we canvassed the returns," Mr. Neely said.

The solution of the mystery may be in the hands of Mr. Graves, who left for Horseshoe Lake late Tuesday. He was expected back at 4 p.m. yesterday, but his secretary reported that he did not come to the office all day. No one answered the telephone at his home.

LETTERS WITH REPEAL STAMPS ON FACE ARE RETURNED TO MAILERS.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 10.—(AP)—The Louisville post office has returned to senders as nonmailable matter letters which bear stamps urging repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment on the face of the envelopes, on the grounds they violate postal regulations which require that only postage stamps appear on the face. The repeal stamps may be affixed to the backs of envelopes, however.

BALANCE OF POWER DEFEATS ASPIRANT

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 11—(ANP)—In spite of the bitter, racial and unfair fight put up by the Lea-Horton forces and their controlled press in the State to nominate Malcolm Patterson, former governor, as the Democratic candidate for governor in the primary, August 4, election returns late Thursday night, indicated that Hill McAllister, against whom the biggest Patterson guns were discharged, would coast in an easy winner.

Patterson, it seemed, was going to run third, behind Lewis Pope, regarded throughout the campaign as a mere stalking horse, set up by the Lea-Horton combination to attract voting from McAllister.

Patterson's defeat, involving as it did the triumph of the forces, more inclined toward fair play in the state, was a victory for the Negro voter.

Although the campaign opened up with a discordant symphony of charges involving graft and other forms of corruption in the executive office and at its back door, the chief issue as it closed was the Negro vote.

Thirty-three thousand Negroes were registered in this city through the influence of the Independent Business and Civic Association, of which Dr. J. E. Walker is president, and most of these registrants were pointed to vote with Congressman Edward H. Crump, who was supporting McAllister.

Although, only 5,000 of these voters registered in the last supplementary registration, charges were hurled about in the daily papers that the Negro was fraudulently registered and the columns of the newspapers were filled with lines to confuse and intimidate the colored voters.

On primary day, the Patterson forces, through the newspapers, called on all the children and women in the city to take photographs of Negroes voting in an effort to keep them from the polls.

However, in spite of their dirty fight, the candidate the Negro voted for is in.

A contest is looked for from the Patterson group, which was able to persuade the state executive committee to stoop to the endorsement of a resolution directed against Negro voters three weeks ago.

MEMPHIS, TENN.
PRESS-SCIMITAR

OCT 14 1932

Now Embraced

The 31 members of the State Democratic Primary Board who voted to declare Hill McAlister the party nominee are going to extremes to bring about his success in the general election.

In order to bring McAlister success they are willing to welcome with open arms the herded negro vote in Shelby into the Democratic ranks.

In a statement issued Thursday the majority of the primary board goes on record as follows:

"Under the law there is no way to prevent negroes voting in primaries. . . . Negroes have always voted in Democratic primaries, not only in Shelby and Davidson counties, but also in many other counties of the state. . . It was shown in proof before the board, and not denied, that the negro wards and precints in Shelby County consistently go Democratic in general elections by large majorities and that they do support the Democratic nominees in the November elections."

As a matter of fact, everyone knows that these negroes, if anything politically, are Republicans and are voted by the machine as one would herd a drove of sheep. Left to themselves, they would never buy poll tax receipts. Grasping politicians simply use them.

In their desperation these board members have helped Lewis S. Pope in his race for the governorship because this approval of the Shelby biennial herding of negroes is notice to all that it will be repeated at every opportunity, disfranchising the white Democrats in other parts of Tennessee.

The white Democrats of Tennessee will not be disfranchised.

They will vote for and elect Lewis S. Pope and give the Democratic party leadership that will purge it of the rottenness which, previously endured, is now embraced by the party's own primary committee.

Suffrage

Chattanooga, Tenn.
TIMES

JUL 28 1932

PATTERSON REPLIES

Claims He Was Done "Grave Injustice" by Editorial.

To The Chattanooga Times:

Your editorial entitled "Patterson and Negro Voters" does me a grave injustice. I have denied repeatedly the facts as you publish them. The truth is in no primary election in which I was even a candidate have Negroes participated. I have always been strongly opposed to their voting in democratic primaries. Please do me the justice to public this in the next edition of your paper. M. R. PATTERSON.

Lenoir City, Tenn., July 27, 1932.

MEMPHIS, TENN.
COMMERCIAL APPEAL

AUG 1 1932

M'ALISTER ASKED TO REFUTE NEGRO VOTES

Patterson Challenges Him to Write Crump.

'WILL OPPONENT DO IT?"

Judge Asks Question in Demand to State Treasurer. Memphian Sees Victory in Balloting Thursday.

Special to The Commercial Appeal.

UNION CITY, Tenn., July 31.—Hill McAlister was challenged today to demand that ignorant, herded negroes of Shelby County not be voted for him or to refuse to accept a nomination gained by their vote. He was asked to demand of Congressman Ed Crump, head of the Shelby County machine, in an open letter, that negroes not be voted in the primary Thursday.

The challenge came from Judge Malcolm R. Patterson, Democratic candidate for governor, who is spending the final week-end of the campaign here, before launching the final three-day drive of his campaign here tomorrow afternoon.

Another Idle Report.

Along with the challenge to McAlister to stand or fall by the white Democratic vote of Tennessee, Judge Patterson took the opportunity to refute again the rumor that he would withdraw from the race for the nomination.

"All the candidates for governor make the statement that the voting of negroes should not occur in a Democratic primary," Judge Patterson's statement says.

"The state executive committee has gone on record as declaring that if they are voted that this will be taken as an evidence of fraud, and the returns in the wards and precincts where this occurs will be thrown out and not considered in the election.

"It is well known that the Democrats of Tennessee are almost unanimous in the belief that negro voting in Democratic primaries is not only illegal but in contravention of all their sense of fair play and political morals.

"They believe that the practice originating in Shelby County, will either negroize and destroy the Democratic party, or result in a race conflict which every good citizen would deeply deplore.

"My own position on the question of negro voting has been so often stated and is so well known that it needs no reiteration.

Always Opposed Negro Voting.

"I was never a candidate in any primary in my life where negroes were voted. Mr. McAlister's statements to the contrary are untrue as are all those of others who have either intentionally or ignorantly mistated the facts.

"Long before I became a candidate for governor I opposed negro voting in Democratic primaries and both spoke and wrote against this reprehensible practice.

"I am a far better friend to the negroes than are the men who use and vote them for the purpose of corrupting our elections and then cast them aside. I do not blame the negroes so much as those who take advantage of their ignorance.

"By every rule of justice and morals this evil of voting negroes in Democratic primaries should end. There is no excuse or justification for it and the white men responsible for it should be regarded as public enemies opposed to fair elections.

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"It should be an easy matter to end for all time this political iniquity in view of public opinion and the announced statements of the candidates.

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Banner
NASHVILLE
TENNESSEE

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"The automobile registration fee should be cut in half and that inequitous automobile identification fee should be abolished. The two-cent gasoline tax collected for the counties should be expended by the counties for roads, except to complete the necessary links of the state system, exclusive of county roads.

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"Mr. Pope was discussing the bill, McAlister support, a member of the Crump organization, flanked by two policemen, interrupted to shout an objection to the speaker. His words were not clear, but in a flash the candidate came back at him with, "You don't know these candidates like I do, brother."

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Suffrage

Chattanooga, Tenn.
TIMES

JUL 28 1932

PATTERSON REPLIES

Claims He Was Done "Grave Injustice" by Editorial.

To The Chattanooga Times:

Your editorial entitled "Patterson and Negro Voters" does me a grave injustice. I have denied repeatedly the facts as you publish them. The truth is in no primary election in which I was even a candidate have Negroes participated. I have always been strongly opposed to their voting in democratic primaries. Please do me the justice to public this in the next edition of your paper. M. R. PATTERSON.

Lenoir City, Tenn., July 27, 1932.

MEMPHIS, TENN.
COMMERCIAL APPEAL

AUG 1 1932

M'ALISTER ASKED TO REFUTE NEGRO VOTES

Patterson Challenges Him to Write Crump.

'WILL OPPONENT DO IT?"

Judge Asks Question in Demand to State Treasurer. Memphian Sees Victory in Balloting Thursday.

Special to The Commercial Appeal.

UNION CITY, Tenn., July 31.—Hill McAlister was challenged today to demand that ignorant, herded negroes of Shelby County not be voted for him or to refuse to accept a nomination gained by their vote. He was asked to demand of Congressman Ed Crump, head of the Shelby County machine, in an open letter, that negroes not be voted in the primary Thursday.

The challenge came from Judge Malcolm R. Patterson, Democratic candidate for governor, who is spending the final week-end of the campaign here, before launching the final three-day drive of his campaign here tomorrow afternoon.

Another Idle Report.

Along with the challenge to McAlister to stand or fall by the white Democratic vote of Tennessee, Judge Patterson took the opportunity to refute again the rumor that he would withdraw from the race for the nomination.

"All the candidates for governor make the statement that the voting of negroes should not occur in a Democratic primary," Judge Patterson's statement says.

"The state executive committee has gone on record as declaring that if they are voted that this will be taken as an evidence of fraud, and the returns in the wards and precincts where this occurs will be thrown out and not considered in the election.

"It is well known that the Democrats of Tennessee are almost unanimous in the belief that negro voting in Democratic primaries is not only illegal but in contravention of all their sense of fair play and political morals.

"They believe that the practice, originating in Shelby County, will either negroize and destroy the Democratic party, or result in a race conflict which every good citizen would deeply deplore.

"My own position on the question of negro voting has been so often stated and is so well known that it needs no reiteration.

Always Opposed Negro Voting.

"I was never a candidate in any primary in my life where negroes were voted. Mr. McAlister's statements to the contrary are untrue as are all those of others who have either intentionally or ignorantly mistated the facts.

"Long before I became a candidate for governor I opposed negro voting in Democratic primaries and both spoke and wrote against this reprehensible practice.

"I am a far better friend to the negroes than are the men who use and vote them for the purpose of corrupting our elections and then cast them aside. I do not blame the negroes so much as those who take advantage of their ignorance.

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should not be tax-exempt," he shouted, adding his proposal for a general housecleaning on Capitol Hill and eliminating politics from the school system.

"I am the only one with a smile on my face," he said. "They know defeat is staring them in the face—they can feel the ground swell for Pope from Carter to Shelby. I stand on my record, and if elected I'll be governor of all the people. East Tennessee is my home (he's from Pikeville) and that's assured for me. I'll get more votes in Middle Tennessee than both Patterson and McAlister combined., and I'll carry every county in West Tennessee except Shelby," he modestly admitted.

"If you want a continuation of machine government, vote for either of my opponents," he said.

"McAlister has held office ever since he was 21—he has one now—state treasurer. But he said when he got it that he would not make the race for governor, but they made him do it."

The candidate from Pikeville was introduced by John A. Riechman of Memphis, former Senator Sam Bratton of Union City, and James Ezzell, his assistant campaign manager.

He paused in the midst of his set speech for a brief special broadcast over a statewide radio network. C. Sloan, director of his publicity campaign during closing days of the campaign, took charge of proceedings for several moments and introduced other members of the Pope family. The candidate then resumed his speech.

Mr. Pope was to speak at 10 a.m. today at Covington. He will conclude his campaign tonight with an address in Dyersburg.

MEMPHIS, TENN
COMMERCIAL APPEAI

AUG 1 1932

PATTERSON LEADERS HOPE FOR FAIR RACE

Precautions and Safeguards Encourage Citizens to Vote.

BALLOTS ON THICK PAPEI

Person Believes It Will Be Difficult for Crump-McAlister to Herd Negroes to the Polls Thursday.

George W. Person, local campaign manager for Patterson, and Kit Williams, chairman of the speakers' committee both expressed the hope, after a conference with other leaders held at headquarters in the Porter Building yesterday, that precautions and safeguards for a fair election and an honest count had been taken and that he believed vigilance on voting day and proper employment of the instruments which the law has provided to protect the ballot will give the voters of Memphis and Shelby County their first opportunity in many years to exercise the right of franchise as fundamental American principles intended that they shall exercise it.

The ballot which will be used in the primary has been examined and found satisfactory to Patterson managers. It is printed on paper of such weight and texture that markings on it cannot be seen after the ballot is folded. Mr. Person and Mr. Williams agree that this thick ballot will encourage many to vote as they believe, without need to fear reprisal from the McAlister leaders who control the county machine.

"Many will 'let their pencils slip'," Mr. Williams said.

Mr. Person said yesterday:

Confident of Victory.

"We are sure that Judge Patterson will carry every county in West Tennessee with the possible exception of Shelby County. And we are confident he will carry Shelby County by a convincing majority if negroes are not herded to the polls and if we get an honest count. We believe we have made it difficult for the Crump-McAlister machine to herd negroes in large numbers and believe we can protect the votes of the people; and so we consider Shelby County ours along with the other West Tennessee counties in which white Democrats will express their will.

"The Shelby County vote is going to make such an impression that Mr. Crump, already desperate—as evidenced by his pathetic whimper published as an advertisement in the Sunday Commercial Appeal—will at last be faced with the stark necessity of admitting the collapse of his machine and his own repudiation by the long-enduring electorate."

Pope Support Shifts.

Mr. Williams, who went to Jackson Saturday to attend the Patterson speaking there, sees a swift change of sentiment among Pope people in favor of Judge Patterson. This change, he says, will insure Patterson a larger plurality in the West Tennessee district than his managers had anticipated for him earlier last week.

"At the last minute," Mr. Williams said, "many of the people who have been supporting Lewis S. Pope have become aware of the futility of his candidacy and have decided to help end negro rule by rallying to the Patterson standard. The feeling in West Tennessee counties toward our Shelby County is a feeling of neighborliness and they want to do all within their power to help us throw off the Crump-negro burden under which we have suffered so long. When I was in Jackson, after Governor Patterson had finished his speech I went to Patterson headquarters. During the short time I was there four men, still loyal to Pope's cause if not to his candidacy, came in and told me that they were going to vote for Patterson in order to help Tennessee and especially Shelby County escape the burden and stigma of the Crump machine and negro rule.

Gains Headway.

"Patterson has made great headway during the last three or four days. Reports from all sections of the state clearly indicate that he will come to Shelby County next Thursday with such a majority that Crump and Frank Rice will see the futility of their designs even with such fantastic figures as they dealt in two and four years ago.

"It's all over but the shouting and Tennessee Democracy may look forward to a peaceful era, free from Hortonism, rid of Crump corruption and released from bondage to the negroes of Shelby County. The courageous, intelligent and benevolent service of Malcolm R. Patterson will restore Tennessee to stability and respectability and return the Democratic party to the white people."

MEMPHIS, TENN.
COMMERCIAL APPEAL

AUG 1 1932

THE REAL WORRY

Tennessee Democrats will not be diverted from the real menace of the campaign for governor by the clamors of the Shelby County machine that upon one occasion several months ago, Governor Patterson, while calling upon friends at the state capitol, dropped in to pay his respects to Governor Horton, a courtesy of an ex-governor to the present governor.

This incident has been seized upon and has been magnified into all sorts of bugaboos and nightmares.

This is the same Governor Horton who, in 1928, was denounced up and down the length and breadth of Shelby County as a tool of the Lea-Caldwell machine, unfit and incompenent. It is the same Governor Horton against whom an avalanche of negro votes was unloosed with the result that though he beat McAlister two to one in the 20 West Tennessee counties outside of Shelby, nevertheless lost the grand division through Shelby's negro votes.

And this is the same Governor Horton who, two years later, was taken into the bosom of the Shelby County outfit. The thievery and the crookedness of the state organization was then forgotten. Not only was it forgotten, but the Shelby machine sent its trained seals to Nashville and there took part in the grand conspiracy which repealed the state deposit law, and voted for the $29,000,000 bond issue which now the McAlister cohorts so vehemently denounce.

All this time Governor Patterson was quietly going about his duties, protesting, as a citizen should, against the shameful practice of voting negroes in Democratic primaries, and inspiring the people through his daily newspaper column to righteous and honest living.

He was free from alliances then, and he is free from alliances now. He has promised to relieve Tennessee of the blight of these petty bickerings, the double-jumping deals from year to year, these combinations which all have had their end in the preservation of the election machinery in Shelby County.

What is worrying the Shelby County machine is not that Governor Patterson is controlled, but that he cannot be controlled.

Banner
NASHVILLE
TENNESSEE

JUL 30 1932

Patterson and Negro Voters

In his speech at Cleveland Judge Patterson reiterated his denunciation of the registration of Negroes in Memphis and declared himself a white man's candidate for Governor. In view of these and other declarations on the subject and in view of the meeting of the State Primary Board held at Nashville last Saturday at his instance and in his interest, a few other facts relative to the Lea-Horton candidate and Negro voters should be interesting.

The Bristol Herald-Courier remarks that "usually a candidate has found fault with" the Shelby organization "only when it was supporting his competitor or one of his competitors in a primary campaign." This seems to be true of former Governor Patterson. Certainly in the formal announcement of his candidacy, in which he pined for Mr. Crump's support, and almost whined because he was not receiving it, he found no fault with either the Memphis leader or his organization. The Bristol Herald-Courier, going farther back into the record of Judge Patterson, says:

> There appears to have been a time when Mr. Patterson did not object to participation of Negroes in Democratic primaries. He was elected Governor in 1906, reelected in 1908, and in 1910 became a candidate for a third time for the announced purpose of seeking "vindication" at the hands of a people whose sense of decency in public life he had outraged. Most of the newspapers of the State, including the Nashville Tennessean, were against him. "The basis of representation and the test of democracy in the bogus primary is the Patterson vote of 1908," the Tennessean said in an editorial in its issue of May 16, 1910. "Only those who voted for Patterson are Democrats," the paper continued, replying to a question asked by a Patterson supporter. "All who voted for Patterson, according to the Patterson test, are Democrats. It is claimed that 50,000 Negroes voted for Patterson. Therefore it follows that the 50,000 Negroes are Democrats."

Nor is Judge Patterson, "a white man's candidate," spurning Negro votes today. About two weeks ago the Nashville World, described as "the leading Negro newspaper in Tennessee," informed its readers that the former Governor Patterson desired their support, according to the Bristol paper, and commended his candidacy to the consideration of the colored people, and advised them to go into the primary and vote for him." Has Judge Patterson objected to receiving the support of Nashville Negroes and the State's leading Negro newspaper?

But Chattanoogans need not go beyond the confines of their own city for evidence of the fact that the Patterson forces are eager for all the Negro votes they can obtain. Elsewhere in this paper is printed an account of an attempt on the part of local Patterson leaders to make a deal with Sid Byers, Churchville Negro leader, for the Negro vote in Chattanooga. Byers reports that he was taken to the office of one of the leaders, where he was asked how much money it would take to deliver the Negro vote for Patterson, and that he said $600. He asserts that he was offered $500, but that the deal was never consummated.

In view of all these things, it would seem that the Lea-Horton machine and its candidate are not in position to say anything, much less raise a great hullabaloo, about the prospect of Negroes in Memphis voting for McAlister.

MEMPHIS, TENN
PRESS-SCIMITAR

AUG 4 1932

NEGRO VOTING IN PRIMARY 'LIGHT'

'Unfair Pictures Are Being Made,' Crump Adds

Negro vote in the primary is "apparently very light," Congressman E. H. Crump said Thursday shortly before noon.

Crump also took occasion to strike at "unfair pictures being made in the primary."

"I have just been informed by reliable parties," he said, "that some photographer took a picture of a truck load of negroes going to a funeral to be used as a primary picture.

"That picture does a very grave injustice.

"If I can find anybody taking a fake picture, I'm going to try to throw the camera across the street and have the photographer arrested.

"There is no fairness nor justification in resorting to such tactics.'

Efforts on the part of Patterson forces to obtain pictures of irregularities at the polls is merely an action to start trouble, Crump said.

"The Patterson outfit and their papers," he said, "are going to send a lot of women and children with cameras into the polling places and trouble is bound to occur. The law specifically states that no one but qualified voters and officials can be within 30 feet of the polls.

"Someone is apt to start something and then the papers will have big streamers about a woman or child attacked at an election booth. All they want is an excuse to start trouble. And I'll bet, after someone gets hurt they won't even pay the reward."

All Crump wants is an honest election, he said.

"We know the people of Memphis and Shelby county want to vote for Hill McAlister and they can't be bluffed by a lot of threats by the Patterson gang."

Suffrage.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
TIMES

JUN 9 1932

Chicago Defender 6-4-32

TENNESSEE VOTERS MEET—Appearing in the above group are a majority of the delegates attending the East Tennessee Colored Voters league at Knoxville Tuesday, May 24. Attorney Webster L. Porter (extreme right, front row) was re-elected president, and Dr. W. S. E. Hardy was elected secretary for another year. Walter Robinson of Chattanooga was chosen chairman of the executive committee. More than 300 representative leaders from the three congressional districts of east Tennessee were in attendance at the sessions. Attorney Porter was named alternate delegate to the national Republican convention which convenes in Chicago this month.

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Knox Man Claims Race Issue Position Distorted.

Denies Approving 'Illegal Voting of Negroes' as Candidate Charged.

KNOXVILLE, June 8 (AP).—Replying to attacks by Judge Malcolm R. Patterson, candidate for the democratic nomination for governor, Capt. Mitchell Long, Knoxville attorney and member of the state executive committee today defended his stand against barring Negroes from democratic primaries.

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Capt. Long declared that the board was not asked, as Judge Patterson said to "disapprove" the illegal voting of Negroes, but was asked to "exclude the Negro altogether as a class."

Capt. Long's statement follows:

"I have no desire to be projected into the gubernatorial campaign in any way and up to now have had little or nothing to do with any candidacy. There has been so much publicity, however, given to what little connection I had with the resolution submitted to the primary board by the candidates for governor and, particularly, in view of Gov. Patterson's attack upon me distorting and misrepresenting my position, I think a public statement is demanded.

"As stated when this resolution was under discussion, I will go as far as any one in an effort to preserve and protect the purity and integrity of the ballot. I am opposed to the indiscriminate voting of Negroes in our democratic primaries and I am also opposed to indiscriminate voting of republicans or any other unqualified element. We were not asked to disapprove the illegal voting of Negroes, as stated by Gov. Patterson. We were asked to exclude the Negroes altogether as a class—quite a different thing.

"This seemed to me objectionable on two grounds:

"First, the futility of the action proposed because the primary board did not have the power to prescribe qualification for voters, and if it did, and undertook to exercise that power so as to exclude the Negro as a class, it would be contrary to the law and the constitution, as defined by the supreme court of the United States; and, second, the attempt to disfranchise the Negro would be seized upon by northern agitators who so persistently misrepresent our views, as an act of a prejudiced and uninformed people—the inevitable effect being to disturb our racial relations, give impression of a prejudiced view which does not exist, without receiving any benefit whatever. Every attempt made to deprive the Negro of the ballot has resulted in resort to the court and has been consistently defeated. Northern sympathizers and a Boston Negro organization see to that. A significant fact is that the Negroes' lawyers in the Texas cases referred to had their residence in New York City.

"I would not argue with Gov. Patterson as to either the correctness or the authoritative effect of the decisions of the supreme court of the United States. I am as strongly southern in my views and sympathies as he could possibly be, but when the supreme court of the United States speaks, its declarations constitute the law of the land, and if I am to be condemned, as he says, it is for nothing more than endeavoring to give effect to the law and constitution as defined by the supreme court of the United States. His effort to distinguish the proposal here made from the question involved in the Texas cases does him no credit as a lawyer. Precisely the same principle of law was involved.

"The ex-governor says I am an 'ardent' supporter of Mr. McAlister, the inference being that I was acting in Mr. McAlister's interest. I have no occasion to take a decided stand for or against any candidate for governor. I recognize in Mr. McAlister a man of character and of high ideals, possessing intimate knowledge of our state's government. I could say the same for others, and certainly there is no more honorable or truer candidate in the field than Judge Pat Quinn, my next-county neighbor, for whom I have the highest regard.

"My action on this resolution cannot be charged to Mr. McAlister or any one else any more than the expressed intent of the four members of the board from Shelby county to vote for the resolution could be charged to Gov. Patterson. I have no feeling against Gov Patterson or his candidacy, although he is not my choice for governor. At the request of his friends, I made it possible for him to get representation upon the Knox county primary board at the meeting on Monday, though to do so it was necessary for the board to make a substitution in the nominations sent in by the county executive committee.

"There is no objection to Judge Patterson proclaiming against illegal voting in primaries or general elections, whether by Negroes or others, because illegal voting is, and should be, condemned by all classes of citizens. But he does the state no service when he attempts to extend the argument so as to raise a racial issue fraught with bitter consequences, particularly when he knows, or should know, the issue is foreclosed in favor of the Negro's right to vote if he is otherwise lawfully qualified.

"Public honesty and sincerity of political candidacies, the public welfare and the cordial relations now existing between the races demand that this discussion stop forthwith. It is most unfortunate that it ever started.

"Unless the distinguished ex-governor and circuit judge—maneuvering and jockeying for position in this race—wants to subject himself to the charge that he is endeavoring to stir up race prejudice in an effort to divert attention from other charges being directed at his candidacy, he would do well to let the issue rest where it is."

MUST HAVE CLEAN ELECTION

To The Commercial Appeal:

If the people of Tennessee are offered the choice between two candidates in the November election; If one is the true selection of the best element of the Republican party and the other is the product of machine politics, if he is successful in securing the nomination with the backing of a rotten political machine that dares to marshal black men and women, who are not Democrats and who will be used in the November election to support the Republican candidate on the national ticket, the Democratic whip does not exist. I am ready to report for duty at any precinct with a rifle or machine gun, if the said Governor Horton has the backbone to call out the state troops to prevent such disorder and manhandling as occurred in a campaign when the same Hill McAllister sought to buy my vote in the supposed Democratic nomination a few years ago. I am an ex-soldier of the World War. I am one of the some 13,000,000 men who are out of employment throughout the nation because of the existence of machine-controlled government. I am a dry while I feel duty bound to support the Democratic national ticket in the world in the sup-ing a grudge against a man whom I only knew through hearsay. Therefore I would appreciate the opportunity of saying to those who might have heard some of the hard things

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which it was easy to believe then about Governor Patterson, I would also urge all those who have come up with the same understanding and perspective as I, one of the very reddest of the Carmack following, to bury the hatchet and forget everything we have ever heard against Governor Patterson. As Seth Parker said in his great picture, "We must leave the forgiving to the Lord and try just as hard as we can, to do our part by forgetting."

J. O. SHAW.

Memphis, Tenn.

VOTE FRAUD EVIDENCE MOUNTING IN SURVEY

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn.

Scores of Negroes Signed, But Connot Be Found

7-22-32

NEW FACTS UNCOVERED

Questioned As to Politics, Most Negro Voters Say They Do Not Know, But They'll Not Vote For Patterson.

Registration books of the city of Memphis stood out as monuments to the unknown voter yesterday as The Commercial Appeal continued its survey of the qualification process for the Aug. 4 primary.

Twenty-three negro voters are registered at 796 South Main, a 16-apartment tenement. Fourteen of them are registered in the Tenth Ward and nine of them in the First Precinct of the Thirteenth Ward. Sixteen of them are unknown to occupants who have lived in the tenement since it was built approximately a year and a half ago.

The Ghosts.

The ghost voters of 796 South Main who are registered in the Tenth Ward are: Earl Duncan, 42; Dan Duncan, 38; George Hollis, 26; Martha Ward, 21; Clara Ward, 21; Virginia Hart, 21; Walbar Fitzhugh, 26; Frances Young, 30; Fred Williams, 26; Earl Cox, 24; Willie Cox, 29; Luela Gee, 28.

Those unknown at 796 South Main who are registered in the First Precinct of the Thirteenth Ward from that address are: Ludell Simon, 24; Walt Rose, 41; B. Vaughn, 28; Eva Conway, 30.

Christine Young, 23, is registered in both wards.

She's Not Particular.

"Are you a Republican or a Democrat?" the negro girl was asked.

"I don't know, I'll vote for any of them and don't care which one wins. I went down with a whole crowd from the house here to register. Couple of the boys here in the house got us all to get together and go down."

Christine said she had only registered once and that in the Tenth Ward.

Commercial Appeal

Seven voters, five white and two negro, were found registered in the first precinct of the Third Ward from a vacant garage at 309 Jefferson. Neighbors said that the one-story garage does not and never did contain living quarters, and an inspection by reporters confirmed the fact that it does not now. All of the voters of 309 Jefferson were listed as mechanics, car washers and other garage workers in the registration lists.

Memphis Tenn.

The voters missing at 309 Jefferson are: Baxter Wilson, 24; E. L. Morris, 31; John E. Burke, 33; James E. Retter, 34; R. R. Slater, 28; Fred Brooks, 30, negro; Clarence Davis, 21, negro.

7-22-32

Seventeen negro voters were found registered from 16 rooms in a negro tenement at 159 Auction in the first Precinct of the First Ward. Seven of those registered were unknown to occupants of the premises for the last five years.

Those missing are: Ella Speed, 41; Clara Taylor, 21; Nobel Vernon, 27; Robert Horvile, 40; Eugen Holermon, 31; Humphrey Bates, 48; Norman Jackson, 47.

"Are you Republicans or Democrats?" a reporter asked Dora Garnet 47; Mattie Murphy 49, and Elizabeth Wood, 26, who are registered from 159 Auction.

"We don't know what we are," the women answered. "W. H. Mill, 330 North Front, who owns this building, came and got us and we went up and registered. We didn't know nothing about whose running."

"How about your poll tax?" the reporter asked.

"We don't know nothing about that, either."

Six of 13 negro voters registered from 225 Jefferson in the first precinct of the Third Ward were unknown to a group of old residents there.

The phantom ballot casters are: Will Fumer, 52; Fred Ellis, 51; Frank Johnson, 53; Vernel Jones 22; Aleck Jones, 45; Mrs. Maggie McDawson, 24.

Mrs. Alice Smith, 27, registered from 225 Jefferson, said she registered because her friends told her that she was old enough to and that she had better do it to avoid trouble.

"Are you a Democrat or a Republican?" she was asked.

"Republican."

"Who are you going to vote for?"

Not For Patterson.

"I don't know. I don't know all them that's running. I ain't goin' to vote for this Patterson, though."

A group of friends joined in merry laughter.

Fifteen negro voters are registered from opposing houses at 14 and 15 West Carolina. Six of them are unknown to the janitors and occupants of those buildings. The missing voters are: Julius Laskare, 27; Will Johnson, 30; Nathan Lee, 51; Mary Laskare, 60; Irene Robinson, 30; Albert Kelly, 28.

Nine negro voters are registered from four apartments at 498 North Second in the first precinct of the Ninth Ward. Five of them are unknown to Corinne Jones, 30, wife of the janitor; Fell Jones and herself registered.

"Where did you register?" the woman was asked.

"I don't know. My husband did it for me while I was sick."

"Are you a Democrat or a Republican?"

"I don't know that, either. My husband works for the city hauling tar and his boss-man takes care of all that."

Most negroes that investigators talked to yesterday knew for what reason the information was being sought. They answered questions, generally, frankly and merrily, told of being herded to the booths and admitted that they knew little of what it was all about.

They all laughed as reporters asked about the voters supposed to live in their homes. To them the registration and the voting is quite a joke.

MYSTERY SURROUNDS WHEREABOUTS OF 60 REGISTERED NEGROES

Commercial Appeal

Commercial Appeal Reporter Unable to Find Them.

Memphis Tenn.

NO ONE KNOWS OF VOTERS

7-19-32

Investigation Is Made of 114 Specific Cases.

39 FROM ONE TENEMENT

Residents of 161-163 Short Third Know None of Those Listed—Duplications in Registrations Uncovered by Reporter in Checking Up on the Names of Negroes on Lists.

Memphis as the "port of missing men"—and women who are voters—was revealed yesterday in a survey conducted by The Commercial Appeal of negro registrations for suffrage rights in the Aug. 4 primary.

Of 114 specific cases investigated in four precincts, 60 persons were unknown at the addresses from which they were registered or, if known, had moved to other quarters. Investigators were unable to locate more than 52 per cent of those who have qualified to vote next month.

Duplicate Registration.

Several duplicate registrations were found and in one case a negro was registered twice, each time from a different address.

Investigators visited negro tenements in the downtown district and talked to janitors and occupants who had lived in the buildings from two to nine years. Time after time they shook their heads bewilderedly when a reporter asked in what room negroes registered from that address lived.

"We never heard of him, or her," was the recurring refrain as reporters ran down the registration lists.

At 316 Beale in the first precinct of the Fifth Ward three rooms on the second floor are occupied by B. Smith, 39, Howard Yancey, 35, and a negro girl. hTe first floor is occupied by a soft drink stand with no living quarters.

From this address are registered 11 voters as follows, all negroes: Moses Brown, 51, Robert Davis, 21, J. B. Buford, 54, George Riley, 48, Jesse McBride, 35, B. Smith, 39, Howard Yancey, 35, Ed Smith, 27, Joseph Brown, 51, Will Scott, 37, and George Frotten.

B. Smith, who has lived at 316 Beale for about two years knew only one of those qualified, Moses Brown.

"I think he hangs around the soft drink stand downstairs," Smith said.

"Don't Know" Usual Answer.

In the first precinct of the Sixth Ward at 196 Mulberry is a negro tenement with 18 rooms, less than half of which are occupied now. The superintendent, who has been there at least four years, "never heard" of Will Dunlap, 38, Johnie Mahony, Clarence Thomas, 34, Johnny Thomas, 36, Walter Bell, 27, and Richard Furgeson, 48, all negroes, who are qualified from that address.

Eight other negroes living at 196 Mulberry are registered.

In the second precinct of the Sixth Ward, six negroes of 24 registered from 129 Talbot are either unknown at that address or have moved away. The "ghost voters" are Nancy Thomas,30; Clarence Brown, 36; Jas. Sanders, 23; John Gates, 54; Mary Hind, 47, and Albertu Fisher, 27.

Eighteen other negroes are registered from this address, which contains 24 rooms.

At 161-163 Short Third Street, in the Second Precince of the Fourth Ward, a conference of tenants revealed none who knew 39 of 65 negro voters registered from 24 apartments there.

The Missing.

Missing were Leo Clay, 21; Margaret Stanback, 29; Courney Johnson, 28; Darn Allen, 30; Willie Jones, 35; John Smith, 24; E. Pennington, 34; Lawrence Lurry, 22; Willie B. Moore, 22; Willie Miller, 32; Louis Sims, 38; Katie Day, 29; Von McGee, 39; Carrie Brown, 25; Delda Adams, 23; James Johnson, 29; Henry Jones, 30; Harrison Byres, 22; Silan Johnson, 34; James Harvey, 28; Bolden Green, 25; Mary Walter, 25; Lon Brown, 23; Lum Miller, 40; Charlie Mingle, 29; Joe Salten, 28; Burley Banks, 40; Will Harrington, 38; Willie Young, 51; Arthur Thompson, 32; Frank Smith, 23; John Robinson, 33; Charlie Hollis, 24; Blanche Taylor, 38; Melvin Miller, 28; Amos Dursey, 52; Maltie Jones, 32, and Frank Wilson, 23.

Willie oJhnson, his age wiven once as 22 and again as 29, was registered from both 161 and 163 Short Third Street, and was not known as either address.

The police missing persons bureau has had reports on none of these "ghost voters" whom Commercial Appeal reporters were unable to find yesterday, and their absence was causing no consternation at the addresses where, according to the registration books, they are residing.

35,000 VOTERS REGISTER IN TENN. COUNTY

Nearly Half on Books in Memphis are Colored.

THROW SCARE INTO CANDIDATE

Robert R. Church Influence Seen in Gains.

Afro American

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—With more than 35,000 of the 78,000 registrants on the books of Memphis and Shelby County, Tennessee, colored candidates in the coming elections here are sitting up and taking notice, leaders say.

Baltimore Md.

Although registration among colored voters has been high, it broke all records in the recent supplemental registration last week and in some precincts have outregistered the whites 22 to one.

7/23/32

Democratic Primary

While a large number of the voters are regular Republicans, a considerable number have registered as Democrats and will participate in the primary August 4, when Malcolm R. Pattison, a "come-back" aspirant, will fight it out with Hill McAllister for the Democratic nomination for governor.

7/23/32

Under the present distribution of poulation in Memphis, colored voters figure largely in 41 of the 99 precincts. Some idea of how active have been the registration workers may be gleaned from the fact that returns on last Friday from 17 of these 41 precincts revealed that 2,564 colored people had registered as against 2,382 whites in the supplemental registration.

The second precinct of the 29th ward out in Orange Mount registered the names of 197 colored and 25 whites. In this suburb there are 1,299 colored and 58 whites on the books. In the 14th ward there are 928 colored and 35 whites registered.

South Memphis

With 310 colored and 42 whites registered in the supplement registration in the 35th ward, it brought the total colored registration up to 694 and whies just 95.

In the first precinct of the 25th ward the supplement registration brought the total colored up to 1,309 and the whites to 987. Although the white press and a number of those opposed to colored voters participaitngin elections, and Democratic primaries especially, are charging that the colored voters are being herded to the registration booths and pools, colored leaders declare that the increased registration has grown out of educational campaigns and the determination of the colored people in general to take a more positive part in governmental affairs.

Although however. Republican in national politics, Church takes an active part in local fights. In the coming Democratic primary, Edward H. Crump, boss of Shelby County, is supporting Hill McAllister. A large number of the colored voters will support McAllister, it is said.

Church Credited

The one big influence in the increased registration is generally regarded to be Robert R. Church.

Political - 1932 Texas

Suffrage

White Democrats Get Slight Victory In Texas Voting Tilt

Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Va.

Special to Journal and Guide

HOUSTON, Tex.—The battle between Negro citizens and white election officials who aim to keep colored voters from taking part in the Democratic primary in this state, broke out on three fronts last week and even extended into New Orleans, La.

9-3-32

Here the white Democrats gained a partial victory when, technicalities led Federal Judge T. M. Kennerly to postpone indefinitely the hearing on two injunction suits filed by Julius White and Dr. William Drake, in which they sought to restrain county and state officials from interfering with their right and that of other Negroes to vote in the runoff primary election which was held Saturday.

What wires were pulled, if any; who threw the monkey wrench into what had previously been an efficient contesting group of citizens, and just what really happened is still a deep mystery, but at court it was found that the attorneys for the Negro voters had not paid the $18.54 which the office of the U. S. marshal required for serving the citations.

Registrars Get "Break"

The white election registrars declared that the citations had not reached them until a few hours before the hearing and that, therefore, they did not have time enough to prepare their oral arguments.

Judge Kennerly dealth the attorneys for the petitioners a stinging rebuke when he stated from the bench: "I came back from my vacation for this hearing," he said, "but if the plaintiffs don't think enough of their case to get service, I can easily dispose of the case."

This decision is regarded as the death of the White and Drake proceedings in view of the fact that court action was expected before the election Saturday.

Undaunted by the easy victory attained by the Democratic officials, attorneys for the Harris County Negro Democratic Club, Inc., which financed the legal undertakings, filed a new suit here late last Thursday on behalf of C. N. Love, veteran and retired Negro newspaper man, who requested the court to issue a temporary restraining order against the state and county officials and election judges of the Democratic party which would restrain them from denying him and those similarly situated the right to vote Saturday.

Application Denied

Judge Kennerly denied the application for the temporary restraining order on the grounds that the election would be held on Saturday and that he did not have sufficient time for service and notice to defendants and for a hearing prior to the election. Judge Kennerly held that Mr. Love failed to show why he did not present his petition earlier.

The Houston Chronicle, local white evening newspaper, which has consistently opposed Negroes voting in the Democratic primaries, proclaimed following the decisions, that the runoff election would be a "white man's primary." W. O. Huggins, editor of the Chronicle and chairman of the State Executive Committee of the Democratic party predicted at the time the suits were filed that they would be lost.

Attorney Optimistic

Atty. Nabrit, in a statement to the press, expressed political optimism in the face of legal defeat. He urged Negro voters to present themselves at the polls in an orderly and peaceful manner Saturday and attempt to vote. Voters are asked to get the names of election judges who refused to allow them to vote, and Atty. Nabrit states that damage suits against these judges will follow the infringement of constitutional rights.

Journal and Guide

Wouldn't Place Blame

Attorney Nabritt said that he did not care to point out who is to blame for the bungling which lead to the unfavorable court decision.

In Fort Worth, Dr. J. W. Sims, wo filed an injunction suit shortly before the July primary, seeking the privilege of casting a Democratic ballot, will renew his fight to exercise his franchise in the second primary, he announced. The suit, naming as defendants four Tarrant County election officials, will be pressed notwithstanding similar action filed in Houston against the entire State Democratic Executive Committee, it was indicated. Federal Judge Randolph Bryant of Sherman ha set Sims' first suit down for hearing in July, but no hearing was held when it was pointed out that the Judge's jurisdiction in court here did not begin until August 1.

Norfolk, Va.

Prepared to Vote

In Austin, hundreds of Negroes were prepared to go to the polls Saturday, and to continue to support the legal struggle which will be continued to make the Democratic primary truly democratic.

Thousands of colored voters throughout the state, declaring themselves Democrats, have already paid poll taxes and registered. Although the Democratic Executive Committee of the State ruled against them on July 23 last, progressive leaders among the colored Democrats secured an injunction restraining election officials from refusing to receive their votes. The injunction enabled thousands of them to vote in the July primaries.

9-3-32

However, a later ruling of the Taxas Supreme Court dissolved the injunction prior to last Saturday. The refusal of the Democras of the State to alow Negroes in the primary elections promises to precipitate another Supreme Court battle.

Successful Cases

Thus far Negro voters have twice been successful in the Supreme Court. A State law refusing Negroes the right to belong to the Democratic party was declared unconstitutional several years ago. Last May the Supreme Court again went on record in favor of Negro voters by declaring that the State legislature could not give implied power to the Democratic State Executive Committee to bar Negro voters.

This decision was followed by the latest Democratic subterfuge of barring Negroes on the theory that the Executive Committee of the party is not a part of the State election machinery but is a private and autonomous body. In the light of past Supreme Court decisions this latest move is also believed to be unconstitutional.

DALLAS, TEX.

NEWS

AUG 31 1932

CONCERNING NEGRO'S RIGHT TO VOTE IN PRIMARY

To The News:

I noticed in the columns of your paper some very interesting views on the right of negroes to vote in the primary elections. But you, too, like all the other editors in Texas, seem to be far afield from the law of this case.

Aside from the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, based on the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Contitution of the United States, around which all the Federal and State court decisions in Texas seem to hinge, there is a more vital point in this case which I think you and the white people of Texas should know, and which your bar seems to have noticed until I filed the case for the negroes in Fort Worth a few days ago, and which I never got a hearing on because there were no Judges in the district. The point is this:

1. This is a State-wide, statutory election created by the Legislature of the State of Texas.

2. There is a Federal election law passed by Congress in March, 1909 which reads as follows:

Section 31, Title 8 of the United States Statutes annotated. "All citizens of the United States who are otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State, territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary not withstanding."

This statute is drawn in plain language which the average citizen can understand, and behind it stand Supreme Court decisions upholding it. There are two other criminal statutes which punish those who violate the above statute. These two statutes are numbered 19 and 20 of the United States Criminal Code as shown in the old statute.

This is the law as it exists today and I invite all interested parties to consult the statutes and see for themselves that it is just as I have stated. This should dispose of the question of whether or not a negro has a right to vote in a primary election.

If the people of Texas are law-abiding and patriotic, they will stand by the law as it is written and put an end to this needless round of agitation and confusion which is doing so much harm to a helpless and defenseless race who are [illegible] in the lowest depths of poverty and despair.

The Democratic party surrendered their party to the State of Texas when they went under the primary election law and the State of Texas is composed of all people in it. The only way they can get rid of this situation is to turn Texas loose by repealing their election law and conduct a subscription primary through the precinct chairmen.

I have been studying this question twenty years, I tried the first case against the primary in Waco in 1919, and won it before Erwin J. Clark, Judge. I carried the first case to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1926. I have tried over half of the cases tried in Texas on this question. Most of the great law firms of the State agree with me on the law as stated above, but they will not speak out on the question. What we need is some big white men in Texas who will stand by the law as Erwin J. Clark did without fear or favor—men like Elbert Hubbard, John Lord, Theodore Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln.

The big dailies of the State present the side of the Democratic committee, but I have not been able to find one courageous enough to print my views. I think it is but fairness and justice to hear from men who have given the question the greatest thought and study, be they white or black.

R. D. EVANS.

125½ Bridge avenue, Waco, Texas.

Nine Amendments To Be Settled By Negro Voters

Informer 9-24-32

Houston, Tex.

(By a Staff Member)

It is estimated that 150,000 Negroes, who are qualified to vote in the state of Texas, will go to the polls on November 8, which is general election day, and cast their ballots for national and state officers in addition to nine amendments which were submitted to a vote of the people by the action of the state legislature last year.

The nine amendments are of particular interest to Negro citizens of Texas because they involve questions of citizenship, suffrage, and taxation. Accordingly, leaders of the race have expressed the wish that voters of the group will study the amendments closely that they may be enabled to go to the polls on general election day in November and vote intelligently on the amendments.

The first amendment is one restricting the right to vote on bond issues to owners of property duly rendered for taxation. Negroes generally are expected to frown upon this amendment and cast their vote against it. Under ordinary circumstances they have enough obstacles in the way of their right to vote without this additional burden being placed upon their suffrage. If this amendment is carried, it is believed that it will serve as another medium to make it more difficult for Negroes to vote on bond issues. In most cases they would undoubtedly be required to furnish proof of the ownership of property. This amendment is dangerous to the interest of Negroes when it comes to voting on bond issues, and should be rejected at the polls.

The second amendment is one which will give exemption from state taxes to $3000 of assessed value on all residence homesteads. This amendment is considered safe and beneficial to the interest of the small property owner, of which members of the Negro group are in the majority.

The third amendment is intended to allow investment of university funds in county bonds, city school bonds, municipal bonds, of Texas counties and cities, as well as in federal and state bonds to which the investment is now restricted. It is expected that this amendment will carry, and that many Negroes will vote in favor of it.

The fourth amendment is one destined to provide a new system for tax sale of delinquent property with lower redemption cost if redeemed the first year. The passage of this amendment will be highly in favor of Negroes. It will make it possible for them to redeem their delinuent property within a year at a reduced cost.

The fifth amendment is one to prohibit the release of indebtedness to the state or any unit thereof except delinquent taxes which have been owing 10 years. This amendment has no detrimental effect upon Negroes and will doubtless carry in the election.

The sixth amendment is one to permit retired United States soldiers to vote. This is an important amendment and all Negroes should vote for it. It is one more way of getting more members of the race qualified as voters. Negro voters will do well to vote for this amendment solidly.

It is believed that the other three amendments, all of which are of general interest, will carry and Negroes are expected to play a large part. They are as follows:

The amendment combining the offices of tax collector and tax assessor in all counties having 10,000 or more population.

The amendment changing the law governing the voting of bonds so that gulf counties may issue bonds for seawalls and other protective works with a favorable vote of two-thirds of the the property owners voting, instead of all property owners, as at present.

The amendment authorizing the Texas centennial celebration and permitting the legislature to make appropriations therefor.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
NEWS

SEP 28 1932

Court Room Crowded As Negro Attorneys Argue Against Bar

Informer 7-16-32

Houston, Texas

The Negroes of Texas are striking at the Democratic bar on every side. They have filed suit in every Federal Court in Texas. Harris County Negroes had their hearing July 15, before Judge T. M. Kennerly.

It has been learned that the lawyers for San Antonio Negroes sent for the petition which was filed in the Harris County case and with appropriate modifications to fit the case in San Antonio, filed the identical allegations in San Antonio.

It is also reported that the San Antonio lawyers are getting twelve hundred dollars for their services. J. M. Nabrit of the firm of Nabrit, Atkins and Wesley said on Monday that his firm had been paid only one hundred and twenty dollars to cover court costs, expenses and fees. The Beaumont lawyers didn't move until they got five hundred dollars in hand.

It is known that both J. M. Nabrit and Carter W. Wesley had made a trip to San Antonio to confer with J. Alston Atkins on their case. This firm was promised five hundred dollars. It would seem that Negroes don't pay Negro lawyers or that Negroes of Harris County are not really willing to pay for the right to vote.

NAME 6,000 AS CASTING 'VOID' PRIMARY VOTES

Amended Petitions List Many Charges of Unlawful Balloting.

SIX THOUSAND names of illegal voters in the July democratic primary election are listed in amended petitions to five election contests by Peoples' Ticket candidates.

The amended petitions were filed in District Judge Tayloe's court by J. Franklin Spears, defeated by D. F. Davis for county attorney; O. B. Black, defeated by Walter Tynan for district attorney; Joe Sobieski, defeated for re-election as county treasurer by Thomas H. Leighton; D. J. Moran, defeated by Robert F. Uhr for county commissioner of Precinct No. 3, and by Charles Gerlach, defeated by Thomas R. Hickman for public weigher.

D. A. McAskill, attorney for the contestants, filed the lengthy first petitions in the district clerk's office. Election contests were filed by McAskill some time ago.

Charges made in the petition include these:

That more than 1,000 votes were cast in the election by voters not living in the precincts where their ballots were cast;

That ballots were cast by 1,000 whose names did not appear on the official poll lists or transfer lists;

That 500 showed transfers in the election when in reality they had never left their original precincts;

CLAIM 1,000 NEGRO VOTES RULED VOID.

That 1,000 negroes voted in the election and their votes later declared void by the courts;

That 1,000 illegal ballots were issued to fictitious residents of San Antonio;

That 200 or more exemptions were illegally issued to applicants under 21 years of age;

That mathematical errors by election officials deprived the contestants of at least 10 votes in each box;

That more than 20 votes were cast for the contestees in nearly every box by holders of permanent exemption certificates to which they were not entitled;

That more than 100 minors voted in the election;

That 1,000 ballots were not numbered as is required by law;

That 800 ballots bore the name of the presiding election judge that was written on the ballot by some one else, and that 500 others bore only the initial of the election judge;

That 250 ballots cast for the contestants were altered after they had been marked by the voters;

That 750 poll tax receipts had been issued to residents of counties other than Bexar County on Jan. 1, 1931, and subsequent dates!

250 TAX RECEIPTS WERE NON-VOTING.

That the tax collector issued 250 or more poll tax receipts after Jan. 31, 1931, which should have been marked "non-voting receipt," and that each and all such receipts were illegal;

That 200 exemptions were issued to applicants supposedly 21 years old but who were really older;

That 1,000 receipts were illegally issued to names of voters who did not apply and pay for them, and

That 500 ballots that were supposed to have not been used in the election were voted against the contestants and that only a part of such ballots not used were returned after the election.

The contestants ask that the ballot boxes be opened and the votes recounted, declaring that to be the only way in which the real results of the election can be determined. The court was asked to impound all the ballot boxes and that they be placed under the seal of the court.

That County Clerk Burke be restrained from unlocking or unsealing the boxes or destroying them was also asked by the petitioners.

The Citizens League was charged with having "entered into a conspiracy" to defeat the contestants through irregularities.

Each of the petitions, except that of Moran, was of 17 pages with 700 pages of exhibits. Moran's was considerably shorter, only the returns of Precinct No. 3 being questioned.

When the ballot boxes were placed in a vault at the courthouse by Dan Quill, campaign manager for the Citzens League, and John K. Weber, chairman of the county democratic executive committee, they were sealed with a paper seal. A few days later it was said insects had eaten part of the paper seal off, and a new wax seal was placed on the door.

Political - 1932

Texas.

Sunday
HERALD
PALESTINE, TEX.

NOV 4 1932

Negroes Hear Appeal for Mrs. Miriam Ferguson

Harry Eichenberger of Tyler, who claims to be an independent oil operator, parked his automobile on Avenue A, on the McKnight Plaza, this afternoon and addressed an audience in behalf of Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson's candidacy for governor. The crowd was composed mostly of negroes, and his remarks were directed to the negroes.

Eichenberger, speaking through a loud-speaking apparatus, told the negroes and others present they should stand by the democratic party regardless, and vote for Mrs. Ferguson in the general election.

A Herald reporter appeared at the speaker's car a few minutes before the speech had been completed. Asking the name of the speaker, Eichenberger replied:

"Who are you working for?"

He was told.

"I understand your newspaper isn't at all friendly to Mrs. Ferguson in this race. Is that true?"

"Yes, sir, that's true."

"Well, you heard the speech and anything you heard you have my permission to report.

"Orville Bullington is lined up with the major oil companies. I know he is; and if they would elect me and give me a chance, I would do the same thing."

Eichenberger said he knew Bullington, and that he was not qualified for governor. On the contrary, he alleged the republican candidate was being backed by major oil companies and big interests, a report that Bullington most emphatically denied in a speech here Wednesday.

Sunday, November 6, 1932

TEXAS NEGROES URGED TO FIGHT FOR RIGHTS

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 5.—(AP)—Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, of Atlanta, Ga., director of women's work for the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, urged Texas negroes to continue their fight for greater political recognition in her address today at the closing session of the Texas Commission on Interracial Co-operation.

"Don't let yourselves get whipped," she counseled them, "because once you are whipped, you are through. Whether you get political recognition or not, if you feel that it injures your self-respect not to have it, continue to fight for the principle of it."

She pointed out that negroes have continually challenged the right of the democratic party in Texas to exclude them from the primaries and have carried their cause to the United States supreme court several times.

Mrs. Ames, formerly of Georgetown and prominent in Texas club activities, still retains her citizenship in Texas and went to Georgetown tonight to vote Tuesday.

Dr. W. W. Alexander, of Atlanta, director of the commission, discussed work being done in the white colleges to give students a more liberal viewpoint of what is being done in race relations.

Suffrage

HOUSTON, TEX.
CHRONICLE

JUL 12 1932

Port Arthur Negroes' Vote Suit Is Set For July 18 at Sherman

Special to The Chronicle.

Beaumont, July 12.—Judge Randolph Bryant of the United States court for the Eastern District of Texas today set July 18 at 2 p.m. as the itme for a hearing on the injunction suit brought by C. S. Eugene and other Port Arthur negroes to restrain interference with their participation in the July 23 Democratic primary. The hearing will be held at Sherman.

The negroes, who compose the Jefferson County negro voting league, demand the privilege of casting ballots in the Democratic election.

In setting the hearing, Judge Bryant said it was to permit Chairman W. H. Gilliland and Secretary P. A. Dowlen of the county Democratic executive committee to show cause why the injunction against them should not be granted.

o o o

By Associated Press.

San Antonio, July 12.—An injunction suit, filed by local negroes in an effort to obtain participation in the Democratic primaries July 23, will be heard by Federal Judge T. M. Kennerly of Houston in local federal court Saturday.

Hearing on the injunction suit was set after the petition was filed yesterday. Plaintiffs in the suit are C. A. Booker and T. M. Palmer. They seek to restrain the county Democratic executive committee from enforcing a resolution passed by the state executive committee barring them from the primary.

HOUSTON, TEX.
CHRONICLE

JUL 11 1932

Negro Voters League To Hold Rally Wednesday

The Fifth Ward Negro Voters League will hold a rally Wednesday night at Payne Chapel, A. M. E. Church, Lee and Davis streets.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
LIGHT

JUL 10 1932

NEGRO SUIT TO ASK VOTE IN PRIMARY

Court Will Be Requested to Set Aside Ruling of Democratic Committee.

Contest Case to Be Filed by Johnson in Behalf of San Antonio Group.

The right of the Democrats to exclude negroes from the polls at the July 23 Democratic primary election will be contested next week when a suit will be filed by Carl Wright Johnson, attorney for the Bexar County Colored Voters' league.

T. M. Palmer came to the county commissioners' court where absentee voters now are being cast, and in the presence of C. A. Booker, president of the Colored Voters' league, and I. H. Swaizey, secretary, was refused the right to vote Saturday.

A mandatory injunction will be filed next week, Johnson said, for the right of negroes to vote in the primaries, and Jack R. Burke, county clerk, and John K. Weber, Bexar county Democratic executive committee chairman, will be named defendants.

Benno Scheel, assistant county clerk in charge of absentee voting, told Palmer Saturday that under instructions from the state Democratic executive committee, he would have to refuse Palmer the right to vote.

He showed Palmer a certified copy of an order from the state committee instructing the county chairman to limit the voting to white voters.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
LIGHT

JUL 12 1932

NEGROES FILE SUIT TO VOTE IN PRIMARY

Federal Judge to Conduct Hearing Saturday on Injunction.

A political and racial controversy of long standing came to a climax Tuesday when C. A. Booker and T. M. Palmer, negro voters, filed a suit in federal district court for an injunction to prevent local officials from barring the negro vote at the July and August primary elections.

Judge Thomas Kennerly of Houston will occupy the federal bench here Saturday at 9:30 a. m. to hold a hearing on the petition, it was announced.

TO CLEAR ISSUE.

Following an assortment of court appeals and legislative measures, in which higher courts have twice sustained the negro's right to vote, the suit was filed as a test of law in an attempt to clear an issue which has long occupied the southern states. The action followed that of the state Democratic convention in Houston, when the negro was again barred by a resolution upheld by Democratic officials throughout Texas.

John K. Weber, chairman of the Bexar county Democratic executive committee, and the committee's secretary, C. O. Wolfe, are named as defendants, with Jack R. Burke, county clerk, and the Bexar county Democratic executive committee.

The court will be asked to restrain these men "and their successors" from enforcing the so-called "white man's primary" law. The suit seeks to make it mandatory "to permit plaintiffs and all other qualified negro voters to vote, and to mandatorily require the defendants to instruct all election judges and officers to permit this."

INVOLVES AMENDMENTS.

"This is a suit to redress the deprivation under color of law, statute, ordinance, regulation, customs and usage of Texas, of a right and an immunity secured by the laws of the United States for equal rights of citizens," the suit sets out.

The question involved, it was stated, is whether the state Democratic convention and others are true agencies of the government.

The matter must involve the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the constitution and therefore the question is one for a federal court to decide, it is alleged. Booker gave his age as 32, Palmer, 21. Both claim to be qualified voters. It is alleged that Palmer tried to cast an absentee vote on July 9, in the office of County Clerk Jack Burke, and was refused a ballot. The plaintiffs claim that their right to vote cannot be compensated in money, and that unless they are permitted their franchise, they will be damaged in excess of $5000.

LENGTHY DOCUMENT.

The various phases of the question, action of the conventions and of the state legislature, are outlined in the lengthy document which was filed by the firm of Cunningham, Moursund, Johnson, Rogers and Slatton. The last action of the state convention is attacked on the ground that no authority was had from the state executive committee and that no effort has ever been made to exclude negroes as members of the Democratic party.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
EXPRESS

JUL 13 1932

WEBER WELCOMES NEGRO VOTE TEST

Suit in U. S. Court to Determine Primary Election Status Filed by League

John K. Weber, chairman of the Bexar County Democratic Executive Committee, welcomes the filing of an injunction suit in Federal Court against the committee, himself and others Monday to test the right of the committee to exclude negroes from the primaries July 23, he said Tuesday.

Weber said the authority of the State Democratic Executive Committee in adopting a resolution barring negroes from the polls constitutes a question for the courts to settle.

"It is purely a matter of law," he said. "The only orderly and correct way to decide it is in the courts. Unless a contrary ruling is given by the court, the Bexar County committee has no other alternative in the matter than to follow out the instructions from the State executive committee. We can't diregard one order of the committee and follow another. The law requires that we must follow the State committee's rulings, despite personal feelings of county committeemen.

"In my position as chairman of the county committee, which I consider a judicial office, I have always adhered to a policy of following the law on any situation arising. I want to be guided by the law. I am glad the suit has been brought and the committee gladly will abide by the decision of the court in the matter."

The suit was brought by C. A. Booker and T. M. Palmer of the Bexar County Negro Voters' League. They are represented by Carl Wright Johnson and W. J. Rogers, attorneys.

Defendants are the Bexar County Democratic Executive Committee, Chairman Weber, C. O. Wolfe, secretary of the committee, and Jack Burke, county clerk.

Allegation is made that negroes have the same right to vote in statutory primary elections as they have to cast ballots in the general election and that the State executive committee does not have the authority to determine just who is a Democrat in fixing the qualifications of voters in the primary.

The suit will be heard at 9 a. m. Saturday before Federal District Judge T. M. Kennerly of Houston in the San Antonio Federal courtroom. Judge Kennerly will preside in the absence of Judge R. J. Millan, who is holding court in Brownsville.

Weber said that he has inquired of the State committee as to whether it will contest the suit, believing that it is the place of the State body to defend its ruling. In the event the State committee declines to furnish defense attorneys, Weber said he was unprepared to say what action he might take toward preparing a defense. However, he said he would appear in court when the suit is heard.

"Until Hell Freezes Over" Is Attitude Of Texas Mayor On Primary Fight

Journal and Guide

SAN ANTONIO, Texas.—(ANP) —"I am going to present my resolution to every convention until it is adopted." Norfolk Va.

This was the answer of Mayor O. M. Chambers of this city to a query by the Associated Negro Press as to the fate of his resolution advocating the participation of Negroes in Democratic primaries in the South, which he sought to have adopted at the Democratic National Convention. 7/8/32

Mayor Chambers is one of the advance guard liberals of southern politics. "At one time this kind of fight would have got you killed," he said, "but now it only gets you cussed." He indicated he did not mind being "cussed" for advocating right.

Killed In Committee

Continuing, he said: "I submitted my resolution to the executive committee. It was a minority report and they didn't bring it out. I feel certain it would have carried if I could have taken it to the floor but I couldn't get it out of the committee. There were seventy-five minority resolutions and all of them were killed. The committee felt there was enough hell in the Democratic Convention as it was."

He stated that the only recourse in the matter was to have gotten the floor and demanded a roll call and secure the vote of one-fifth of the convention to submit it.

Dallas Delegate Opposed

The presence of an antagonistic Texan on the executive committee may have had its influence. "There was a Texas man on the committee who was opposed to the resolution. I talked to the man, Murray Hughes of Dallas, and he told me he was opposed to it and would vote against it but he would play fair with me."

Regarding the general attitude of the Democrats toward Negroes voting, he said he had found it favorable. "I am very encouraged. Except for Texas and Mississippi and three or four other states I think everybody's for it. When we get a roll call on it, it'll go. At the most there are only twelve states out of forty-eight to vote against it."

FORT WORTH, TEX
EVE. STAR TELEGRAM
JUL 11 1932

Gubernatorial Race Holds Vote Spotlight

BY R. W. BARRY.
Associated Press Staff Writer.

AUSTIN, July 11.—A fortnight more of campaigning and the first primary of Texas Democrats for state office nominations will have narrowed the field to runoff candidates.

Interest is centering on the gubernatorial contest. There is a field of eight candidates.

Governor Sterling is seeking re-election. Former Governor Miriam A. Ferguson is one of his opponents.

Tom F. Hunter of Wichita Falls an oil man, has made an extensive campaign for the office. He has been on the stump for many weeks.

The others have been campaigning too, but Sterling, Ferguson and Hunter generally are expected to have the edge.

J. Ed Glenn of Kopperl, who has been hitch-hiking his way up and down the State asking for votes for governor, claims that he is supported only by the fidelity of a "hound dog" that follows him on his political wanderings, and recently when he filed his first expense account with the Secretary of State as required by law, he listed expenditures that totaled only 60 cents.

Others out after the plum are M. H. Wolfe of Dallas, C. A. Frakes of Port Arthur, Frank Putnam of Houston and Roger Q. Evans of San Antonio.

Interest in Rail Body Race.

Wolfe, Frakes, Putnam, Evans and Glenn are not active on the stump. Putnam, a candidate two years ago, is directing his campaign from his Houston office. He is bearing down on repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, the same issue he put forward in 1930, proposing that the Federal prohibition laws be repealed and the States be permitted to deal with that problem on their own accord.

Outside of the gubernatorial race there is considerable interest in outcome of the contests for two railroad commission places and the three Congressman-at-large seats. It is evident, however, that the main controversy over those offices will come in the August runoff primary. There are so many candidates for Congressman-at-large that it is regarded as a more or less game of chance in the first primary as to who will go into the runoff. It also is regarded as virtually certain a pair of candidates for the long term (six-year) of the Railroad Commission, and two aspirants for the unexpired term (four years) of former Governor Pat M. Neff will be required to enter the runoff.

Speculate on Dry Ballot.

There is little interest in other state office races except, possibly, the Attorney General's contest.

What will be the outcome of the State Democratic Executive Committee's order that the question of whether repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment should be submitted to the Democrats is a matter of considerable speculation. It is likely that some of the counties will ignore the party managers' instructions to submit the proposal.

In Dallas, for instance, Walter J. W. Reid has filed suit for a mandatory injunction to force Murrell L. Buckner, chairman of the Dallas County Democratic Executive Committee, to allow the voters to pass on the question.

Reid claims that although the State Democratic Executive Committee ordered that the proposal of resubmission be put to the party voters in July, he is reliably informed the proposition would not be submitted in the primary. There are reports that the resubmission ballots will not be available in other counties as well. It is likely that a court test to determine the responsibility of party managers in all counties to fairly put the proposal will be inaugurated.

Negro Question Troublesome.

Another troublesome question likely to get court action is whether negroes under the law and Constitution are entitled to enter the Democratic primaries.

From San Antonio, where about 3,000 negroes normally vote, comes word that P. M. Palmer, negro, is preparing to test the right of officials to deny him a vote. He made application for an absentee ballot and was denied one. Carl Wright Johnson, attorney for the Bexar County Negro Voters League and a candidate recently for Congress, announced he will ask the United States District Court to protect the right of Palmer to vote in the primary.

The United States Supreme Court recently held, in a case brought to it from Texas, that negroes could not be specifically barred from Democratic primaries. After the decision which held party primary election officers could be held responsible should negroes be not permitted to vote, the Texas Democratic Executive Committee repealed all its resolutions denying negroes participation in the primaries. The State Democratic convention, however, passed a resolution directing that "all Democrats of the white race otherwise qualified as voters" might participate as voters in the deliberations of the party.

CHILDRESS AND DALLAS TO HEAR CANDIDATES

Where gubernatorial candidates speak today:
R. S. Sterling, Dallas.
Tom F. Hunter, Childress, in afternoon; Pampa at night.

PORT ARTHUR, TEX.
PORT ARTHUR NEWS
JUL 10 1932

NEGRO VOTERS TO BE BARRED

Dowlen Orders Judges To Enforce Party Rule

Special to The News.

BEAUMONT, July 9.—A positive direction not to allow negros to vote in the July 23 democratic primary is contained in a set of instructions prepared by Secretary P. A. Dowlen of the county democratic executive committee Saturday for delivery to presiding judges of each of the 44 polling places to open in the county.

Dowlen's order against participation by negros in the election was terse and to the point. It was No. 10 of a list of 10 instructions. It said: "Allow no negro to vote."

The Jefferson County Negro Voting league yesterday filed suit in federal court yesterday for a writ of injunction restraining Dowlen and Chairman W. H. Gilliland from "interfering" with voting by negros. The negros' petition, mailed to Judge Randolph Bryant at Sherman, was in his hands today.

Dowlen said the attempt by the negros to vote in the primary would "get nowhere."

The sheet of instructions to judges will be delivered to the various boxes along with other election supplies. It outlines the proper procedure for the conduct of the election.

One instruction of especial importance says:

"Give reporters of newspapers, after the polls are closed at 7 p m., the number of votes then counted for any candidate."

SAN ANTONIO, July 9 (AP).—An injunction application to test the legality of action of the democratic state convention in barring negros from the primary to be held July 23 will be filed in the United States district court here Monday, it was announced today by Carl Wright Johnson, attorney for the Bexar county League of Colored Voters.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
EXPRESS
JUL 10 1932

NEGRO VOTE CASE IN COURT MONDAY

Refusal of Absentee Ballot Brings Injunction Action Against Officials

Whether the state Democratic convention may bar negroes from participating in the primary July 23 will be tested in the United States district court Monday, it was announced Saturday by Carl Wright Johnson, attorney for the Bexar County Negro Voters' League.

Johnson said he was preparing an application for an injunction to prohibit election officials from preventing negroes from expressing their choice in the election predicated upon refusal of Benno Scheel, deputy county clerk, to permit P. M. Palmer, a negro, to cast an absentee ballot Saturday morning.

Palmer appeared at the commissioners' court room, where absentee votes are being filed, and in the presence of C. A. Booker, president of the league, requested an absentee ballot. Palmer produced a poll tax receipt and is alleged to be otherwise qualified as a voter. Scheel informed Palmer that under instructions received from the county Democratic executive committee he could not permit him to vote.

The petition to be filed by Palmer will claim that action of the state convention in limiting participation in the primary to persons of the white race is in violation of the United States Constitution as construed in a case from El Paso in which the United States Supreme Court held the Texas "white man's primary law" void.

Following this ruling the state executive committee repealed all actions by that body in regard to the qualifications of voters and the state convention adopted a resolution providing that all Democrats of the white race otherwise qualified as voters might participate in the deliberations of the party. The state executive committee ruled this action barred negroes and so notified all county organizations.

The state convention is said to have followed dicta announced by the Supreme Court in which it was declared that while the executive committee of a political party, acting under a state statute, could not fix the qualifications for voters that the party as a whole in convention could do so.

There are approximately 3,000 negro voters in Bexar County who will be affected by the court ruling. The pledge taken by each voter in the primary is printed at the top of the ballot and reads: "I am a Democrat and pledge myself to support the nominees of this primary." This pledge, it has been claimed, will obligate each negro voter who votes in the primary to support Democratic nominees in the general election from President down to constable.

Suffrage

TEXAS WHITE PRIMARY CASE TO BE ARGUED IN SUPREME COURT

Courier 3-5-32

Pittsburgh, Pa.

DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS

JAN 25 1932

WASHINGTON, Mar. 3—The case of Dr. L. A. Nixon, of El Paso, Tex., against James Condon and C. H. Kolle, judges of election in the precinct in which Dr. Nixon lives, has been assigned for reargument March 14, Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes announced last Tuesday.

The case involves the question of the right of the Democratic party to prohibit colored persons from voting in party primaries in the State of Texas under a resolution passed by the Democratic State executive committee pursuant to a Texas statute giving to political parties the right to prescribe who shall be members and participate in party primaries.

The case was recently argued by counsel for Dr. Nixon, but no argument was made on behalf of Condon and Kolle or the State of Texas. The supreme court afterwards ordered a reargument and granted Condon and Kolle permission to file briefs although the time for doing so had expired.

The argument of this case was one of the last which Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes heard before his retirement. When the case is reargued Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo will be sitting on the bench of the Supreme Court.

Negroes in Primaries

If the Supreme Court should hold, after a rehearing of the L. A. Nixon case, that the Democratic party of Texas has not the right to determine who may vote in its primaries, the decision would probably not give negroes voice in the affairs of the party. The more likely consequence would be the death of the primary system in Texas. Indeed, a Federal order addressed to the Democratic party to admit negroes to membership in the party would be calculated to invite the dissolution of the party under that name and the perpetuation of party organization sub rosa under control of the white race as heretofore.

Conceivably the Federal Constitution could be so amended as to force such an outcome, but a reasonable view of the Constitution as it stands scarcely brings us face to face with such conclusions. Indeed, the republican form of government, guaranteed to Texas under the Constitution, is dependent for its existence on the functioning of political parties and the integrity of those parties, to the end that party nominees may fairly represent the policies and preferences of that party with regard to governing Texas. For the majority to force unwelcome members into the minority party is manifestly a violation of the essentials of a republican form of government. It can not be less so for the Federal Government itself so to violate the entity of the Democratic party of Texas.

The News says all this, although it believes that it is foolish in Texas to exclude negroes from the Democratic party, because negro Democrats are too few to disturb the party's program in the least. As a matter of principle the party has the right to be foolish in prescribing the qualifications of its members, though as a matter of practice it need not exercise any such right. The sooner the South accepts negroes as citizens where worthiness is shown, the sooner we will have rid ourselves of a needless cause of bitterness. But it is not to be expected that the Supreme Court will legally identify citizenship and party membership.

N. Y. EVENING POST
JAN 18 1932

U. S. COURT REOPENS NEGRO'S VOTE CASE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP).—The appeal of L. A. Nixon of El Paso, Tex., Negro, who contended that he had been denied the right to vote in Democratic primaries in 1928 by Texas laws, was ordered reargued today by the Supreme Court.

On Nixon's first appeal several years ago, the court held the Texas law regulating voting was unconstitutional and it was revised. His present action was aimed at the new law under which the political parties say who shall vote in their primaries.

SUPREME COURT ORDERS RETRIAL OF TEX. DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY CASE

Chicago

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 — The United States Supreme Court last Monday ordered a reargument of the case of Dr. L. A. Nixon of El Paso, Texas, against James Condon and C. H. Kolle, which involves the question of the validity of a resolution adopted by the State Democratic Executive Committee of Texas barring Negroes from voting in Democratic primaries in that state.

The order of the court set no date for reargument. It simply stated that the application of the respondents for leave to file a brief, notwithstanding the expiration of the time limit, was granted and the case was restored to the docket for reargument at a date to be fixed by the court.

The Supreme Court heard arguments in behalf of the petition January 7. James Marshall, the son of the late Louis Marshal, noted constitutional lawyer, argued the case for Dr. Nixon at the instance of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Neither the election officials, who denied Dr. Nixon the right to vote in a Democratic primary, nor the State of Texas were represented by counsel before the Supreme Court.

CARDOZO PARTICIPATES IN NEGRO VOTE HEARING

Committee

WASHINGTON, March 15.—(AP)—The right of negroes to vote in democratic state primaries was asserted in the supreme court today on behalf of L. A. Nixon, of El Paso, Texas.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People supported his contention that Texas had denied him the right to vote at democratic primaries, and that the act was invalid.

Atlanta, Ga

The controversy was argued before the supreme court last fall but was set for reargument to enable Justice Cardozo to participate in its decision. The association furnished counsel for Nixon, with James Marshall opening the reargument.

TEXAS PRIMARY CASE IS ARGUED SECOND TIME

Right of Negro to Vote in Democratic Primary Before Supreme Body.

N.A.A.C.P. TOOK FIGHT TO COURT

Atlanta, Ga

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The right of the Negro to vote in primary elections of the Democratic party was asserted in the United States Supreme Court Tuesday on behalf of Dr. L. A. Nixon of El Paso, Texas.

Dr. Nixon claimed that James Condon and another judge of election for the precinct in which he was registered denied him the right to vote in the primary election held in Texas in 1928 for the nomination of candidates of the Democratic party.

Resolution Is Basis

The action of the judges of election was based on a resolution adopted by the State Democratic Executive Committee, which provided that only white Democrats shall be allowed to participate in party primaries. This resolution was passed by the State Democratic executive committee pursuant to a State statute which gave to every political party in Texas the power to prescribe the qualifications of its own members.

After the Texas statute, which prohibited Negroes from voting in Democratic primaries in Texas, had been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, the Texas legislature passed the present law.

The case was argued before the Supreme Court January 7, last. A few days later Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes resigned. Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes ordered the case reargued to enable Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo to participate in its decision.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People furnished counsel for Dr. Nixon. James Marshall made the opening argument. He was followed by Nathan R. Margold. Ben R. Howell of El Paso, Texas, argued the case for the election officials.

Is Sequel

Mr. Marshall pointed out that the present case is a sequel to the case in which the Supreme Court held unconstitutional a Texas statute prohibiting Negroes from voting in Democratic primaries. "The sole difference between the cases," he contended, "is that there the statute itself made Negroes ineligible, whereas here the statute empowered the party executive committee to declare Negroes ineligible, and the party executive by resolution did so."

Justice Harlan F. Stone and Justice James C. McReynolds asked whether the statute relinquished the power of the State, if it had existed, to the party executive committee to determine the party membership.

Justice George Sutherland inquired whether the statute "did anything more than to repeal the void act and acknowledge the existent power of the executive to declare who should participate in primary elections? Did it not say in effect 'we take our hands off?'"

The legislature did not take its hands off, Mr. Marshall replied, "since it left on the statute books all the laws which regulated primaries." He reviewed the State laws to sustain his contention that, prior to the act under attack, Negroes could not be deprived of the right to vote in primaries.

Mr. Margold concluded the argument for Dr. Dixon. "No private organization," he said, "a political party or other group could, without this statute, exclude Negroes from participating in primary elections."

Mr. Howell, in presenting the case for the election officials, declared that the legislature, prior to the statutes in question, "did not speak on the matter of party membership." The 1923 law, being void, did not operate to deprive the party of its power to prescribe qualifications for membership, he stated. The 1927 law merely recognized this power and prescribed two qualifications.

A political party having this inherent right, he claimed, "no one can question the right of men to organize a party and exclude women; no one can question the right of women to organize a party and exclude men; no one can question the right of a group of individuals to organize a political party with its membership based upon stature, color of the hair or color of the skin."

The Democratic State Executive Committee, he concluded, in barring Negroes from party primaries, did not rely upon the State for its power but exercised a right which it had always had.

Among those present in court were: Arthur B. Spingarn, chairman of the N.A.A.C.P. legal committee; Judge James A. Cobb of Washington, and Scipio Jones of Little Rock, Ark.

SUPREME COURT HEARS NEGRO VOTE BAN CASE

Cardozo on Bench as Texas Bar Against Part in Democratic Primaries Is Assailed.

N. Y. Times 3/16/32

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP).—The right of Negroes to vote in Democratic State primaries was asserted in the Supreme Court today on behalf of L. A. Nixon of El Paso, Texas. Nixon had contended that a Texas law denied to him the right to vote at Democratic primaries, and that the act was invalid.

The controversy was argued before the Supreme Court last Fall, but was set for reargument to enable Justice Cardozo to participate in its decision. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People furnished counsel in the case, with James Marshall opening the reargument.

After the Texas law prohibiting Negroes from voting in Democratic primaries was declared unconstitutional in a prior case, the State enacted the present law, under which the Democratic State Executive Committee is authorized to prescribe the qualifications of its voters.

Mr. Marshall said that Democratic county chairmen, in accordance with a resolution by the State Executive Committee, instructed judges of elections that Negroes were not to be permitted to vote in the primaries of July, 1928, and that since then similar resolutions have been issued prior to each Democratic primary.

Justice Sutherland asked whether the committee could not have issued the instructions without any act by the Legislature. Mr. Marshall replied it could not and reviewed the State laws to sustain his contention that, prior to the act under attack, Negroes could not be deprived of the right to vote in primaries.

TEXAS PRIMARY CASE UP AGAIN

3/15/32

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The case of Dr. L. A. Nixon, of El Paso, Texas, against James Condon and C. H. Kolle, white judges of election in the precinct in which Dr. Nixon lives, has been assigned for reargument March 14, Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes announced last Tuesday.

The case involves the question of the right of the Democratic party to prohibit colored persons from voting in party primaries in the State of Texas under a resolution passed by the Democratic State Executive Committee pursuant to a Texas statute giving to political parties the right to prescribe who shall be members and participate in party primaries.

The case was recently argued by counsel for Dr. Nixon, but no argument was made on behalf of Condon and Kolle or the State of Texas. The Supreme Court afterwards ordered a reargument and granted Condon and Kolle permission to file briefs, although the time for doing so had expired.

The argument of this case was one of the last which Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes heard before his retirement. When the case is reargued, Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo will be sitting on the bench of the Supreme Court.

N. Y. EVENING POST

MAR 15 1932

HIGH COURT VOIDS PRIMARY RACE BAR

Rules in Favor of Texas Negro —Cardozo Takes Part in Decision

1928 RULING IS UPSET

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP).—The right of Negroes to vote in Democratic State primaries was asserted in the Supreme Court today on behalf of L. A. Nixon, of El Paso, Texas.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People supported his contention that Texas had denied him the right to vote at Democratic primaries and that the act was invalid.

The controversy was argued before the Supreme Court last fall, but was set for reargument to enable Justice Cardozo to participate in its decision. The association furnished counsel for Nixon, with James Marshall opening the reargument.

Marshall said Democratic county chairmen, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the State executive committee, acting under the State law, instructed judges of elections that Negroes were not to be permitted to vote in the July, 1928, primaries and since then similar resolutions have been issued prior to each Democratic primary.

Justice Sutherland asked whether the Democratic State Executive Committee could not have issued the instructions without any act by the Legislature. Marshall replied that it could not and reviewed the State laws to sustain his contention that prior to the act under attack, Negroes could not be deprived of the right to vote in primaries.

EL PASO, TEX.
TIMES

MAR 9 1932

Howell To Argue Negro Vote Suit

Ben Howell, former chairman of the county Democratic executive committee, will leave for Washington, D. C., Friday, to make an argument in the U. S. supreme court for the state and the local committee in the Dr. L. A. Nixon case, set for March 15.

Nixon, negro, barred from voting in the Democratic primaries in 1928, brought suit in the federal court against the county executive committee for $5000 damages. Both the federal court and the circuit court of appeals at New Orleans upheld the state statute providing an executive committee can make its own rules and regulations. Howell's position is the state law adds nothing to the case, but the Democratic party has the inherent right to govern its own membership. He said he will argue the case along the latter lines.

NEW YORK TIMES

MAR 16 1932

SUPREME COURT HEARS NEGRO VOTE BAN CASE

Cardozo on Bench as Texas Bar Against Part in Democratic Primaries Is Assailed.

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP).—The right of Negroes to vote in Democratic State primaries was asserted in the Supreme Court today on behalf of L. A. Nixon of El Paso, Texas. Nixon had contended that a Texas law denied to him the right to vote at Democratic primaries, and that the act was invalid.

The controversy was argued before the Supreme Court last Fall, but was set for reargument to enable Justice Cardozo to participate in its decision. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People furnished counsel in the case, with James Marshall opening the reargument.

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Mr. Marshall said that Democratic county chairmen, in accordance with a resolution by the State Executive Committee, instructed judges of elections that Negroes were not to be permitted to vote in the primaries of July, 1928, and that since then similar resolutions have been issued prior to each Democratic primary.

Justice Sutherland asked whether the committee could not have issued the instructions without any act by the Legislature. Mr. Marshall replied it could not and reviewed the State laws to sustain his contention that, prior to the act under attack, Negroes could not be deprived of the right to vote in primaries.

White Primary Case Argument Stirs Wide Editorial Comment

Courier 4-2-32

NEW YORK, Mar. 31—Nationwide editorial comment has greeted the argument by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People attorneys before the U. S. Supreme Court of the Second Texas White Primary case which challenges the right of state party committees to exclude Negroes from primary voting.

Among the comments received by the N. A. A. C. P. is the following:

Baltimore Sun: "It is not entirely clear why Democrats in the South should frown on the Negro who wishes to align himself with their party. The best thing that could happen to the Negro and to the whites as well would be a breakdown of Negro traditional political solidarity."

SAN ANTONIO, TEX
EXPRESS

MAY 3 1932

NEGRO VOTE RESTS WITH CONVENTION

Party Organization Believed To Have Right to Decide, Chairman Says

Whether negroes may vote in the Democratic primary July 23 will be decided by the state Democratic convention which meets in Fort Worth, May 10, it was believed here Monday following receipt of an opinion by the United States Supreme Court holding the "white man's primary law" illegal.

John K. Weber, chairman of the county executive committee, said after reading the newspaper accounts of the opinion, that he assumed that the party organization had the right to decide who might participate in the primary.

As county chairman it had been his duty, through instructions to primary boards, to prevent negroes from voting when the state executive committee so instructed, Weber said. He had done so because he felt that it was his duty to follow instructions of the state committee, he declared. If it is finally decided that negroes are entitled to vote, it will be his duty to aid them in casting their ballot and he will do so, Weber declared.

It was pointed out that the opinion of the Supreme Court evaded the question whether party organizations may decide who shall participate in party primaries. However, the opinion written by Justice Cardoza emphasized the fact that a ruling of the state executive committee providing that only white Democrats could vote was not based upon an action of the party organization but under a state law. The statute conferred authority upon the executive committee to fix qualifications for participation in the primary as an agent for the state and Supreme Court held this was illegal. The state had no right to delegate such authority, it was said.

Attorneys who had read extracts from the opinion said the inference was clear that while states may not fix qualifications for participation of party primaries the party organization might. The state executive committee might not be construed as the party organization, but the state convention would undoubtedly be held to be the highest party organization, it was stated.

Before the enactment of the "white man's primary law" it was pointed out, the various county conventions adopted qualifications for voters in the counties. Negroes then voted in some counties and were barred in others.

It was freely predicted Monday that a resolution would be introduced at the state convention requiring that persons participating in the primaries not only be Democrats but that they be white Democrats and pledge themselves to support the nominees of the primary.

If such a requirement for voting is adopted by the state convention, it will be enforced in Bexar County, Weber said. The county chairman declared that the state convention must be considered the court of last resort in party questions.

Political-Law

Suffrage

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
NEWS

JUL 9 1932

NEGRO VOTE SUIT TO REACH COURT MONDAY

Bexar County negroes, seeking the right to vote in the democratic primaries July 23, are expected to take their fight to Federal court Monday.

Carl Wright Johnson, who has been retained by the Bexar County Colored Voters League, said an injunction suit to prevent John K. Weber, county democratic chairman, and County Clerk Burke from enforcing a resolution of the state committee barring negroes, has already been prepared and will probably be filed Monday.

The suit will be based on the attempt of P. M. Palmer, a negro, to cast an absentee ballot in the election. He was refused a ballot by Deputy County Clerk Scheel.

The negro said he wanted to cast a ballot and showed Scheel his poll tax receipt, but Scheel explained to him that he would "have to deny you a ballot under the instructions which I have here."

A letter from Albert Sidney Johnson, secretary of the state committee, to Weber, in which the county chairman was instructed to enforce the state committee's resolution, was shown by the clerk.

Palmer was accompanied to the absentee polling place by C. A. Booker, president, and T. H. Swaizey, secretary of the negro voters' league. All were acting under instructions of Johnson.

A mass meeting of negroes is to be held Monday night at the negro library auditorium at which efforts will be made to raise funds with which the fight to gain recognition in the democratic primaries will be waged.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST DISPATCH

JUL 16 1932

RULING ON TWO SUITS TO PERMIT NEGRO VOTE IN DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES IS EXPECTED TODAY

Negro participation in the Democratic primaries rested Friday night with Federal Judge T. M. Kennerly.

The suit of Julius White, negro, for an injunction to restrain the county Democratic executive committee from preventing negroes from voting in the July 23 and subsequent primaries was submitted to Judge Kennerly on briefs shortly before 5 p. m. Friday after several hours of argument.

Saturday morning the federal jurist will conduct a similar hearing in San Antonio, and it was regarded as likely that he would enter his ruling in the two suits simultaneously.

The court room was packed with negroes who sat throughout the hearings, listening to the arguments with absorbed interest.

Charles E. Kamp, secretary of the county Democratic executive committee, represented that body as attorney and based his case upon the plea that the Democratic party is a private association with an inherent right to choose the qualifications of its own membership.

No answer was filed by the defendant committee, Mr. Kamp relying entirely upon his motion to dismiss the plaintiff's action.

The state Democratic convention, in setting for its membership qualifications that barred negroes from participation in the party primaries, acted as an official group of the party and not under any authorization of, or phase of supervision, by the state, the attorney argued.

"The convention had full power to do what it did," he said, "since it met, not by state law, but by its inherent right to meet and pass regulations for the government of the party."

Article 3107, the statute under which negro participation in the primaries was barred through action of the state executive committee of the party in the past, was, in effect, made void by the recent decision of the supreme court that the committee might not use the power designated to it by the law to bar negroes from the primary because the law brought such action in conflict with the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the federal constitution.

The attorney went even further in his argument and declared that no law had the power to bind the party from exercise of its inherent right to set qualifications for its members when that right is exercised in the party's state convention.

"The right of a political party," he argued, "to regulate its own matters and to set its own qualifications is inherent and is superior to any state law. That right is of the party itself and is outside the pale of interference by the state. I believe we are at last approaching the time when our party in Texas can govern itself without the influence of interests on the outside."

In support of his contention, Mr. Kamp declared that twice this year he has seen the party, acting on its inherent rights, contravene the laws of the state.

"Why didn't you say something about it to the enforcement officers?" Judge Kennerly inquired.

"It was on the front pages of all the newspapers here, your honor," Mr. Kamp replied. "If any thought the party's action exceeded their rights, none said anything."

White was represented at the hearing by J. M. Nabrit Jr. and Carter W. Wesley, negro attorneys.

SAN ANTONIO, July 16.—(AP)—No answer was filed Friday by Bexar county Democratic officials or County Clerk Jack R. Burke to the injunction petition in federal court seeking to restrain them from preventing negroes from voting in the July 23 primary.

When the suit was filed Monday, the defendant waived service, but reserved the right to file an answer to the petition.

The petition is scheduled to be heard Saturday by Judge T. M. Kennerly of the Brownsville branch of the Southern District of Texas.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST DISPATCH

JUL 14 1932

Negro Voter Rally Guarded by Police

The meeting of the Fifth Ward Negro Voters' league at Payne's chapel, African Methodist and Episcopal church, was disrupted Wednesday night by hecklers, allegedly from another ward, George Duncan, negro, reported.

Warnings that the meeting, if held, would end in a "rotten egg" throwing contest between two negro factions, brought police officers to guard the meeting.

As the 500 members of the Fifth Ward Negro Voters' league took their seats for the first speaker, the hecklers opened with a barrage of guffaws, Duncan said. As the meeting progressed, the heckling grew more annoying, finally causing Chairman Duncan to adjourn the session.

Presence of police officers prevented violence at the meeting, Duncan said.

HOUSTON, TEX.
CHRONICLE

JUL 16 1932

Negro Voters Case Heard by Kennerly

After hearing arguments all of Friday on the injunction suit of Julius White, negro, who seeks to force his way—and the way of other qualified negro voters—into the Democratic primary, Federal Judge T. M. Kennerly left for San Antonio, where he will hear a similar suit today.

Although Judge Kennerly made no announcement as to when he would render his decision, it was believed that his opinion in both suits—which embrace the same questions—would be rendered simultaneously.

White seeks to restrain members of the Harris County Democratic executive committee from preventing negroes voting in the primary. He contended that, under the federal constitution, he had the right to vote.

Charles Kamp, secretary and attorney of the committee, argued that the Democratic party was an organization that had the right to prescribe the qualifications of its members, and that its actions was not subject to statutory law.

HOUSTON, TEX.
PRESS

JUL 16 1932

NEGRO VOTING PLEA FINISHED

Judge Kennerly Expected to Give Decision Along With San Antonio One

The question as to whether or not negroes may participate in the democratic primary was before Judge Kennerly Saturday.

The case of Julius White, a negro who brought suit against the Harris County democratic executive committee seeking to restrain them from barring negroes from the polls next Saturday, was argued in federal court Friday.

Attorney Charles E. Kamp, secretary of the committee, asked the court to dismiss the case on the grounds that political parties have the inherent right to set up the qualifications for their members.

Negro lawyers argued that the action of the state democratic convention in passing a resolution barring negroes from the primary violated the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.

The case was submitted on briefs.

It was regarded as likely that the judge would hand down a decision in the White case and in a similar case which he was to hear in San Antonio Saturday at the same time.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
EXPRESS

JUL 16 1932

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS SILENT IN NEGRO CASE

No answer was filed Friday by Bexar County Democratic officials or County Clerk Jack R. Burke to the injunction petition in Federal Court seeking to restrain them from preventing negroes from voting in the July 23 primary.

When the suit was filed Monday the defendants waived service, but reserved the right to file an answer to the petition.

The petition is scheduled to be heard Saturday by Judge T. M. Kennerly of the Brownsville branch of the Southern District of Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
EXPRESS

JUL 15 1932

KENNERLY HEARS NEGRO VOTE CASE

Brownsville Judge Sits Here Saturday

Federal Judge T. M. Kennerly of the Brownsville branch of the Southern District of Texas will hear an injunction petition here Saturday seeking top revent the county Democratic chairman, secretary and county clerk from interfering with negroes voting in the primary July 23, it was announced Thursday.

The petition was filed by Carl Wright Johnson for C. A. Booker and T. M. Palmer, after the county clerk's office is alleged to have refused them absentee ballots on which to vote in the primary. It was filed in view of a recent United States Supreme Court decision holding that the Texas Democratic primary system as it discriminates against the negro is unconstitutional.

The petition recites that the primary is mandatory under State law, and that Democratic executive committeemen are State agents in that respect.

HOUSTON, TEX.
PRESS

JUL 15 1932

NEGROES ARGUE FOR VOTE RIGHTS

Kamp Replies That Democratic Not Bound by Statutes; Case in U. S. Court

Negroes were arguing for the right to participate in the democratic primary on July 23 in a hearing Friday before Federal Judge Kennerly.

The negroes' suit asks that an injunction be granted restraining the Harris County democratic executive committee from preventing negroes from voting. J. B. Lubbock is chairman of the county democratic committee chairman.

The negroes contend that the resolution passed by the state convention-members," Attorney Charles Kamp, secretary of the county democratic committee, has asked the court to dismiss the grounds that political parties have the inherent right to set up the qualifications for their members.

"We rely on our inherent right to set up qualifications for our members," Attorney Kamp said.

"The present resolution is strictly a party affair and is in no way a violation of the fourteenth amendments."

Kamp Replies

Attorney Charles Kamp, secretary of the county democratic committee, has asked the court to dismiss the grounds that political parties have the inherent right to set up the qualifications for their members.

Negro lawyers argued that the action of the state democratic convention in passing a resolution barring negroes from the primary violated the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.

Jurisdiction Contested

The judge then turned to the negroes.

"We would like to have two or two and a half hours," one of them said.

Case Submitted

The case was submitted on briefs.

It was regarded as likely that the judge would hand down a decision in the White case and in a similar case which he was to hear in San Antonio Saturday at the same time.

Suffrage

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Warnings that the meeting, if held, would end in a "rotten egg" throwing contest between two negro factions brought police officers to guard the meeting.

As the 500 members of the Fifth Ward Negro Voters' league took their seats for the first speaker, the hecklers opened with a barrage of guffaws, Duncan said. As the meeting progressed, the heckling grew more annoying, finally causing Chairman Duncan to adjourn the session.

Presence of police officers prevented violence at the meeting, Duncan said.

HOUSTON, TEX.
CHRONICLE

JUL 16 1932

Negro Voters Case Heard by Kennerly

After hearing arguments all of Friday on the injunction suit of Julius White, negro, who seeks to force his way—and the way of other qualified negro voters—into the Democratic primary, Federal Judge T. M. Kennerly left for San Antonio, where he will hear a similar suit today.

Although Judge Kennerly made no announcement as to when he would render his decision, it was believed that his opinion in both suits—which embrace the same questions—would be rendered simultaneously.

White seeks to restrain members of the Harris County Democratic executive committee from preventing negroes voting in the primary. He contended that, under the federal constitution, he had the right to vote.

Charles Kamp, secretary and attorney of the committee, argued that the Democratic party was an organization that had the right to prescribe the qualifications of its members, and that its actions was not subject to statutory law.

HOUSTON, TEX.
PRESS

JUL 16 1932

NEGRO VOTING PLEA FINISHED

Judge Kennerly Expected to Give Decision Along With San Antonio One

The question as to whether or not negroes may participate in the democratic primary was before Judge Kennerly Saturday.

The case of Julius White, a negro who brought suit against the Harris County democratic executive committee seeking to restrain them from barring negroes from the polls next Saturday, was argued in federal court Friday.

Attorney Charles E. Kamp, secretary of the committee, asked the court to dismiss the case on the grounds that political parties have the inherent right to set up the qualifications for their members.

Negro lawyers argued that the action of the state democratic convention in passing a resolution barring negroes from the primary violated the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.

The case was submitted on briefs.

It was regarded as likely that the judge would hand down a decision in the White case and in a similar case which he was to hear in San Antonio Saturday at the same time.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
EXPRESS

JUL 16 1932

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS SILENT IN NEGRO CASE

No answer was filed Friday by Bexar County Democratic officials or County Clerk Jack R. Burke to the injunction petition in Federal Court seeking to restrain them from preventing negroes from voting in the July 23 primary.

When the suit was filed Monday the defendants waived service, but reserved the right to file an answer to the petition.

The petition is scheduled to be heard Saturday by Judge T. M. Kennerly of the Brownsville branch of the Southern District of Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
EXPRESS

JUL 15 1932

KENNERLY HEARS NEGRO VOTE CASE

Brownsville Judge Sits Here Saturday

Federal Judge T. M. Kennerly of the Brownsville branch of the Southern District of Texas will hear an injunction petition here Saturday seeking top revent the county Democratic chairman, secretary and county clerk from interfering with negroes voting in the primary July 23, it was announced Thursday.

The petition was filed by Carl Wright Johnson for C. A. Booker and T. M. Palmer, after the county clerk's office is alleged to have refused them absentee ballots on which to vote in the primary. It was filed in view of a recent United States Supreme Court decision holding that the Texas Democratic primary system as it discriminates against the negro is unconstitutional.

The petition recites that the primary is mandatory under State law, and that Democratic executive committeemen are State agents in that respect.

HOUSTON, TEX.
PRESS

JUL 15 1932

NEGROES ARGUE FOR VOTE RIGHTS

Kamp Replies That Democratic Committee Not Bound by Statutes; Case in U. S. Court

Negroes were arguing for the right to participate in the democratic primary on July 23 in a hearing Friday before Federal Judge Kennerly.

The negroes' suit asks that an injunction be granted restraining the Harris County democratic executive committee from preventing negroes from voting. J. B. Lubbock is participation comimittee chairman.

The negroes contend that the resolution passed by the state convention is a violation of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.

Kamp Replies

Attorney Charles Kamp, secretary of the county democratic committee, has asked the court to dismiss the suit on the grounds that the democratic party in Texas does not rely upon the statutes for its authority to set up qualifications for its members.

"We rely on our inherent right to prescribe the qualifications for our members," Attorney Kamp said.

"The present resolution is strictly a party affair and is in no way a violation of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments."

Jurisdiction Contested

In his answer to the injunction suit Mr. Kamp further set forth "We would like to have two or three question was purely a matter of law and not of equity, and two and a half hours," one of them said.

The judge then turned to the negroes.

Before arguments began Judge Kennerly asked Mr. Kamp and the negro attorneys how much time was wanted for the arguments.

Mr. Kamp said between 30 minutes and an hour would be enough for him.

HOUSTON, TEX.
CHRONICLE
JUL 15 1932

NEGRO OPENS COURT BATTLE TO GET VOTE

Plea to Federal Judge Contends Democratic Convention Had No Right to Limit Primary to Whites.

The plea of Julius White, Houston negro, that he and other qualified negro voters be permitted to cast ballots in the Democratic primaries, was being heard Friday by Federal Judge T. M. Kennerly.

White seeks to enjoin the Harris County Democratic executive committee and its subordinates from preventing negroes voting in the July primary and in all similar elections to come.

The committee, through its secretary and attorney, Charles E. Kamp, did not answer the bill of complaint but filed a motion to dismiss the suit upon the grounds that the federal court was without jurisdiction.

Ruling on the motion to dismiss was withheld for the time being.

White won his first point when Judge Kennerly overruled a defense's motion to strike out a paragraph of the plaintiff's pleadings pertaining to conversations alleged to have been held by members of the Fortieth legislature while discussing proposals to enact a law to prohibit negroes from voting.

Carter W. Wesley, negro attorney representing White, cited the history of election laws and other regulatory measures excluding negroes from the primaries and attacks on the laws by an El Paso negro named Nixon which went to the United States Supreme Court, which held the Texas election law void.

Following that decision, an emergency law was passed granting the Democratic state executive committee the right to prescribe the qualification of its members, and a resolution was adopted by the committee permitting only white people to participate in the primary.

Wesley recalled that Nixon again filed suit and again went to the Supreme Court and the court ruled the action of the executive committee also was void, and that the Demcratic state convention then adopted unanimously the same resolution which the Supreme Court had held invalid.

"And now, it is our contention that the Democratic convention had no power to exclude the negroes from voting."

Kamp was to present the committee's side of the case this afternoon.

"Too Much," Says Judge

"That's too much," the judge said "the world was made in six days."

"If the court please," the negro replied, "this is our universe."

The suit was filed on behalf of Julius White, a negro. It first was set for hearing in Galveston but was transferred here.

The question of negroes participating in primary elections in Texas has been threshed out back and forth from federal district courts to the Supreme Court twice since 1923. An El Paso negro filed a damage suit against the democratic party in 1923.

Holmes Ruled

In his decision Justice Holmes of the Supreme Court held that the negro had the right to vote in the democratic primary. At that time the state law provided that the various county executive committees had the power to set up qualifications for voters in primary elections.

Subsequently State Article 3107 was changed to give the power of determining qualifications for membership to the state executive committee.

The same negro again carried a similar case to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court held that Article 3107 was void in May, 1932. Since that time the state convention met and passed a resolution giving the right to participate in the primary election to white citizens only.

Heretofore the county executive committees had set up qualifications for participation in the primary.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
EXPRESS
JUL 17 1932

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Will Decide on Injunction Petition Early in Week, He Says.

Whether approximately 3,000 negroes will be permitted to vote here in the Democratic primary July 23, will be decided early this week by Federal District Judge T. M. Kennerly of Houston, he informed attorneys Saturday at the close of long arguments in an injunction case filed by two San Antonio negroes.

Whether a United States District Court has authority to grant a mandamus took up a great part of the argument and it was conceded by both sides that no such authority was conferred upon the court except to carry out its decrees. Judge S. J. Brooks and W. L. Matthews of San Antonio and John Fuchs of New Braunfels, attorneys for the defendants, said the remedy asked for was in reality a writ of mandamus while Carl Wright Johnson, attorney for the plaintiffs, declares that it could not be so construed.

John K. Weber, chairman of Bexar County Democratic executive committee, named as one of the defendants, filed an answer admitting all the facts alleged in the petition but denying that the facts existing gave the negroes a right to vote. A motion to dismiss for want of jurisdiction also was filed by the defendants.

The suit was filed by Johnson for C. A. Booker and T. M. Palmer, negroes, who declared they were refused absentee ballots by Jack R. Burke, county clerk. It was claimed that action of the State Democratic convention in limiting participation in the primary to negroes was illegal and in violation of the Federal Constitution as construed in the Nixon case which was appealed from El Paso and decided in favor of Nixon, a negro. The defendants claimed that while the United States Supreme Court held action of the State Democratic Executive Committee in limiting the primary to whites was illegal, the same opinion held that the State convention could do so. The "white man's primary" law under which the executive committee acted was held to be a delegation of authority by the State and for that reason illegal.

Following the ruling of the Supreme Court, all action by the executive committee was repealed and the State convention passed a resolution limiting the primary to whites. This action was certified to all county chairmen by the State committee and the county chairmen given instructions to enforce it.

Matthews, in his argument, declared that a political party had the full and only authority to decide who should become members. If the negroes wished to organize a party and exclude whites they had a perfect right to do so, he claimed, and thought that the court should exclude any white person who sought to intrude upon them.

The arguments began at 9:30 a. m. and continued until 2 p. m without recess. Judge Kennerly explained he wished to catch a 3:30 p. m. train and attorneys agreed to continue without recess until they finished.

The courtroom was filled and several persons interested in the local political situation were present. Mayor C. M. Chambers and Commissioner Paul Steffler were present during a large part of the argument and followed the speeches closely.

DENISON, TEX.
HERALD
JUL 18 1932

NEGRO VOTE CASE TO BE HEARD AT SHERMAN TODAY

[By Associated Press.]

Gainesville, Texas, July 18.—Cecil Murphy of Gainesville, a member of the state Democratic executive committee, planned to file a motion in United States District Court at Sherman this afternoon asking for dismissal of the injunction suit brought by C. S. Eugene to prevent election judges of Jefferson county from interfering with negroes voting in the Democratic primary July 23.

Eugene, representing the Jefferson county negro voting league, filed the suit recently at Beaumont against officials of the Jefferson county Democratic executive committee. It was set for hearing before Federal Judge Randolph Bryant at Sherman today.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
LIGHT
JUL 21 1932

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Injunction Would Restrain Democrats From Barring Their Ballot.

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Judge S. G. Tayloe set a hearing for Thursday afternoon.

John K. Weber, chairman of the Bexar county Democratic executive committee, and C. O. Wolfe, secretary of the committee, and Adolph Lassner, presiding judge in Precinct No. 73, were named defendants.

C. A. Booker, negro voter, brought the suit through his attorneys, Carl Wright Johnson and John Cunningham, after a federal court held Wednesday that it had no jurisdiction in the suit.

CALLS DEFENDANTS.

Following the filing of the application, Judge Tayloe ordered that the defendants be called to court to show cause, if any, why the temporary injunction prayed for should not be granted.

Pleadings in Thursday's suit were substantially those in a like case filed in Federal court here, which attacked the constitutionality of the state Democratic executive committee's action in barring the negro vote.

In addition to asking for the temporary writ, the application filed Thursday asked that defendants be mandatorily required to allow the plaintiff and all other duly qualified negro voters to vote in the primaries, and that all election officials be informed of this fact.

VIOLATED LAW.

The Federal court decision was handed down at Brownsville by Judge T. M. Kennerly, who heard the case in Federal court here Saturday.

Judge Kennerly said, in his judgment, that the state Democratic executive committee violated the law when it barred negroes from the polls, but held that his court has no proper jurisdiction in such a case. He said his court cannot grant relief which amounts to a mandatory court order.

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"As I see it, the matter will have to stand," Weber added. "I could require notice on a new suit and delay proceedings, but I hardly think any such procedure will be necessary."

Weber said he was simply acting for the state executive committee and indicated he did not anticipate taking any further action unless forced to do so.

Democratic Rule Still in Effect

HOUSTON, July 21.—(AP)—The Democratic party's rule excluding negroes from its primaries still stands throughout the state, W. C. Huggins, chairman of the state executive committee, said today.

"Over the state at large," said Chairman Huggins, "no decision in any of the cases now pending affects the instructions heretofore given to election officials for the primary Saturday. Suits have been brought in the federal courts at San Antonio, Houston, Sherman and Fort Worth. Each of these suits is against the local Democratic officials and the decision can directed upon the Democratic officials in other counties. So far as no decision in either of these cases has been invalidated. Democratic county officials of the four counties affected from obeying the mandate of the party with respect to those who present themselves to vote in the primary Saturday."

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Weber said he was simply acting for the state executive committee and indicated he did not anticipate taking any further action unless forced to do so.

Huggins, chairman of the state executive committee, said today. He referred specifically to suits brought in four Texas cities against local party committees seeking federal court orders to permit negroes to vote in the primary next Saturday, and said that not even in those localities had the rule of the officials been invalidated.

"Over the state at large," said Chairman Huggins, "no decision in any of the cases now pending affects the instructions heretofore given to election officials for the primary Saturday. Suits have been brought in the federal courts at San Antonio, Houston, Sherman and Fort Worth. Each of these suits is directed against the local Democratic officials and the decision can affect upon the Democratic party in other counties. So far as no decision in either of these cases invalidates the Democratic county officials of the four counties affected from obeying the mandate of the party with respect to those who present themselves to vote in the primary Saturday."

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Suffrage

DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS

JUL 22 1932

Tarrant County Bars Negroes From Primary

From the Fort Worth Bureau of The News

FORT WORTH, Texas, July 21.—Negroes were barred from the primary election polls in Tarrant County when a hearing on an injunction suit, set for Friday in local Federal Court, was called off Thursday.

It was found that the designation of Judge Randolph Bryant of Sherman as a Judge of the Northern District of Texas, before whom the hearing was to be conducted, does not become effective until Aug. 1.

J. W. Sims, negro plaintiff, sought to enjoin four election precinct judges from barring negro voters from the polls Saturday.

Processes served on the four defendants Wednesday were canceled Thursday.

FORT WORTH, TEX.
PRESS

JUL 22 1932

NEGROES URGED TO GO TO POLLS

Voters' League Insists On Right of Franchise

Negroes of Tarrant County today were urged by the Tarrant County Negro Voters League to go to the polls tomorrow and vote in the Democratic primary.

The invitation was issued as a result of the failure of J. W. Sims, negro dentist, to have an injunction suit filed against four election judges heard before the election.

After Sims' case had been set down for hearing at 2 p. m. yesterday, it was found Federal Judge Randolph Bryant of Sherman, who was to preside, would not have jurisdiction here until Aug. 1.

Two Counties Agree.

According to G. W. Williams, president of the voters' league, Democratic election officials in Grayson and McLennan Counties have agreed to allow negroes to vote.

Any attempt on the part of negroes to vote here tomorrow will be met by refusal from each of the 106 precinct election judges, County Democratic Chairman Hugh L. Small said.

"We plan to follow the instructions of the state executive committee in this respect, regardless of what other counties may have done," Small said.

In going to the polls here tomorrow negroes were asked not to make any show of resentment if refused the voting privilege. Legal action against officials refusing the privilege amy be taken later, Williams said.

Tired of "Hooverism."

Negroes of Texas are Democrats by faith and if allowed to vote peacefully in the primary tomorrow the action will have far-reaching effect of bringing millions of northern negroes into the Democratic party in the November general election, Williams predicted.

"The negroes of the south are tired of 'Hooverism'," he said.

Between 1500 and 2000 negroes are eligible and capable of voting, it was stated. The U. S. Supreme Court recently held unconstitutional a Texas statute barring negroes from primary polls.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
EXPRESS

JUL 19 1932

NEGRO VOTE RULING TO BE MADE WEDNESDAY

(By Associated Press)

SHERMAN, Tex., July 18.—United States Judge Randolph Bryan reserved decision today on a motion by Cecil Murphy of Gainesville to dismiss a petition for an injunction preventing Jefferson County election judges from interfering with negroes voting in the Democratic primaries.

The injunciton was asked by C. S. Eugene. Murphy is a member of the State Democratic executive commitete.

Judge Bryant said he would announce his decision by Wednesday. He said the most important issue involved was the authority of a political party to decide the qualifications of its members.

FORT WORTH, TEX.
PRESS

JUL 21 1932

NEGROES LOSE BALLOT FIGHT

POST
EL PASO, TEX

JUL 21 1932

NEGRO VOTERS MAY BE BARRED

Doctor Says He Will Try To Cast Ballot

Court action against the Democratic executive committee to force it to allow negroes to vote in the Democratic primary Saturday seemed likely today with the announcement of Dr. L. A. Nixon, negro, that he will attempt to vote in precinct No. 6, Saturday.

Nixon said that if he is refused the right to vote, he may appeal to the courts.

Dr. Nixon twice has carried protests on being barred from the polls to the U. S. supreme court and won.

R. R. Bowie, chairman of the county Democratic executive committee, said that the question of allowing negroes to vote in the primary election will be decided at a meeting with election judges tonight.

Bowie said he favors excluding negroes from the polls in the primary election.

Bowie and 35 members of the c ecutive committee met last night and confirmed the list of election judges named this week. This action is necessary under Texas election laws, although it has not always been followed in previous elections, Bowie said.

Judge Can't Hear Vote Plea Until After Primary

Negroes of Tarrant County today lost in their attempt to vote n the Democratic primary Saturday when it was learned that Federal Judge Randolph Bryant of Sherman, who was to hear the case, will not have jurisdiction here until Aug. 1.

An injunction suit filed by J. W. Sims, negro dentist, was scheduled to be heard before Judge Bryant at 2 p. m. tomorrow.

County Democratic Chairman Hugh L. Small had already prepared a motion to dismiss the suit, brought against four election judges, when informed by the U. S. district clerk's office of receipt of an order from the Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans giving Judge Bryant jurisdiction here beginning Aug. 1.

Sims' petition attacked the resolution of the state Democratic executive committee which specified membership in the party should be limited to white persons. The petition claimed the resolution was in violation of the U. S. Supreme Court decision which held Article 3107 of Texas statutes unconstittuional.

The four election judges, scheduled to preside over polling places where the negro population is heavy, and the number of the precinct are:

Mrs. H. D. Rickard, 58; Louis W. Melton, 56; L. C. Crabb, 73, and J. W. White, 59.

The move to obtain primary voting privileges here for negroes was part of a state campaign. Suits have been filed at Beaumont and Sherman, in addition t othe one here and a case dismissed at Houston.

FORT WORTH, TEX.
PRESS

JUL 20 1932

City's Negroes Join State Move to Get Primary Vote

Jurisdiction Question May Block Hearing on Plea Filed in U. S. District Court Here

Negroes of Tarrant County today joined in a state wide movement to obtain the right to vote in the Democratic primary Saturday.

Based on the United States Supreme Court opinion holding Article 3107 of the Texas statutes unconstittuional, J. W. Sims, negro dentist, yesterday filed an injunction suit against four Tarrant primary election judges. The suit was filed in Federal District Court.

Federal Judge Randolph Bryant, holding court in Sherman, set the petition for hearing at 2 p. m. tomorrow.

Four Judges Cited

The four judges cited in the petition, all of whom are to preside over boxes in sections with heavy negro population, are Louis W. Melton, Precinct 56; Mrs. H. D. Rickard, 58; J. W. White, 59, and L. C. Crabb, 73.

Doubt as to whether Judge Bryant could hold the hearing here was expressed today. Fort Worth is not in his jurisdiction and he can obtain permission only from the Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans. The circuit court is now in session in Jacksonville, Fla.

In view of this, R. D. Evans, negro attorney representing Sims, asked County Democratic Chairman Hugh L. Small to allow the case to be taken to one of the Tarrant civil district courts. Small refused to do this.

Suit Dismissed

In Houston today, Federal Judge T. M. Kennerly dismissed the suit of Julius White, negro, who sought to enjoin the Harris County Democratic Executive Committee from barring negro voters from the primary. Kennerly held the federal court had no jurisdiction in th[illegible] in sustaining a motion [illegible] dismissal filed by C. E. Ka[illegible] cretary of the Harris Democratic Committee.

"In the Nixon case (from El Paso) the United States Supreme Court held that a state did not have the right to bar negroes, but Justice Benjamin Cardoza, who wrote the opinion, suggested that political parties could set up their own qualifications for membership," Small said.

It is upon this basis, Small said, that the Tarrant County Democratic Executive Committee will file a motion for dismissal if and when the Sims petition is called for a hearing.

Resolution Passed

The State Democratic Committee, acting on the advice of its Chairman, W. O. Huggins, passed a resolution setting forth the qualifications for membership.

"This resolution stated that only white persons could vote and nothing was said regarding negroes, in view of Justice Cardoza's decision," Small also said.

In addition to the Houston and Fort Worth tests, negroes have filed injunction suits in Beaumont and Sherman, Sims said.

There are 2700 negro voters in Tarrant County. Only about half of these would take part in the primary, Sims said.

(Page 3)

Famous Texas Primary Case Won by Physician

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Suffrage

DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS

JUL 22 1932

Tarrant County Bars Negroes From Primary

From the Fort Worth Bureau of The News

FORT WORTH, Texas, July 21.—Negroes were barred from the primary election polls in Tarrant County when a hearing on an injunction suit, set for Friday in local Federal Court, was called off Thursday.

It was found that the designation of Judge Randolph Bryant of Sherman as a Judge of the Northern District of Texas, before whom the hearing was to be conducted, does not become effective until Aug. 1.

J. W. Sims, negro plaintiff, sought to enjoin four election precinct judges from barring negro voters from the polls Saturday.

Processes served on the four defendants Wednesday were canceled Thursday.

FORT WORTH, TEX.
PRESS

JUL 22 1932

NEGROES URGED TO GO TO POLLS

Voters' League Insists On Right of Franchise

Negroes of Tarrant County today were urged by the Tarrant County Negro Voters League to go to the polls tomorrow and vote in the Democratic primary.

The invitation was issued as a result of the failure of J. W. Sims, negro dentist, to have an injunction suit filed against four election judges heard before the election.

After Sims' case had been set down for hearing at 2 p. m. yesterday, it was found Federal Judge Randolph Bryant of Sherman, who was to preside, would not have jurisdiction here until Aug. 1.

Two Counties Agree.

According to G. W. Williams, president of the voters' league, Democratic election officials in Grayson and McLennan Counties have agreed to allow negroes to vote.

Any attempt on the part of negroes to vote here tomorrow will be met by refusal from each of the 106 precinct election judges, County Democratic Chairman Hugh L. Small said.

"We plan to follow the instructions of the state executive committee in this respect, regardless of what other counties may have done," Small said.

In going to the polls here tomorrow negroes were asked not to make any show of resentment if refused the voting privilege. Legal action against officials refusing the privilege amy be taken later, Williams said.

Tired of "Hooverism."

Negroes of Texas are Democrats by faith and if allowed to vote peacefully in the primary tomorrow the action will have far-reaching effect of bringing millions of northern negroes into the Democratic party in the November general election, Williams predicted.

"The negroes of the south are tired of 'Hooverism'," he said.

Between 1500 and 2000 negroes are eligible and capable of voting, it was stated. The U. S. Supreme Court recently held unconstitutional a Texas statute barring negroes from primary polls.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
EXPRESS

JUL 19 1932

NEGRO VOTE RULING TO BE MADE WEDNESDAY

(By Associated Press)

SHERMAN, Tex., July 18.—United States Judge Randolph Bryan reserved decision today on a motion by Cecil Murphy of Gainesville to dismiss a petition for an injunction preventing Jefferson County election judges from interfering with negroes voting in the Democratic primaries.

The injunciton was asked by C. S. Eugene. Murphy is a member of the State Democratic executive commitete.

Judge Bryant said he would announce his decision by Wednesday. He said the most important issue involved was the authority of a political party to decide the qualifications of its members.

FORT WORTH, TEX.
PRESS

JUL 21 1932

NEGROES LOSE BALLOT FIGHT

giving Judge Bryant jurisdiction here beginning Aug. 1.

Sims' petition attacked the resolution of the state Democratic executive committee which specified membership in the party should be limited to white persons. The petition claimed the resolution was in violation of the U. S. Supreme Court decision which held Article 3107 of Texas statutes unconstittuional.

The four election judges, scheduled to preside over polling places where the negro population is heavy, and the number of the precinct are:

Mrs. H. D. Rickard, 58; Louis W. Melton, 56; L. C. Crabb, 73, and J. W. White, 59.

The move to obtain primary voting privileges here for negroes was part of a state campaign. Suits have been filed at Beaumont and Sherman, in addition to the one here and a case dismissed at Houston.

POST
EL PASO, TEX

JUL 21 1932

NEGRO VOTERS MAY BE BARRED

Doctor Says He Will Try To Cast Ballot

Court action against the Democratic executive committee to force it to allow negroes to vote in the Democratic primary Saturday seemed likely today with the announcement of Dr. L. A. Nixon, negro, that he will attempt to vote in precinct No. 6, Saturday.

Nixon said that if he is refused the right to vote, he may appeal to the courts.

Dr. Nixon twice has carried protests on being barred from the polls to the U. S. supreme court and won.

R. R. Bowie, chairman of the county Democratic executive committee, said that the question of allowing negroes to vote in the primary election will be decided at a meeting with election judges tonight.

Bowie said he favors excluding negroes from the polls in the primary election.

Bowie and 35 members of the executive committee met last night and confirmed the list of election judges named this week. This action is necessary under Texas election laws, although it has not always been followed in previous elections, Bowie said.

Judge Can't Hear Vote Plea Until After Primary

Negroes of Tarrant County today lost in their attempt to vote in the Democratic primary Saturday when it was learned that Federal Judge Randolph Bryant of Sherman, who was to hear the case, will not have jurisdiction here until Aug. 1.

An injunction suit filed by J. W. Sims, negro dentist, was scheduled to be heard before Judge Bryant at 2 p. m. tomorrow.

County Democratic Chairman Hugh L. Small had already prepared a motion to dismiss the suit, brought against four election judges, when informed by the U. S. district clerk's office of receipt of an order from the Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans

FORT WORTH, TEX.
PRESS

JUL 20 1932

City's Negroes Join State Move to Get Primary Vote

Jurisdiction Question May Block Hearing on Plea Filed in U. S. District Court Here

Negroes of Tarrant County today joined in a state wide movement to obtain the right to vote in the Democratic primary Saturday.

Based on the United States Supreme Court opinion holding Article 3107 of the Texas statutes unconstittuional, J. W. Sims, negro dentist, yesterday filed an injunction suit against four Tarrant primary election judges. The suit was filed in Federal District Court.

Federal Judge Randolph Bryant, holding court in Sherman, set the petition for hearing at 2 p. m. tomorrow.

Four Judges Cited

The four judges cited in the petition, all of whom are to preside over boxes in sections with heavy negro population, are Louis W. Melton, Precinct 56; Mrs. H. D. Rickard, 58; J. W. White, 59, and L. C. Crabb, 73.

Doubt as to whether Judge Bryant could hold the hearing here was expressed today. Fort Worth is not in his jurisdiction and he can obtain permission only

have the right to bar negroes, but Justice Benjamin Cardoza, who wrote the opinion, suggested that political parties could set up their own qualifications for membership," Small said.

It is upon this basis, Small said, that the Tarrant County Democratic Executive Committee will file a motion for dismissal if and when the Sims petition is called for a hearing.

Resolution Passed

The State Democratic Committee, acting on the advice of its Chairman, W. O. Huggins, passed a resolution setting forth the qualifications for membership.

"This resolution stated that only white persons could vote and nothing was said regarding negroes, in view of Justice Cardoza's decision," Small also said.

In addition to the Houston and Fort Worth tests, negroes have filed injunction suits in Beaumont and Sherman, Sims said.

There are 2700 negro voters in Tarrant County. Only about half of these would take part in the primary, Sims said.

from the Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans. The circuit court is now in session in Jacksonville, Fla.

In view of this, R. D. Evans, negro attorney representing Sims, asked County Democratic Chairman Hugh L. Small to allow the case to be taken to one of the Tarrant civil district courts. Small refused to do this.

Suit Dismissed

In Houston today, Federal Judge T. M. Kennerly dismissed the suit of Julius White, negro, who sought to enjoin the Harris County Democratic Executive Committee from barring negro voters from the primary. Kennerly held the federal court had no

jurisdiction in th[illegible] sustaining a motion [illegible] dismissal filed by C. E. Ka[illegible] cretary of the Harris Democratic Committee.

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FORT WORTH, TEX.
EVE. STAR TELEGRAM

JUL 21 1932

NEGROES DEFINITELY BARRED FROM DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES

Negroes definitely were barred from the primary election polls when a hearing on an injunction suit, set for 2 p. m. Friday in Federal Court was called off Thursday.

It was found that the designation of Judge Randolph Bryant of Sherman as a judge of the Northern District, before whom the hearing was to be conducted, does not become effective until Aug. 1.

J. W. Sims, negro, plaintiff, sought to enjoin four election precinct judges from barring negro voters from the polls, Saturday. A hearing originally was set for this afternoon and then postponed until Friday.

Thursday morning Judge Bryant's designation, to act in the absence of Judge James C. Wilson, arrived from Senior Justice Nathan P. Bryan of the Circuit Court of Appeals. It is dated from Aug. 1 to Dec. 31.

Processes served to the four defendants Wednesday afternoon were canceled Thursday.

BEXAR COUNTY NEGROES TO STATE COURT.

SAN ANTONIO, July 21. — Bexar County negroes will take their battle to secure voting rights in the Democratic primaries to a state court, it was learned Thursday morning.

The suit was expected to be filed Thursday.

The negroes will seek a mandatory injunction to compel the county Democratic executive committee chairman, John K. Weber, to instruct election officials to allow the negroes to vote. They will also seek an injunction restraining the election officers from preventing the voting of negroes.

Action in the state district court follows a decision of Federal Judge T. M. Kennerly Wednesday in which it was held that the law was violated by the state Democratic executive committee in barring the negroes, but declining to issue an injunction to restrain election officials from barring negroes at the polls.

WILL ASK STATE COURT FOR VOTE BAR WRIT.

SAN ANTONIO, July 21.—Carl Wright Johnson prepared Thursday to ask the State Courts for an injunction which would allow negroes to vote in the Democratic primaries here.

United States Judge T. M. Kennerly refused such an order Wednesday, holding that the Federal Court lacked jurisdiction.

Johnson represents C. A. Booker and T. M. Palmer of the Bexar County Negro Voters League. The injunction he seeks would restrain the State and County Executive Committees of the Democratic party from interfering with negroes wishing to vote in the primaries. The state committee recently barred participation by negroes.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
NEWS

JUL 22 1932

VERBAL TILT MARKS TRIAL AS ATTORNEYS BATTLE OVER POWER OF COURT TO DECIDE

Opponents of Negroes' Right to Cast Primary Ballot Claim Court Has No Power to Decide—Sponsors Argue Party Has No Right to Deny Vote.

DECISION as to whether or not Bexar County negroes may participate in tomorrow's democratic primary election will be made at 3 o'clock this afternoon, District Judge Tayloe told attorneys in the case when they completed their arguments at noon.

Lack of jurisdiction of the court was argued this morning.

W. L. Matthews, one of the defendant attorneys, argued that C. A. Booker, the negro plaintiff in the case, was asking for a mandamus instead of an injunction, and that District Judge Tayloe is without power to issue a mandamus in this case.

Carl Wright Johnson, attorney for Booker, and Matthews were arguing the point at noon. A mandatory injunction to compel the county democratic executive committee to instruct election officials to allow negroes to vote and to compel the election officials to admit the negroes to the polls was asked by the plaintiffs.

After question of the court's jurisdiction was raised by opposing attorneys during the morning, Johnson argued that his clients are seeking an injunction to protect valuable rights and that the court has the power to issue such protection.

Although the inherent power to decide party membership might have at one time resided in the state convention of the democratic party, for the last 25 years the party and its convention have surrendered that power, Johnson contended in his arguments before the court.

He read the opinion which was returned by Federal Judge Kennerly, of whom the negroes asked an injunction. The Federal judge ruled that this court was without jurisdiction to issue a mandamus compelling election officials to allow negroes to vote in the primary.

Matthews argued that regardless of what Johnson called his action that by contending the state democratic convention and election judges are agencies of the state, the plaintiffs are therefore asking for a mandamus which the district court is without power to issue.

A verbal tilt between the two attorneys occurred during the morning's hearing when Matthews asked why the plaintiffs had waited until the day before election "if they had had all the inalienable rights they now claim."

Johnson quickly replied that the election officers were not chosen until about that time.

The hearing got under way yesterday afternoon after the suit had been filed but a few hours earlier Johnson and John H. Cunningham. The suit in the state court follows the unsuccessful attempt to obtain a Federal injunction permitting the negroes to vote.

Attorneys representing John K. Weber, county executive chairman, and the other defendants in the suit, countered immediately with a plea to the jurisdiction of the court. They claim that the court is without authority to interfere in the primary because it is not a governmental project but an exercise of a political function.

Attorneys for the plaintiff claim that the plaintiff is about to be deprived of a valuable right and suffer irreparable injury, and that an injunction is a proper method of seeking relief.

There are 5,000 negro voters in Bexar County.

In handing down his ruling in the Federal court case, Judge T. M. Kennerly of Houston held that the democratic state executive committee undoubtedly violated the law in its action to bar negroes from the primary ballot, but that the Federal court was without authority to grant the relief asked.

At Sherman Thursday Ben H. Gafford, chairman of the Grayson County democratic executive committee, said negroes would be allowed to vot there. He said he had decided that the decision of the United States Supreme Court last May 2 in the case of Nixon vs. Condon had the effect of denying parties the right to exclude negroes.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST DISPATCH

JUL 10 1932

EDITOR TO ADDRESS NEGRO VOTERS RALLY WEDNESDAY

C. F. Richardson, negro editor of the Houston Defender, will be the principal speaker at the Fifth Ward Negro Voters league rally to be held in Payne chapel, A. M. E. church, on Wednesday night.

George Duncan, chairman of the league, states that its purpose is to instruct negro voters how to cast their votes intelligently in the Democratic primary of July 23.

Dr. T. M. Shadowens is league vice chairman; W. M. Bowden, secretary, and T. S. Verette, treasurer.

HOUSTON, TEX.
CHRONICLE

OCT 11 1932

NEGRO LEADERS URGE SUPPORT OF MRS. FERGUSON

The Ferguson Colored Club, with 300 negroes present Monday night in the auditorium of Emancipation Park, heard negro leaders urge all negroes to vote for Mrs. Ferguson.

Hoover and Orville Bullington, Republican candidate for governor, were assailed because of their attitude toward negroes.

C. F. Richardson, editor of the Houston Informer, and president of the club, said negroes had paid their debt to the Republican party through the last 60 years and that if they did their full duty now he believed the Democratic state executive committee will not vote to keep negroes out of the primaries in 1934.

Other speakers were James M. Nabritt, attorney, and R. D. Evans, Waco lawyer.

Dr. Nixon Settles Damage Suit On Vote Bar at El Paso

EL PASO.—(Sp)—Dr. L. A. Nixon, El Paso physician, formally won his $5000 damage suit against election judges of the Democratic primary here Monday for $1.

Through an agreed judgment, the $500 suit against C. H. Kolle and James Condon, election judges, who declined to permit Dr. Nixon to vote because he was a Negro, settled the case for the amount stipulated above.

This marks the second time Dr. Nixon has been victorious in his fight to vote in the primaries of the Democratic party. Both cases were won before the United State Supreme Court.

The last case, which was carried before the U. S. Court, was remanded to the federal district court on last May 2, and Dr. Nixon was formally granted judgment against the election judges Monday. Dr. Nixon agreed to take $4999 less than the amount he sued for because he declared he was ony "fighting for a principle."

Dr. Nixon stated this week that he was undecided whether he would vote for Roosevelt or Hoover. "I have been trying to be a Democrat, but they won't let me," he told newspaper men after settlement of the case.

Political - 1932

Suffrage

Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
EXPRESS
SEP 28 1932

6,000 VOTES IN JULY PRIMARY LISTED IN CONTEST AS ILLEGAL

Effort Will Be Made Monday To Consolidate Six Suits Involving Bexar County Offices.

An effort will be made to consolidate the six election contests involving the recent primary elections into one case and proceed with it immediately, it was learned Tuesday. The cases are filed in 45th District Court.

Amended petitions were filed in the six cases Tuesday, reiterating the sweeping charges of election irregularities in addition to specifically citing instances. A list containing the names of more than 6,000 alleged illegal voters was attacked to each of the amended petitions, while each directly charged the Citizens' League with having "entered into a conspiracy" to defeat the contestants through irregularities.

The amended petitions were filed by D. A. McAskill, who represented the People's Ticket candidates who, on the face of election returns, were defeated for nominations in the July primary.

Contestants are J. Franklin Spears, defeated on the face of returns by D. F. Davis for county attorney; O. B. Black, defeated by Walter Tynan for district attorney; Joe Sobieski, defeated by Thomas G. Leighton for county treasurer; Dan Moran, defeated by Robert Uhr for county commissioner in Precinct 3, and Ed Gerlach, defeated by Thomas R. Hickman for public weigher. All petitions except that of Moran contained 17 pages and 700 pages of exhibits. Moran's was shorter involving only Precinct 3.

The charge of conspiracy against the Citizens' League read: "An organization known as the Citizens' League, a political organization, entered into a conspiracy to so conduct the election in many precincts in such manner as to cheat justice and at all hazards have the officers of election change ballots, miscount ballots, mutilated ballots and make incorrect returns of election in order to defeat your contestants."

Charges of Fraud.

The charges of illegality and fraud in the various precincts as set forth in the amended petitions, involve some 16,430 votes. These charges include:

That 1,000 illegal ballots were issued to fictitious residents of San Antonio.

That 200or more exemptions were illegally issued to persons under 21 years.

That 1,000 negro votes were cast and are void under recent court decision.

Five hundr[illegible] voters showed transfers whe[illegible]ality they never left their [illegible] precincts.

That [illegible] errors made by the [illegible] cials deprived the contest[illegible] of at least 10 votes in each pre[illegible]t.

More than 1,00[illegible] votes were cast by persons not living in the precincts where t[illegible] voted.

More than 1,000 person[illegible] w[illegible]e names did not appear on the [illegible]cial poll lists or transfer list voted.

With one [illegible] two exceptions in every precinct [illegible] than 20 votes were cast for the contestee in which the person voting [illegible] been issued permanent exemption certificate to which he or she was not entitled.

More than 100 minors voted.

In various precincts officials neglected to call and count all votes for the contestants, who lost approximately 500 votes in this manner, these votes being called for the contestees.

One thousand ballots were not numbered as required by low.

Five hundred bore only the initial of the presiding judge.

Eight hundred bore the name of the presiding judge written by someone else.

Two hundred and 50 ballots cast for the contestants were altered after the voters had marked their choice.

That 750 poll taxes had been issued to persons who lived in counties other than Bexar on Jan. 1, 1931, and subsequent dates.

That the tax collector issued 250 or more poll taxes after Jan. 31 which sould have been marked "non-voting receipt" and each and all were illegal.

Two hundred exemptions were issued to persons supposedly 21 but who really were older, some of them 24 to 29 years.

Fifty poll taxes were issued to persons who had transferred from other counties but who had not lived here six months.

Seven hundred persons voted whose names did not appear on the official poll lists but did appear on the supplementary list, but with no notation as to why—same not classified as either transfers or errors.

Outside of the city limits many persons, to the amount of approximately 500, voted whose names were not on the poll list or supplementary list and that no affidavits were obtained, as is required by law.

1,000 Illegal Receipts.

That 1,000 poll taxes were illegally issued to names of persons who did not apply and pay for them.

That only a part of the ballots not used in the election were returned, with approximately 500 of these ballots having been illegally used against the contestants.

Further allegations included that in many boxes there was a deficiency in regard to official ballots with many missing and unaccounted for, that many clerks failed to keep a complete tally list, that election officials allowed others besides official voters to go in and out of the polls and that such persons did show and assist voters to cast their ballots, that voters in many precincts were coerced by being offered sums of money as a bribe into voting against the contestants, that many ballots were thrown out as mutilated when in fast they were not mutilated nor torn, that many judges and clerks left the voting places while the ballots were being counted, that many presiding judges knew voters were using marked ballots and took no action.

In conclusion that contestants aver that the only way the real outcome of the election can be determined is by opening the ballot boxes and recounting the ballots.

They petition the court to impound all ballot boxes and order said boxes and contents placed under seal of the court in some safe and secure place to remain until the trial so that the ballots cannot be tampered with or molested. They further ask that County Clerk Jack R. Burke be restrained from unlocking or unsealing the said ballot boxes or destroying them, and that at the trial all boxes be opened and the votes recounted, with illegal votes eliminated. This, the contestants aver, will result in the court finding them duly elected and entitled to a certificate for a place on the ballot in the general election.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST DISPATCH
OCT 11 1932

Negroes Back Ferguson At Houston Rally

Hoover Characterized as 'Dangerous Enemy' Of Colored Man.

A solid negro vote for Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson for governor this November, was the goal outlined to 300 negroes Monday night at the first meeting of the Ferguson Colored club of Harris county, held in the auditorium of Emancipation park.

It was a rousing rally, and the audience generously applauded stirring speeches by C. F. Richardson, editor of the Houston Informer, president of the club; James M. Nabritt, attorney, chairman of the club's executive committee, and R. D. Evans, Waco attorney.

Leaders Cheered.

Frank Hammond, South Texas manager of the Ferguson campaign; Ed S. Hussion, Ferguson leader and secretary of the new state Democratic executive committee, and three other white persons attended the rally on invitation. Hammond and Hussion were introduced and were applauded generously.

A collection was taken after the speaking program, and President Richardson made an appeal for contributions, naming $100 as a quota for those present to fill.

"If we do our duty in this campaign," he said, "I don't believe the state Democratic executive committee will vote to keep us out of the primaries in 1934."

A number of dollars and some coins were donated on a table, but the total apparently fell short of the quota set.

Richardson Appeals.

Opening the meeting, Richardson appealed to all negroes to work for Mrs. Ferguson's election, whether they voted Democratic, Republican, Communist or Socialist nationally.

Nabritt, introduced as an honor graduate of Yale, said he wanted all negroes to support the Democratic ticket from top to bottom.

"We can't make our vote amount to anything by voting the Republican ticket," he declared. "We have paid whatever debt we owed the Republican party during the past 60 years. They have ceased giving us any consideration."

He said Roosevelt, as president, "could not give us any less than Hoover has. He might give us more."

Flay Republicans.

Nabritt asserted that Orville Bullington, Republican nominee for governor, told the state Republican convention that he wanted to repeal the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, affecting negroes' freedom and citizenship. "That's enough for you to know about him, I'm sure," the speaker said, and the audience shouted its agreement.

"We are Democrats," he said, "and we went into the primaries and nominated Mrs. Ferguson. Since we took the pledge to support the nominees, we are going to support the nominee for governor, Mrs. Ferguson."

Evans, introduced as the dean of the negro bar of Texas, declared that "the lily white Republicans and the Hoovercrats that followed Sterling are the only factions in Texas opposed to negroes voting in the primaries.

"I told the supreme court of the United States," he said, "that 40 per cent of the people of Texas were willing for me to vote in the primaries, but the politicians kept us out. James E. Ferguson never has opposed negroes voting. He and Oscar Colquitt were the only two white men in Texas who had sense enough to endorse the opinion of Chief Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes on the subject, years ago."

Evans' Hot Shots.

Some of Evans' hot shots:

"Jim Ferguson of Austin is the greatest man Texas ever produced.

"Hoover is the most dangerous enemy the negro has.

"If Mrs. Ferguson has said nothing for you, she has said nothing against you.

"Negroes got the vote in McLennan county in the first primary of 1930, and voted for Ferguson, but Tom Love got us barred in the runoff.

"I love the memory of Lincoln, but the ship he piloted is now a pirate craft.

"All over the country the rank and file of negroes are going to vote for Roosevelt."

Richardson said Harris county was the first to have a negro Ferguson club, but that others would follow throughout the state. He announced a statewide negro Ferguson rally next Monday at Dallas.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST DISPATCH
OCT 16 1932

THE NEGRO AND CHEAP POLITICS.

To The Houston Post:

HOUSTON, Texas.—The impression has gone out that the negro will be stampeded and dumped whole soul and body into the Ferguson band wagon in the general election, and perhaps, in a degree, he will be led off by "a gravy hunting group of negro political bosses." But deep down in the heart of the negro, he craves to see the best obtained for his State and all the people.

The negroes do not, as a whole, condone "Fergusonism" nor his record in handling the affairs of our State, nor do we believe or expect that Ferguson will lead us into the political land of full franchise, and if he does, it will be short lived and full of trouble. We can not believe that this order of things in Texas can continue to dominate and that the "boys" from

the forks of the creek will direct the affairs of the great State of Texas.

As for the negro political bosses, the masses are fed up on them. They have made their last political sale of the negroes' franchise. We are getting wise; we question the right of leaders who can be anything to everybody; who, whichever way the political winds blow, are glad to have it so; blow it east or blow it west, the man with the little cash to them is the best.

Our forefathers tried the cheap carpetbagger, they listened gullibly to cheap white politicians who promised to "fix 'em up," and they did. They made for us the blackest page in Texas' political history, and caused us to be ostracised from all political activity for forty years.

We believe it is possible, by properly putting our case before the best class of white people, to convince them we have a just cause, and that the masses of our folks are safe, and may be depended on to vote for the man and issues that will serve the best interests of our State.

We urge our people not to be sold out for the price of some printer's ink. Don't be misled. Don't be led at all by negro political "jack-o'-lanterns" who preach race and negro suffrage—and take up collections again.

We urge upon the thinking white group not to weigh us in terms of what these self-styled political leaders say. They are only making political mud cakes; they are not for Ferguson, Governor Sterling, Bullington nor for the State of Texas, but working primarily for personal spoils.

To my people, let us think for ourselves. Why the mad rush into the Ferguson camp by our political bosses and our race newspapers at this time? Why did not these negroes come early in the spring before the primaries and organize Ferguson clubs? Why did these papers wait until the last minute before the general election to take their stand?

Why did not their white friends speak out for us when we were fighting the executive committee everywhere in the courts of Texas for the right to participate in the Democratic primaries? The answer to the last question is: They didn't need us then and don't need us now. Mrs. Ferguson is certain to be our governor.

They might have done a little business had Mrs. Ferguson's name been left off the ballot. The negro group should stay shy of these factional fights, for the minute he bobs up on one side, the other side hollers wolf.

The negro masses are honest, hard working, law-abiding citizens, who do not believe in clap-trap politicians, white or black, and will resent this attempt to be made a part of a political "rodeo."

Charter member of the Negro Democratic club. R. R. GROVEY.
2203 Dowling Street.

N. Y. EVENING POST

OCT 17 1932

NEGRO WINS SUIT ON TEXAS PRIMARY

$1 and Costs Agreed Judgment Satisfies Plaintiff Who Sought Right to Vote

TRIED IN FEDERAL COURT

EL PASO, Tex., Oct. 17 (AP).—Dr. L. A. Nixon, El Paso Negro physician, won his damage suit against El Paso election officials who refused to permit him to vote in the 1928 Democratic primary, it was revealed today.

Through an agreed judgment, the $5,000 suit against C. H. Kolle and James Condon, election officials who Dr. Nixon alleged would not let him vote, was settled for $1 and costs. Dr. Nixon said he was satisfied because he was "fighting only for a principle."

It was the second time Dr. Nixon had been victorious in court action involving his right to vote in Democratic primaries. Both cases were carried to the United States Supreme Court. This case was remanded to the Federal District Court.

As a result of the Supreme Court decision in the first Nixon case, a policy followed by the Democratic Party in Texas since reconstruction days in barring Negroes from Democratic primaries was overthrown and in the August primary this year Negroes were allowed to vote in many counties. Because Texas has been a "one party State"—so far as State offices are concerned—since carpetbagger rule was overthrown, it was claimed the policy of making Democratic primaries strictly for "white men only" had deprived Negroes of the franchise.

TEX NEGROES UNITE

A state wide organization has been formed to help elect Mrs. Ferguson. The movement is by Negroes and not connected with any white organization. The idea back of it is that Negroes must take steps to elect candidates of their choice in order to be in a position to demand consideration from the men in office, and that Negroes must prevent the election of their enemies. Negroes will contribute to this campaign instead of accepting a few paltry dollars to work in the campaign.

None of the officers connected with the Ferguson-for-Governor organization are on salary. Most of them have contributed to the fund being raised to carry on the work. Every Negro in Texas should join the movement and contribute to this effort to defeat Orville Bullington, the Negro-hater. Every Negro who has a poll tax receipt should go to the polls on November 8, and cast a vote against Bullington by voting for Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson.

As reported elsewhere in this paper, the Ferguson-for Governor organization is the result of a spontaneous impulse of the champions of the rights of Negroes all over the state. These men forgot personal differences to fight the common menance of such a man as Bullington being elected as governor of Texas.

It's a good sign when C. F. Richardson, Carter W. Wesley, Dick Evans, W. E. Green, A. S. Wells, Virgil Goree, Julius White, W. J. Durham, L. G. McDonald, Tom Hunter, Alphonse Mills, John Hurdle, J. M. Nabrit, Valmo Bellinger, Manuel Dibbles and others, unite and work shoulder to shoulder for the protection of the race.

Every Negro in Texas can unite behind such a leadership. The time is short and there's much to do. It will be well if all those who are willing to join the effort to defeat Bullington write into State Headquarters at 409 Smith Street, Houston, Texas. This is the chance for Negroes to show that they are worthy of the right to vote in Democratic primaries. Anyway, while so-called Democrats are playing traitors and deserting to the enemy, it is strategy for Negroes to get out and save the day.

A state wide meeting is called in Dallas Monday, October 17. Negroes from all over the state will gather to hear the program of the state organization and to carry the message back to their committees and organize them to support Ma Ferguson. Let's get going, Negroes of Texas!

"Ma" Ferguson Victory Seen By Loan Star State

HOUSTON, Tex., Oct. 14—(ANP)—A statewide Ferguson-Governor organization was formed here Thursday October 6. The organization began to function immediately and State headquarters were established at 409 Smith street, and a series of meetings were planned.

The first mass meeting was held Monday night at Emancipation Park. A large crowd turned out nd heard the leaders tell why they were for Ma Ferguson for Governor. C. F. Richardson, who is president of the State Organization, presided at the meeting James M. Nabrit was the chief speaker, although several other men on the platform made speeches on behalf of Mrs. Ferguson.

Several on the speakres reminded the audience that Bullington, the Republican candidate for Governor, had gone on record as wanting to repeal the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States

The next large meeting is planned for Dallas, October 17, when it is planned to have a great mass meeting of representative Negroes from all over the state who are members of the Ferguson-for-Governor organization. The district leaders are summoned to be present at the Pythian temple at 9 o'clock a. m. and a general meeting is scheduled to commence an hour later at the Pythian Temple, Dallas. President Richardson stated that both meetings will be finished in ample time for the members to prepare for the great game between Wiley and Prairie View that afternoon.

The officers of the State Organization are as follows: C. F. Richardson president: N. Dudley, Jr. vice-pres.; Carter W. Wesley, treasurer and director of publicity; W. E. Green, secretary. The state directors are as follows: . M. Nabrit, chairman of the executive committee and director of speakers bureau; Alphonse Mills, precinct organizer and assistant director of publicity; Dr. T. M. Shadowens director of finance; Dr. W. M. Drake chairman of the program committee ulius White, assistant chairman executive committee.

HOUSTON, TEX.
PRESS

OCT 11 1932

NEGROES RALLY FOR FERGUSON

Meeting Attended by 300 Endorses Democratic Candidate

The negro race has repaid in the last 60 years whatever debt it has owed the republican party, James Nabrit, negro attorney of Houston, said Monday night in appealing to about 300 negroes to support Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson for governor and Franklin D. Roosevelt for president.

Nabrit and other negro leaders spoke at the first mass meeting of the Ferguson-for-Governor Club organized here by various negro political factions to further the democratic cause "from president to constable."

Frank Hammond, South Texas campaign manager for Mrs. Ferguson, and Ed J. Hussion, secretary of the democratic state executive committee, were introduced at the meeting.

"The republican party has ceased giving us any consideraiton," Nabrit said. "Our vote doesn't mean a thing when it is placed in the republican column.

R. D. Evans, of Waco, introduced as the dean of the negro bar in Texas, said the only forces opposed to negroes voting in democratic party primaries in Texas were "the lily white republicans and the people who followed Sterling."

C. F. Richardson appealed to Houston negroes to support Mrs. Ferguson in the November general election regardless of whom they vote for on national tickets.

A statewide rally of Texas negroes will be held in Dallas next Monday to solidify support for Mrs. Ferguson, Richard said.

The meeting Monday night was held at Emancipation Park.

Suffrage

COURT DECISION ON NEGRO VOTE BAR DELAYED

Informer

San Antonio—The Fourth Court of Civil Appeals heard argument Wednesday in the case of C. A. Booker of San Antonio, who won a mandatory injunction in the District Court at San Antonio against the Bexar County Executive Committee, enjoining it from preventing his voting. It is expected that the court will hand down its decision within a week.

Booker sought an injunctinn from the United States District Court Judge T. M. Kennerly sitting against the Bexar County Executive Committee. Judge Kennerly held that the Executive Committee's contemplated action was illegal, but that the injunction sought was in effect a prayer for a mandamus and his court could not grant mandamuses.

Booker took the decision deciding his rights and went into the State District Court and applied for the relief he wanted. Judge Tayloe of the state court, granted the mandatory injunction. The Executive Committee appealed. They were given a hearing on the morning of the election by two judges of the Court of Civil Appeals.

The judges disagreed, causing the decision of the lower court to remain in force. The Negroes of San Antonio voted in the July primary. Whether they vote in the August primary will depend upon the decision of the Fourth Court of Civil Appals. This decision will only be effective in that district, but is expected to affect the decisions of the state courts over the state.

WHITE WOMAN INVITES NEGRO TO CAST BALLOT

Informer

R. L. Andrews happened to pass Taylor School Saturday during the voting hours. A white lady in front said: "You are voting, aren't you?" Andrews told her it was a Democratic primary and he could not vote. She said, "Sure you can. Come on in to the poll!" Before he could say no, she had him in. "But," he protested "I am a Republican." He was reluctantly excused!

NEGROES VOTE IN LOCAL PRIMARY HELD SATURDAY BY DEMOCRATS UNTIL STOPPED BY J. B. LUBBOCK

Saturday, the Negroes of Houston showed whether they want to vote in the Democratic primary. They began to present themselves at the polls as soon as the polls opened. If they were refused the right to vote, they took the name of the election judge and the address and number of the voting precinct. Then they left quietly.

But, they didn't go home. They went to the nearest telephone and called the Harris County Negro Democratic Club's office or went in person, and reported. If they were permitted to vote they reported that, if not, they reported that. These people were calling and coming to the club's office all day. Through their reports, the club had an accurate check on what was happening throughout the city. All told, six precincts were opened to Negroes in Houston. Hundreds of Negroes voted and have their poll tax receipts stamped to show it.

The Negroes kept presenting themselves all day. The election judges were excited and nervous instead of the Negroes. Some of the judges and clerks were very nice. The officials at Taylor School were as courteous and civil when they were turning Negroes down as they were when they had the polls open to Negroes. They showed J. B. (Shorty) Lubbock's letter, which ordered them to stop letting Negroes vote, to every Negro who came to vote at that precinct after three o'clock. (Lubbock writes fire insurance for many Negroes he barred! So does Albright, who turned Negroes down in the Fifth Ward, depend upon Negroes to support his filling station).

They had a policeman at Taylor School who turned Negroes away until one of the Negroes went to the club and reported it. Lawyer J. M. Nabrit called the police department and the sergeant sent out and clipped the policeman's wings. Negroes began to vote immediately thereafter at Taylor School. Wherever police were reported barring Negroes from getting to the judges or their clerks, the club had them stopped by the police department.

Rumor on Milam Street had it that the Harris County Democratic Executive Committee and the State Executive Committee chairman stayed in session all day.

At noon, it was reported that 516 Negroes had voted. They continued to vote until after 2 p. m., when J. B. Lubbock sent letters to forbid the judges to accept Negro votes. A local daily, known for its inability to tell the truth about this primary, said only two Negroes voted.

It is said that Negroes went up Saturday afternoon to swear out warrants against certain persons for conspiring to prevent their voting, but both the U. S. district attorney and commissioner were out. Attorney F. S. K. Whittaker had a conference with U. S. district attorney behind closed doors. The session lasted over an hour. It is known that the conference was over the question of indictment under the criminal statutes of those interfering with Negroes' right to vote. It is not known yet whether the indictment will be presented. The firm of Nabrit, Atkins and Wesley say they are ready to take the next step if the citizens raise the money.

By far, Negroes are the winners in the fight over their right to vote. By voting in Saturday's election, they broke a precedent that had remained unshaken since 1923. They set a precedent that makes the demagogues false prophets. They voted their own sentiment and were orderly, even in the face of the trying circumstances of being unlawfully deprived of their rights.

Negroes had the thrill of having votes sought. It is true that many of those courting the Negroes' votes Saturday did so furtively, but court them they did. One candidate dropped his campaign literature in Negro sections in Houston. Another put Negroes in cars and sent them into the Negro sections to convert Negroes to him. Many sent their letters to Negroes.

The Houston Negroes have about broken the effective resistence to their right to vote. There seems the need of just a little more legal backing to cut the last hanging threads. But the lawyers say the people are long on shouts and hurrahs and short on money. They say they have received less than two hundred dollars.

The time is flying and action should be instituted, but there is no money to carry on the fight. The lawyers claim they are due a balance of $310 for past services. In short, Negroes need to raise about a thousand dollars.

REVIEWING PRIMARY FIGHT

Informer 7-30-32

If Negro papers had been guilty of the unethical journalism resorted to by the local papers last week, such conduct would have been cited as another evidence of lack of character! Aren't white papers supposed to have integrity and character? Isn't it still true that the editorial department determines the ethics of the news gathering agencies of a paper?

"Error wounded writhes in pain and dies among her worshippers." Last week, we saw W. O. Huggins' error, mortally wounded by that decision of Judge T. M. Kennerly, writhing in pain and dying a hard death. That the Democratic party can keep Negroes out of primaries now is a proven fallacy. That hoary error has had the last thread of its mask stripped off by Judge Kennerly and can no longer appear in court as a respectable litigant.

Houston Texas

When a bunch of thieves and cheaters get caught in the shaft of a searchlight, each is likely to go for himself. They even hide behind each other. So does a bunch of politicians when piercing secrunity of a federal decision shines on their acts. In Saturday's primary, the only certain thing about the Democratic party was the uncertainty and impotent leadership.

First, a large part of the state decided to be advised by Judge Kennerly's decision and follow the law. These repudiated W. O. Huggins, et al, and opened the polls to Negroes. It is significant that this was done in all the three largest cities except Houston.

In Houston, there was the greatest confusion. At the beginning, only one precinct was open to Negroes. Then, others began to open until at least six had opened. Hundreds of Negroes voted. (The Informer repudiates the statement that only two Negroes voted as untrue. It has seen stamped poll tax receipts of many Negroes who voted. Neither is it true that all Negro ballots were thrown out. Many Negro ballots were mixed in with the other ballots).

Either Negroes should have voted in Harris County or they should not have voted. If they should not have voted, then there are many illegal votes in the ballot box. If Negroes in Harris County should not have voted, Negroes in Dallas, Bexar and Grayson Counties should not have voted. There were thousands of Negro votes cast in counties over the State and the State elections, therefore, are illegal.

If Negroes of Harris County should have voted, then the nominations of many will be illegal because the thousands of Negroes barred would have voted for their opponents. If they should have voted in Harris County, they should have been allowed to vote in all the other counties over the state; the election is, therefore, void.

If Negroes should have voted, those keeping them from voting have violated federal statutes and are subject to indictments and suits for damages. Negroes will use every remedy available to get this right to vote.

At this reading of the record, it looks like the Democratic leadership of Texas has been more vindictive than wise. Of course, the Houston Chronicle and the powerful Jesse H. Jones interests are against Negroes voting. But even emperors and czars cannot permanently stay the wheels of progress. "The Advancing South" is impatiently tugging at the leashes of prejudice. Progress believes it can pull abreast of and pass the North if it can be unfettered. This editorial is dedicated to the editor of the Houston Chronicle, who wrote the following in Sunday's editorial, headed "Perish the Jews:" "It is incredible that so narrowly nationalistic and intolerant a spirit should exist in the twentieth century, but it does."

TEXANS, BARRED IN PRIMARIES, TO ENTER SUIT

By ALBERT WHITE

HOUSTON, Tex., Aug. 4—Negroes of Houston who were denied the right of casting their ballots in the Democratic primary held in Harris County on July 23, laid plans at a mass meeting held here, Sunday evening, to institute civic proceedings in an additional effort to vindicate their right of franchise. Carter W. Wesley, brilliant Houston Negro attorney and legal adviser of black Democrats here, was authorized to file damage suits, aggregating the approximate sum of $100,000, against local election judges, who are alleged to have deprived a number of qualified voters here of their constitutional privilege of voting in the statutory Democratic primary.

Houston Negroes went to the polls on primary election date, not expecting to be denied the right to vote, after Federal Judge T. M. Kennerly, in a decision rendered several days before the primary, substained the pleadings of Wesley and his law partner, J. M. Nabrit, and granted to Julius White, Houston Negro Democratic political leader, the right to vote in the approaching election.

White sued for the right to participate in the primary, citing in his petition to the federal court, that the United States Supreme Court, in a decision rendered on May 2 last, had vouchsafed to him and those similarly situated, this privilege.

Judge Kennerly in his decision declared that a resolution adopted by the state executive committee of the Democratic party, after the United States Supreme Court had rendered its decision, which sought to exclude Negroes from membership in the party on account of color, was unconstitutional. The judge upheld the right of White to vote and agreed with the arguments of Wesley and Nabrit that the primary elections in Texas are governed by a state statute, are consequently creatures and children of the state, and that to deny Negroes the right to participate in them was a violation of the 14th and 15th amendments to the Federal Constitution.

Party officials, however, defied Kennerly's opiion and barred Negroes from voting, with several exceptions, throughout the primary election day.

When the case of Julius White was argued by Wesley and Nabrit, the federal court room was crowded to its capacity. The judge, in opening the case, asked the attorneys how much time they desired to state their arguments. The white attorney, who represented the Democratic party, replied that one hour and thirty minutes would be sufficient for him. The Negro attorney, Carter W. Wesley, who represented Julius White, replied that he desired two hours and thirty minutes. Judge Kennerly, leaned over the bench, looked at Attorney Wesley and said: "That's too much time. Christ made the earth in six days." The attention of the court room was focused on Wesley. With dignity and poise he arose and said gracefully to the distinguished jurist: "If it pleases your honor, this is our universe. It was created for our convenience, and its time is for our use." The judge slightly flushed. A ripple of refrained applause flowed over the court room. The jurist rapped for order and threatened to clear the building.

Certain Negro citizens who were denied the ballot have requested Henry M. Holden, United States District Attorney here, to conduct an investigation and swear out warrants charging the Democratic election judges with violation of the federal code, governing suffrage rights in Congressional elections.

It seems to be quite clear that Houston Negroes are determined to obtain the franchise.

THREATS PUT NO FEAR IN RANKS OF TEXAS NEGROES

3,000 Turned Down In Democratic Primary Begin Suit

Special to Journal and Guide

HOUSTON, Tex.—Not weakened by fear that their course may bring on increased strained relations between the races, the leaders in the political fight here to compel election judges to alow Negroes to vote again took their case into Federal Court, while white officials remain adamant or seek to dodge responsibility.

Julius White, well known citizen and a consistent challenger of the Texas Democratic bar against Negroes participating in the primary elections of the party, filed suit Thursday in the Federal district court, seeking an injunction to restrain Harris County election officials from interfering with his right to vote in the run-off election which is to be held Saturday, August 27.

In Court Before

Prior to the primary election of July 23, Federal Judge T. M. Kennerly upheld the contentions of Mr. White and other complainants who sought a writ to compel the election registrars to allow them to vote. The judge could not grant a writ of mandamus, but he did rebut every point made by the State Democratic Committee and left the way open for Negroes to vote and to seek an injunction if they were refused.

Several Negroes were allowed to vote until J. B. Lubbock, white county chairman, telephoned precinct chairmen and instructed them to refuse all Negroes. Several election judges, with large property holdings, continued to allow colored people to vote, for fear of being sued, but in general the 3,000 Negroes who attempted to vote, were turned down.

The judges usually told them that they could not vote bacause they lacked identification. One judge in the fire station on Gregg Street, in Fifth Ward, started shaking his head when he saw a group of Negroes approaching.

"Speak Up, Judge"

A Negro, acting as spokesman for the group, said, "Boss, that head-shaking doesn't mean a frazzling thing to me. You gotta tell me I can't vote."

"Well, boy," the judge replied, "you cant vote."

Attorneys Carter W. Wesley and F. S. K. Whittaker went to the office of United States Commissioner Winston McMahon, seeking a blanket warrant for the arrests of the election judges who barred Negroes from voting. McMahon referred them to the United States attorney's office, saying that he could not accept the charges of issue warrants.

Attys. Wesley, Whittaker and Nabrit then went to the office of Federal District Attorney Henry M. Holden.

Holden asked the lawyers if they were not afraid that it would incite race trouble to take the measures that they sought. He also told them that he did not think he could handle the case.

Not Afraid of Trouble

He was shown that he could be impeached if he did not file the charges. He then told them that a brief should be worded, so Attorney Whittaker volunteered to draw up the brief.

White's latest suit, which was filed through the law firm of Nabrit, Atkins and Wesley, prominent Negro aattorneys, is directed against the Committee and J. B. Lubbock, chairman. and Charles E. Kamp. secretary, of the Harris County Democratic Executive Committee, and their successors in office.

Contending that he has resided in Harris County for 32 years, and that he is a qualified voter, White recites that he is a Democrat who believes in the tenets of the party and desires to vote in the primary run-off election to be held here on August 27.

White alleges in his petition for court relief, that a resolution adopted by the State Executive party fixing qualifications that bared Negroes from membership, is illegal and that membership in the Democratic party is determined by the National Democratic Convention.

Challenges Authority

White holds that all American citizens who profess the tenents of the party are elegible for membership in the party. The Democratic party of Texas, White avers, has no authority to say who shall be members of the party in this state.

Pointing out in his suit that the primary elecions of the Democratic party in Texas, are regulated by state statute and are held under auspices of the state, White asserts that the elections are creatures of the state and that to bar any qualified voter from casting his ballots in statutory elections is a direct violation of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the United States Constitution.

This furnishes the basis upon which he directs his prayer to the federal court to issue an injunction against the county officials of the party restraining them from denying him and those similarly situated the right to vote in the approaching election.

The State Democratic Convention and the State Democratic Executive Committee are subordinate to the Democratic party of Texas, the suit sets forth, and declares further that the State Democratic Convention has no power either inherent or by statute to fix qualifications of membership in the party in this state. Holding that the same applies to the State Executive Committee, he alleges that the power to say who shall be members of the Democraic Party rests with the Democratic National Convention.

White contends that the naional convention recognizes Negroes as members and acknowledged as delegates and alternates several Negroes at its convention in Chicago last June.

He says the national convention of the party has not authorized the party in Texas to fix membership qualifications.

Challenges Ma Ferguson Because Negroes Voted

AUSTIN, Tex. (ANP) Defeated Governor Ross S. Sterling, in a suit filed in district court here Tuesday in which he challenged the nomination of Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson on the Democratic ticket, set forth in his petition for court relief, that hundreds of Negroes voted in the primary election, although the State Democratic executive committee had adopted a resolution directing election judges throughout the state to bar them.

Political - 1932

Suffrage.

Texas.

NEGRO

Daily Worker

9-16-32

The White People Do Not Want You To Vote Saturday

New York, N.Y.

Do Not Make The Ku Klux Klan Take A Hand

Do You Remember What Happened Two Years Ago May 9th?

AND THE N. A. A. C. P. SAYS IT WON A VICTORY IN TEXAS!—This is a copy of a leaflet scattered by the Ku Klux Klan in Denison, Texas, several weeks ago, just before the Democratic primary elections.

The last pargraph refers to the lynching on May 9, 1930, of George Hughes, a Negro, on the court-house steps in Sherman, seven miles from Denison.

DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS

SEP 25 1932

Negroes Are Urged To Exercise Votes At November Polls

The practice of barring negroes from the Democratic primaries of Texas was deplored as a denial of their constitutional rights in a resolution adopted by a group of negro leaders of the Independent Colored Voters' League at a meeting Saturday at the Negro Pythian Temple.

The group refused to indorse Orville Bullington, the Republican candidate, but urged that all negro voters go to the polls in November and exercise their right of ballot.

"We declare our faith in the ultimate triumph of law and right," said the resolution, "but while public opinion is slow in crystallizing we deem it necessary that all good citizens, especially those of African descent should continue to keep foremost their fundamental right to the free and untrammeled exercise of the ballot."

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
LIGHT

SEP 23 1932

55,000 VOTES ILLEGAL, HE CLAIMS

Further Move Expected to Bar Ma's Name From Ballot.

AUSTIN, Sept. 23.—(AP)—Trial of Governor R. S. Sterling's suit contesting the Democratic nomination of Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson for governor of Texas was set today for October 3 in the district court of Judge W. F. Robertson.

Papers preparatory to obtaining service on Mrs. Ferguson were being made out by the district clerk's office.

Governor Sterling filed the suit last night alleging that 55,000 persons had been permitted to cast illegal votes in the run-off primary of August 27 between him and Mrs. Ferguson had been declared the party nominee by the state Democratic convention at Lubbock on September 13. The official canvass showed she received about 4000 more votes than Governor Sterling.

ASKS BALLOT RECOUNT.

Governor Sterling asked the court to order the secretary of state to certify him as the Democratic nominee in the general election after a hearing had been had on the allegations.

He proposed that the ballot boxes in certain counties, where irregularities were alleged, be brought into court and opened to substantiate charges made by him.

WOULD BAR NAME.

Some lawyers believed Governor Sterling's next move would be action in some court to prohibit Mrs. Jane Y. McCallum, secretary of state from certifying Mrs. Ferguson's name as the nominee to the various county judges for a place on the general election ballots, pending disposition of the suit.

The law requires the secretary of state to certify the ballot not later than 30 days before the general election. The election will come on November 8.

Governor Sterling filed a court contest of Mrs. Ferguson's nomination on the day the convention declared her the nominee, but his attorneys yesterday had it dismissed. They decided to file a new suit. Both petitions were placed in the court of Judge W. F. Robertson.

1300 PAGES.

Attached to the suit petition were approximately thirteen hundred pages of exhibits, including the names of the voters it was alleged cast illegal ballots.

The suit contended that all votes cast for Mrs. Ferguson were illegal "in that she was ineligible to become a candidate of the Democratic party at the general election and ineligible to the office of governor."

The petition recited that Mrs Ferguson was ineligible to hold the office of governor because she was the wife of James E. Ferguson, a licensed attorney, and entitled to a share of his earnings under the community property law.

EARNINGS CITED.

Ferguson was impeached by the Texas senate and removed from the office of governor in 1917 while serving his second term. Mrs. Ferguson served as governor for a single term in 1925-26.

The petition asserted that during Mrs. Ferguson's administration Ferguson became the attorney in fact and agent of various large interests, "thereby increasing the community earnings of himself and wife."

Sterling alleged in his petition that each year of Mrs. Ferguson's tenure her earnings were increased to more than $20,000 above the salary paid her by the state. These earnings were described as "compensation, rewards, fees, secured by her for the practicing of law through her husband as her marital partner and by the services which he rendered to various interests and corporations."

It was contended this was in violation of a provision of the state constitution which prohibits the governor from practicing any profession or receiving any reward, fee or compensation.

The contest petition alleged that in certain counties judges failed to sign ballots; that ballots were not numbered; that tax collectors failed to furnish election officials with certified poll tax lists; that judges suggested how voters should mark their ballots and did not prepare ballots as directed; that foreigners, felons and negroes were allowed to vote; persons were permitted to vote without poll tax receipts who were not exempted from procuring such receipts; that votes were tabulated for Mrs. Ferguson that were not cast for her.

CONSPIRACY CHARGED.

One allegation was that more than 300 persons in a certain county obtained poll tax receipts without paying for them and their votes counted for Mrs. Ferguson. It was alleged that in this county "there existed an illegal conspiracy during January, 1931, which continued thereafter * * * whereby the illegal poll tax receipts were given to the respective electors for the purpose of so illegally influencing said electors to vote for Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson," and "that as a part of said scheme and unlawful conspiracy, the said tax collectors did issue poll tax receipts in blank and deliver same to other persons not a deputy tax collector and for said other person to thereby deliver said poll tax receipts to the electors and write the name of said elector therein and in many instances accepted post-dated checks in payment therefor which said checks were not paid before February 1, 1932, and in many instances were never paid."

It was alleged that in Smith, Rusk and Gregg counties the voting "was conducted in such flagrant disregard and violation of the law * * * as to make it an utter impossibility to determine or ascertain the validity of such election or legality of the votes cast."

NEW YORK WORLD — Telegram

SEP 17 1932

Texas Vote Case.

By Walter White, Secretary.

May we correct, for your readers, the unfortunate impression contained in Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes' "The Liberal Viewpoint" of August 9, that the decision in the United States Supreme Court, which invalidated a law of the State of Texas barring Negroes from voting in primaries in Texas, was won through the American Civil Liberties Union.

The decision in question was won by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, it being the third great decision won against disfranchisement of Negroes in the Supreme Court.

The unfortunate error came about through no fault of Dr. Barnes. The annual report of the Civil Liberties Union in listing gains made during the past year in the battle for the struggle for civil liberties included victories won by all organizations.

It was, unfortunately, not made entirely clear that all these victories were not won by the A. C. L. U.

69 Fifth Ave., New York.

DALLAS, TEX.
TIMES HERALD

SEP 9 1932

Rival Camps Align Delegates Ready For Vote Battle

Ferguson and Sterling Forces Center on Bitter Fight for Control; Anti-Sterling Move May Try to Oust Proxies at Convention.

By JIMMY LOVELL.

Ferguson and Sterling leaders settled down Friday to a bitter fight for delegates to the state convention of the Democratic party in Lubbock beginning Monday.

Workers for each group were busy here Friday attempting to obtain commitments from as many delegates as possible. W. W. Gibbard was directing the work for Gov. Ross Sterling in Dallas county.

Upon learning of the activity by Sterling representatives, leaders of the Ferguson forces indicated that an attempt will be made to prohibit the voting of proxies in the convention. Workers from the Sterling group were stressing this phase in their activities.

* * *

Want Big Delegation.

Joe K. Morriss and other local Ferguson leaders were asking for as many Ferguson adherents as possible to attend the convention personally. The attempt then will be made at the meeting to limit the voting to those delegates in actual attendance.

Charles I. Francis, Wichita Falls, is scheduled to arrive at headquarters of the Sterling group in the Baker hotel Friday afternoon and will assume direction of the state-wide campaign for organization of delegates.

Maury Hughes, probable choice of Mrs. Ferguson for permanent chairman of the convention, reiterated Friday morning his expressed belief that Mrs. Ferguson will be declared the nominee for governor.

"Of course, there is the faint possibility that Sterling will control the convention and the executive committee and refuse to declare Mrs. Ferguson the nominee," he declared, "but he can't do so legally."

The only comment of Mr. Hughes on the public plea of Governor Sterling for funds with which to carry on a legal fight for the governorship was "I am not financially able at this time to contribute to Governor Sterling."

State headquarters for Sterling here reported Friday that a total of $303 had been received in donations before noon. Of this amount, $300 came from out-of-town contributors, who desired that their names not be made public. Dr. W. C. Browne, Dallas, appeared at Sterling headquarters before 9 o'clock with $3, which he donated to the fund.

* * *

Plan Long Fight.

Staff members in headquarters here suggested that any further contributions be sent to Austin, although they reported funds could be sent to the office here. They said supporters of Sterling "are prepared to wage a lengthy fight to check the second primary voting and will insist that every vote cast be recounted." This procedure will necessitate a considerable expenditure of money, it was explained in justification of Governor Sterling's plea.

Sterling workers laughed at the suggestion that the statement from Governor Sterling was issued principally for "political and psychological reasons."

In connection with the fight for a recount, the investigation of alleged irregularities in the second primary is being continued, it was reported. Sam McCorkle, district attorney of Limestone and Freestone counties, who is directing this phase of the work, had gone to his home on private business Friday, but charges of irregularities in three counties were made public.

* * *

Irregularities Charged.

A communication from S. Maston Nixon of Corpus Christi was made public at Sterlin headquarters which listed the names of 154 negroes who were said to have voted in Nueces county in the second primary, in violation of the Texas election law, it was claimed. Sterling headquarters also charged that negroes were permitted to vote in Grayson and McLennan counties.

All affidavits alleging irregularities will be placed in the hands of Gen. M. M. Crane, Dallas, head of the legal committee of the Sterling forces Saturday. This data will be placed before the state executive committee Monday to back up claims that Mrs. Ferguson should not be declared the nominee.

TEXAS HIGH COURT WILL NOT FUNCTION

Declares No Answer in Democratic Primary Ban Case

AUSTIN, Texas — The state supreme court refused to answer the certified question to clear up the question of the Negro's right to vote in the Democratic primaries. The state's high tribunal dismissed the case which was brought by a San Antonio Negro to test the authority of the Democratic party to exclude him from voting. The high court ruled that the proper parties were not sued.

The Democratic state convention ruled that only white people vote in the primaries. The case was taken to the United States supreme court with Atty. James Nabrit, Jr., of Houston leading the fight. The United States high tribunal ruled that the Negro could vote in the Democratic primaries.

During the recent Democratic primaries, Negroes voted in some counties. In others they were either denied the right to vote by the election judges and officials or were frightened away from the polls when the election officials called out the police and the fire departments, claiming they feared trouble if the Negroes insisted on their rights.

The run-off of the primaries comes on August 27. The situation remains muddled because the United States high court has ruled that the election officials who refused Negroes the right to vote could be held responsible under the federal laws.

Previously the Texas question had been before the supreme court. It held unconstitutional a law providing Negroes not be permitted to participate in Democratic primaries in this state. The legislature later enacted a statute empowering political parties to prescribe qualifications of their members and it is this law that now is under attack.

DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS

SEP. 7 1932

Recount of Ballots to Be Demanded in Every County Where Fraud Evidence Is Found.

Say Negroes Voted

Sam McCorkle Says He Has Proof of Illegalities in Many Places.

Supporters of Gov. Ross S. Sterling who have been active in their advocacy of a contest of the primary election of Aug. 27, official returns from which indicate that Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson won the Democratic nomination for Governor, let it be known Tuesday that they are continuing the work of gathering evidence and are determined to contest the election on the ground of fraud. This group said it would carry the fight to the point of going into court to demand a recount of the ballots in every county in which evidence of fraud may be found.

Sterling headquarters in Dallas Tuesday announced that Sam McCorkle of Mexia, District Attorney for Limestone and Freestone Counties, who has been active in gathering evidence to be used in the proposed contest, has the names and addresses of more than 500 negroes that voted in the August primary election in three counties. Tally lists have been checked and the number on each ballot cast by negroes obtained, Mr. McCorkle said, as well as verification from the negroes themselves in most instances as supporting evidence. The work of gathering additional evidence to show that negroes voted in the primary is continuing, and it is claimed that the Sterling supporters will be able to present proof that at least 1,000 votes were cast by negroes. Such votes were cast illegally, it is claimed and should not be counted. An effort will be made in a recount to have such ballots thrown out.

Mr. McCorkle said further that he has evidence that in a certain East Texas County in one voting box 200 absentee ballots were received and counted from a single small town in another county, and that these ballots were gathered by two men, whose identity is known to him, who went to the town in the other county for the purpose of soliciting absentee voters. The Sterling supporters are of the opinion that few if any of these ballots should be counted, maintaining they are illegal.

It was further pointed out at the Sterling headquarters that evidence has been found that election judges in many voting precincts were not supplied with poll tax lists, as is required by law, but held the election almost solely on affidavit. Any persons desiring to vote were asked to make affidavit that they had paid a poll tax or that they were legally exempt by age limitation or otherwise from poll tax payment.

Reference was made to the protest brought by John Walker, a member of the State Live Stock Sanitary Commission by appointment of Governor Sterling, before the County Executive Committee of Colorado County on Saturday. Mr. Walker told the committee that poll lists had been supplied to only two of the nineteen voting precincts in Colorado County the election being held in the other seventeen precincts by affidavit. The protest of Mr. Walker was noted by the county committee and will be reported to the State Executive Committee at its meeting at Lubbock.

Sterling headquarters maintain that the Terrell election law provides that poll lists must be furnished to the judge of a voting precinct, and that every box in which a poll list was not furnished should be thrown out. Evidence has been gathered, Mr. McCorkle said, indicating that poll lists were not furnished in a large number of voting precincts in other counties than Colorado.

While announcement has not been made as to how the Sterling supporters will bring their contest, it is understood they will not present their evidence before the State executive committee at Lubbock Monday, nor on the floor of the convention which will convene in the same city Tuesday. Instead, they probably will go direct to the courts seeking relief.

In this connection the statutes in Texas provide means for contesting primary elections. It is provided that a contest may be filed by a candidate on charges of fraud or illegality before the executive committee of the State, district or county, as the case may be, within five days after the result has been declared by the committee. Appeal may be taken from the decision of the executive committee on the charges as filed, and the question thus thrown into the District Court.

The statutes further provide that "in State, district, county or precinct offices the certificate of the nomination issued by the president or chairman of the nominating convention * * * shall be subject to review, on allegations of fraud or illegality, by the District Court of the county in which the contestee resides." This has been interpreted as meaning that the certification of the nomination of a candidate for Governor by the State convention at Lubbock is subject to review on the filing of charges of fraud or illegality in the election by the District Court in the county in which the contestee resides. In other words, if the election should be contested by Governor Sterling, such contest can be brought in the District Court of Travis County, which would have jurisdiction in all matters affecting the election to the extent that it could order ballots recounted in any or all counties of the State in which evidence of fraud or illegality was presented. The candidate is given ... days from the date of certification of nomination by the convention within which to bring his contest.

Political-1932

Suffrage.

Texas.

FORT WORTH, TEX.
EVE. STAR TELEGRAM

SEP 23 1932

Sterling New Election Suit Is Set for Oct. 3rd

Special to The Star-Telegram.

AUSTIN, Sept. 23.—Trial of Governor Sterling's suit contesting the Democratic nomination of Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson for Governor of Texas was set Friday for Oct. 3 in the district court of Judge W. F. Robertson.

Virtual recount of all votes cast in the runoff primary was asked in the petition.

A formidable petition, some 10 inches thick, was filed late Thursday night by the Governor's attorneys who earlier in the day had dismissed another election suit and at the same time intimated they would file an entirely new suit.

The new petition was expanded and enlarged. It raised the number of alleged illegal votes from 20,000, set out in the first petition, to 55,000. The list of counties in which illegal voting allegedly took place was largely expanded and the court was asked to bring all the questioned ballot boxes into court.

Every one of the alleged illegal votes was listed.

Specific allegations of illegal voting included:

Failure of election judges to sign the ballots.

Failure to number the ballots.

Failure of tax collectors to give election judges certified lists of poll tax payers.

Allowing negroes to vote despite orders of the state executive committee.

Allowing ex-convicts to vote.

Allowing "at least 20,000 persons" to vote without poll tax receipts.

Improper counting of votes.

Allowing paupers to vote.

Failure of counters to tabluate absentee ballots cast for Sterling.

Issuance of illegal poll tax receipts.

Issuance of poll taxes after the date for paying them had expired.

Voting of transients.

Further, the petition charged, Mrs. Ferguson is barred from holding the office of Governor because of Texas community property law under which a wife has a community interest in the property of her husband. Mrs. Ferguson, being the wife of former Governor James E. Ferguson, received part of the money Ferguson collected for acting as an attorney. This it was alleged in the petition, would violate the clause of the Constitution barring a Governor from being remunerated from outside sources.

No cost bond was filed, and the court was asked to defer service of citation on Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson.

Governor Sterling asked the court to go into the allegations, order the ballot boxes opened to determine the genuineness of his charges of illegal votes having been counted for Mrs. Ferguson and finally declare him the lawful nominee of the party for Governor. In event Governor Sterling should be sustained the court would direct the Secretary of State to certify his name as the nominee.

Men Who Barred Negro's Vote Pay

EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 17. (AP) — Dr. L. A. Nixon, El Paso Negro physician, won his damage suit against El Paso election officials who refused to permit him to vote in the 1928 Democratic primary, it was revealed Monday.

Through an agreed judgment, the $5,000 suit against C. H. Koole and James Condon, election officials who Dr. Nixon alleged would not let him vote, was settled for $1 and costs. Dr. Nixon said he was satisfied because he was "fighting only for a principle."

A BRAVE FIGHT SUCCEEDS

The United States supreme court decided some time ago that the primary of the Democratic party in Texas, like the general election could not be treated as a private arrangement into which only those could come who were wanted. A vote on public matters is a right inherent in the citizen, not to be abridged because of race or color, it held. Now comes the working out of that decision, in the form of a judgment awarded Dr. Nixon of El Paso, the Negro physician who claimed he was damaged when the election officials of his city refused to permit him to vote in the Democratic primary.

Money damages for barring Negroes from primaries and elections means the end of disfranchisement. It took very rare courage for Dr. Nixon to fight for his rights and live and work where he was blasting away at old customs maintained by the dominant majority. When the history of Negro enfranchisement is written, the winning of this suit will be called momentuous, even though Dr. Nixon will have been forgotten.

Negro participation in Democratic primaries in Texas foreshadows the passing of the white man's party in the South. Both races will be the gainers thereby. Live issues will take the place of the dead past. Race antagonisms will be dulled. The personal ties which are the boast of white and black southerners will bear fruit in public tolerance.

TEXAS NEGROES URGED TO FIGHT FOR RIGHTS

11-6-32

DALAS, Texas, Nov. 5.—(AP)—Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, of Atlanta, Ga., director of women's work for the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, urged Texas negroes to continue their fight for greater political recognition in her address today at the closing session of the Texas Commission on Interracial Co-operation.

"Don't let yourselves get whipped," she counseled them, "because once you are whipped, you are through. Whether you get political recognition or not, if you feel that it injures your self-respect not to have it, continue to fight for the principle of it."

She pointed out that negroes have continually challenged the right of the democratic party in Texas to exclude them from the primaries and have carried their cause to the United States supreme court several times.

Mrs. Ames, formerly of Georgetown and prominent in Texas club activities, still retains her citizenship in Texas and went to Georgetown tonight to vote Tuesday.

Dr. W. W. Alexander, of Atlanta, director of the commission, discussed work being done in the white colleges to give students a more liberal viewpoint of what is being done in race relations.

HOUSTON, TEX.
CHRONICLE

OCT 28 1932

HUSSION LAUDS NEGROES' VOTE QUALIFICATION

Better Fitted Than Border Mexicans, Secretary of Party Executive Committee Tells Young Dems.

Asserting that Texas negroes are better fitted to vote than those Mexicans along the border who can not speak English, Ed Hussion spoke before a meeting of the Young Democrats organization at the Lamar Hotel Thursday night. Hussion's remarks were of special significance because of his position of executive secretary of the state Democratic executive committee although he apparently spoke only as an individual.

Hussion prefaced his remarks with a reference to a radio speech made here by Sam McCorkle of Mexia Wednesday night regarding the attendance of Maury Hughes, Dallas, executive committee chairman, at a negro Democratic meeting recently.

"We have come to put confidence in the negro in other ways," Hussion declared, "so why not put the confidence in him to vote for our candidates?"

"We make a mistake when we tell the negro, after 60 years of education and preparation, that he is not fit to cast a ballot without somebody else telling him how to do it. These native born, educated negroes are better fitted to vote in our primaries than are many Mexicans along the border who can not speak our language."

Hussion referred to the record of negroes during the world war and declared "they took their medicine better than many whites of foreign extraction."

He declared for the Jacksonian doctrine "To the victor belongs the spoils," and added: "And as a member of the state executive committee I want to serve notice here and now upon those assassins of Texas Democracy who in 1924 1928 and now in 1932 have shown themselves to be as black under the skin as any Republican from north of the Mason-Dixon line."

Hussion predicted that some day Texas will build monuments to Jim Ferguson as they have done to Jim

In his instructions, which took 10 minutes to read, Judge Boone freed one of the defendants, Walter Van Allen, by ordering an instructed verdict. When he concluded the charge, Van Allen, a middle-aged farmer, got up and walked out of the courtroom.

The other four, A. F. Dargel, J. Farnsworth, T. E. Schultz and

PAY YOUR POLL TAX NOW

Don't wait until the last day of January to pay your poll tax. Don't wait in the hope that the poll tax law will be repealed. That is a good movement and The Informer and Freeman believes that the fact that the Houston Press is advocating substitution of fair registration laws for the unfair method of making poor people, or any people for that matter, pay $1.50 for the privilege of exercising the elective franchise, will go a long way toward repeal of the poll tax law. But, as long as the law is on the books, Negroes can become citizens in truth and in fact only by paying the tax or proving exemption from the tax.

So, don't take any chances on being "polltaxless." If you do, you won't be a full fledged citizen, and you won't be able to vote. Hope and pray for the repeal of the poll tax law and the substitution of a just and fair registration law. But, until your hopes and prayers are fulfilled, pay your poll tax and be a citizen. PAY YOUR POLL TAX NOW. DON'T WAIT UNTIL JANUARY 31st.

THE PRIMARY HEARING

The hearing for a temporary injunction in the city primary election case has been set before Judge T. M. Kennerly, United States district judge, for Tuesday, January 3, 1933, at 9 o'clock a. m. The lawyers handling the case will devote the very best of legal talent and experience that they have to winning the case. But that is not enough.

Let the Negro community also pray; not just for the winning of the case, but that justice and right may prevail. "The prayers of the faithful availeth much."

HOUSTON, TEX
PRESS

NOV 25 1932

NEGROES MAY VOTE IN CITY

Attorney Says If Amendments Included in Dem Primary All May Ballot

Presenting the proposed city charter amendments at the January 28 municipal primary and using the same set of officials to conduct both elections might result in the necessity of allowing negroes to participate in the primary, City Attorney Neathery said Friday.

Mr. Neathery, who said he will take the matter up with Mayor Monteith, said the inclusion of the amendments in the primary, if the city aids in paying election officials, probably would make it a general election open to all voters.

"We could solve the problem," he said, "by using separate officials in each box to conduct the vote on the amendments or we could wait and present the amendments at the general election."

He said all citizens of Houston, whether negroes or whites would have the right to vote on the amendments if they are presented by the city. The primary is conducted by the democratic party and that party has excluded negroes from its primaries in the city.

HOUSTON, TEX.
CHRONICLE

DEC 21 1932

NEGROES SEEK RIGHT TO VOTE IN CITY PRIMARY

Another effort on the part of qualified negro voters to force their way into the Democratic primaries, was made Wednesday when Julius White, negro, filed suit in federal court to enjoin the city Democratic executive committee from preventing negroes from participating in the city election of January 28.

The suit was filed by J. Alston Atkins and Carter. W. Wisley, negro attorneys, on behalf of White, but actually for the benefit of all negroes "similarly situated."

It names as defendants J. S. Griffith, chairman; M. L. O. Andrews, Martha A. Wood, M. C. Bauguss and William C. Muhlhausen.

The petition claims that the acts of the executive committee, in disqualifying negroes from voting in the primary, was in violation of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the federal constitution.

It contends further that the purpose of the committee in nominating candidates through the medium of the primary was tantamount to depriving qualified negroes of their right to vote.

An injunction restraining the members of the committee from instructing election judges that negroes were not qualified was asked, as well as a hearing on the merits.

Due to the illness of Federal Judge T. M. Kennerly, no date has been set for the hearing.

In similar suits filed in the federal court during the past several years, the negroes have sought the right to vote in the primaries. So far, their efforts have proven unsuccessful.

However, Judge Kennerly in his ruling on the last suit upheld the contention of the negroes, but declared that through the wording of their petition, they sought a mandamus, which he was without jurisdiction to grant.

ELECTION RESULTS—

Many Texans of color are of the opinion that the recent election has done much to remove from the minds of the most rabid Southerner the idea that the Negro was camoflaging when he essayed to participate in the Democratic primaries, as dyed-in-the-wool Democrats. When over 75,000 Negroes, without any form of coercion, march to the polls and vote the Democratic ticket from president to constable, it is evidence enough to convince the most skeptical. No more can Southern politicians claim that the Negro is inherently a Republican and can no more change his politics than a leopard can change his stripes.

* * *

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES—

Many people, white as well as black, are of the opinion that the last election wll go far in wiping out any objection that has hitherto been advanced against the Negro voting in the Democratic primaries. The Negro has shown that he, like others can differentiate between true friends and friends for pie only. I may be mistaken, but I am looking for a much better interracial feeling to grow out of the election just past. When the white man realizes that the Negro accepts his charities, his counsel and help from year in to year out and then on election days goes to the polls and votes for a party whose only claim to it is that sixty years ago it gave him his freedom, it cannot but raise a bit of animosity in his mind.

MRS. MARIAM (MA) FERGUSON

There was something very interesting to us which appeared in the Negro papers in the state of Texas during the recent election, chief among which was the large amount of space used by the supporters of Mrs. Mariam (Ma) Ferguson bidding for the Negro vote in the "Lone Star State." And now, since the election is over, we are informed that Governor Elect Mariam Ferguson has written a letter expressing her appreciation of the Negro vote.

Now let us see to what extent Mrs. Ferguson appreciates the Negro vote. She is now the head of the Democratic party in the state of Texas, Texas the state which has overdone itself in its endeavor to disfranchise the Negroes and keep them from voting in the primaries. Will Mrs. Ferguson use her power and the influence of her good office to break up this sort of practice and discrimination against the Negroes of her state? If she appreciated the vote of the Negro in the election, she now has a mighty good way to prove it. Her conduct in regard to Negroes' voting in her state will be eyed keenly by the public.

Political—1932

Suffrage.

Texas.

Courier 11-19-32 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Texas Disfranchisers Are Beaten By Negro Vote For 'Ma' Ferguson

Garner's State Registers Victory Against White Supremacy Exponents—"Ma" Stands For Inclusion Of Negro In Party.

HOUSTON, Tex., Nov. 17—(ANP)—John Nance Garner's home state, Texas, registered a significant vote against the myrmidons of "white supremacy" and white Democratic primaries here last Tuesday, when Orville Bullington, white Republican candidate for governor, aided by Ross Sterling, Democratic governor, and one of the leaders of the forces which would deny the Negro the right to vote in Democratic primaries, was soundly trounced by Mrs. Miriam A. "Ma" Ferguson.

Mrs. Ferguson defeated Sterling in the Democratic primary by a narrow margin. The governor set up a howl and contested the certification of Mrs. Ferguson on the grounds that many Negroes had been allowed to vote for her.

The issues set up by Sterling were disallowed and Mrs. Ferguson was certified as the candidate. Thereupon Sterling deserted his party and he and those leaders who felt like he did about Negroes voting in Democratic primaries, threw the weight of their support to the Republican, Bullington.

However, the Negroes who had voted for Mrs. Ferguson in the primary proved their loyalty by augmenting their number for the election. Throughout the election campaign feverish activity was engaged in by the Negro leaders and the press in behalf of Mrs. Ferguson and the Republicans were lampooned wherever they stuck their heads up.

The election of Mrs. Ferguson is perhaps more significant than the last supreme court decision respecting the Democratic primary in the state of Texas. That opinion held that there might possibly be a way to set up a political club or party and exclude the Negro, but the state Democrats had not selected the legal way. Thus the door was left open for experimenting with new devices by that section of the Democratic party, which favors excluding the Negro. But Mrs. Ferguson yielded to the inclusion of Negroes in the Democratic primary and in the election and will doubtless continue to oppose any future movement for their exclusion as long as she is in

HOUSTON, TEX.
CHRONICLE

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A similar suit—that of Julius White—has not been set.

Drake names as defendants in his petition, members of the committee and the election judges and clerks at Precinct 25.

In addition to alleging that he and other negroes "similarly situated" are being deprived of their vote illegally, he asks that the committee be restrained from informing the judges that negroes are not to be permitted to vote.

HARRIS COUNTY DEMOS JOIN FIGHT

Houston Informer 12-17-32

The Harris County Negro Democratic Club is to be congratulated upon its determination to carry on the fight for the ballot of the 70,000 Negroes of Houston in the city Democratic primary election to be held on January 28, 1933. Under the able leadership of Julius White as president, and the legal committee composed of R. R. Grovey, chairman, Julius White and Dr. W. M. Drake, the club has decided to file suit in the name of Julius White for the Harris County Negro Democratic Club. This is the only kind of spirit that is going to win the right to vote for Negroes of Harris County and Texas.

The Informer and Freeman will continue its fight also, but it is not so narrow as to want all of the glory for itself. We congratulate the Harris County Negro Democratic Club and its leaders upon their ability to keep up the fight. If this spirit continues to animate the club and its leaders, it is bound to have a large part to play in the political and civic future of the Negroes of this county.

THE CHARTER AMENDMENTS

Houston Informer 12-24-32

The Informer and Freeman recognizes the difficulty of keeping up interest among Negroes in political matters upon which they have an opportunity to vote every now and then, when they are excluded from participation in the elections which are regularly held in city, county, and state. But somehow Negroes must keep interested in such matters as the charter amendments which will be offered to the voters of Houston on January 28, 1933; and this must be, whether we are permitted to vote in the city Democratic primary election or not. The more we exercise the right to vote, the more familiar will we become with the power of the ballot and the responsibility for its purity which the exercise of the ballot entails. With these thoughts in mind, what are the merits and demerits of the fifteen charter amendments that have been proposed by the city council to the voters of Houston?

No. 1. This is the so-called "cash basis" amendment. Its purpose is to put the city on a cash basis, so that it will not be necessary for it to have to borrow money from the banks to operate on from year to year. The Informer and Freeman believes that the purpose of the amendment is fine, but that the time of its submission is wrong. The time for a city or an individual or a nation to get on a cash basis is during good times. In times of stress like the present depression no greater burden should be placed upon the taxpayers than is absolutely necessary. The city needs every dollar it can raise now; it is not in position now to begin to set aside a portion of its cash to try to get on a cash basis; the time for that is when times are good.

No. 2. The purpose of this amendment is to create a non-political Board of Water Commissioners, which in turn will appoint experts to actually run the water department. Anything that is likely to make the water department more non-political and to increase its efficiency should be voted for by Negro voters. This we believe that this amendment would do.

No. 3. This amendment would make the penalty for tax delinquency graduated, that is, 2 per cent if paid during January, four per cent if paid during February, and so on, instead of the flat ten per cent which must be paid now if the tax is paid one day late. This is a needed and just reform, and Negro voters should vote for it.

No. 4. The Informer and Freeman is in favor of this amendment, which provides for the election of commissioners without regard to special offices. Under this amendment there would be City Commissioner, Positions Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, instead of Land and Tax Commissioner, and so on.

Nos. 5 and 11. These amendments are in further regulation of any city primary election that may be held in Houston. While

The Informer and Freeman feels that the antiquated idea of holding both a Democratic primary election and a general election just to render ineffective the Negro vote should be abolished, yet while the primary is still held, anything that brings about a greater connection between the primary and the city of Houston (thus making the primary more of a governmental agency) should be voted for by Negro voters.

Most of the other amendments are either an adoption into the city charter of existing state laws, or in line with the other amendments mentioned above, or have for their purpose placing the city on a sounder business basis. The Informer and Freeman feels that no harm will be done if they are adopted.

NEGRO VOTERS OF HOUSTON SHOULD GO TO THE POLLS ON JANUARY 28, 1933, AND VOTE ON THE CHARTER AMENDMENTS, whatever may be the outcome of our fight for the right to vote for or against those offering themselves for city offices on that date.

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No. 1. This is the so-called "cash basis" amendment. Its purpose is to put the city on a cash basis, so that it will not be necessary for it to have to borrow money from the banks to operate on from year to year. The Informer and Freeman believes that the purpose of the amendment is fine, but that the time of its submission is wrong. The time for a city or an individual or a nation to get on a cash basis is during good times. In times of stress like the present depression no greater burden should be placed upon the taxpayers than is absolutely necessary. The city needs every dollar it can raise now; it is not in position now to begin to set aside a portion of its cash to try to get on a cash basis; the time for that is when times are good.

No. 2. The purpose of this amendment is to create a non-political Board of Water Commissioners, which in turn will appoint experts to actually run the water department. Anything that is likely to make the water department more non-political and to increase its efficiency should be voted for by Negro voters. This we believe that this amendment would do.

No. 3. This amendment would make the penalty for tax delinquency graduated, that is, 2 per cent if paid during January, four per cent if paid during February, and so on, instead of the flat ten per cent which must be paid now if the tax is paid one day late. This is a needed and just reform, and Negro voters should vote for it.

No. 4. The Informer and Freeman is in favor of this amendment, which provides for the election of commissioners without regard to special offices. Under this amendment there would be City Commissioner, Positions Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, instead of Land and Tax Commissioner, and so on.

Nos. 5 and 11. These amendments are in further regulation of any city primary election that may be held in Houston. While the Informer and Freeman feels that the antiquated idea of holding both a Democratic primary election and a general election just to render ineffective the Negro vote should be abolished, yet, while the primary is still held, anything that brings about a greater connection between the primary and the city of Houston (thus making the primary more of a governmental agency) should be voted for by Negro voters.

Most of the other amendments are either an adoption into the city charter of existing state laws, or in line with the other amendments mentioned above, or have for their purpose placing the city on a sounder business basis. The Informer and Freeman feels that no harm will be done if they are adopted.

NEGRO VOTERS OF HOUSTON SHOULD GO TO THE POLLS ON JANUARY 28, 1933, AND VOTE ON THE CHARTER AMENDMENTS, whatever may be the outcome of our fight for the right to vote for or against those offering themselves for city offices on that date.

Suffrage

HERALD

Weatherford Tex

JUL 23 1932

NEGROES WARNED NOT TO TRY TO VOTE IN GRAYSON

By The Associated Press

Interest was shown throughout Texas today over the efforts of negroes to vote in the Democratic primary. Circulars were distributed anonymously in Grayson county, last night, warning negroes not to attempt to vote hinting action by the Ku Klux Klan if the warning was unheeded. However, there was no evidence to prove that the Klan, which has been inactive in Texas for some time, was behind the demonstration. Only a few negroes were trying to vote in Fort Worth and they were turned away. Democratic officials in Corpus Christi said negroes would be allowed to vote in Nueces county. Negroes were also admitted to the polls in Bexar county. Indications are that the dual election, the primary and the special submission ballots, might bring out a record breaking vote. Scattered returns over the state indicated a close race between Sterling and Ferguson.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
EXPRESS

JUL 24 1932

3

NEGROES BALLOT IN BUT HALF DOZEN COUNTIES IN TEXAS

Results in Bexar Made Uncertain by Deadlock on Injunction Appeal.

FIERY CROSS BURNS

Assistant U. S. Attorney

General Warns Fort Worth Judge to Avoid Ban.

Legality of approximately 3,000 ballots cast by negroes in the Democratic primary here Saturday will be decided by a three-judge Fourth Court of Civil Appeals Wednesday. A two-judge court disagreed Saturday morning.

Chief Justice W. S. Fly and Justice Thomas D. Cobbs Sr. failed to agree on an appeal from the judgment of Judge S. G. Tayloe of the 45th District Court enjoining county Democratic party heads and election officials from denying negroes the right to vote. The tie resulted in no action by the court of appeals and an order granted by Chief Justice Fly Friday night staying the district court injunction was vacated.

Justice Edward W. Smith had certified his disqualification on account of his brother, Sawnie B. Smith, being a candidate in the primary for the Legislature, leaving Chief Justice Fly and Justice Cobbs to hear the appeal. Two justices of the court of appeals constitute a quorum, but a division resulted in no decision.

Gov. Ross S. Sterling stopped in Austin Saturday, en route to his Bayshore home in Harris County and selected Seth Searcy of San Antonio to be appointed special associate justice of the Fourth Court of Civil Appeals to sit in place of Judge Smith.

Division Unannounced.

Chief Justice Fly after a whispered conference with Justice Cobbs, without leaving the bench, announced the court had been unable to agree but did not announce how the court was divided. The fact that Chief Justice Fly had granted the plea of Maury Maverick, candidate for re-election as tax collector, and Nowlin Randolph, candidate for the Legislature, to intervene and also granted a stay of the injunction led attorneys in the case to infer that Chief Justice Fly was in favor of dissolving the writ and Justice Cobbs against it.

The disqualification of Justice Smith and the fact that the court had failed to agree would be certified to Gov. Ross Sterling, it was announced, and the Governor would designate a special justice to sit with Chief Justice Fly and Justice Cobbs next Wednesday, when the case will be submitted on its merits. The special justice will hold the balance of power and will cast the deciding vote in reaching a decision.

Following the decision certified copies of the order of the court vacating the stay of the injunction were issued by Maxey Hart, clerk of the court, and were served upon all election boards by deputy sheriffs.

All votes cast by negroes will be easily identified, in case the ballots are eventually held illegal, it was claimed, as orders were issued from Citizens' League headquarters to supervisors to challenge every negro voter. That action will result in the marking of each ballot cast by a negro for the purpose of identification in case the court finally holds them illegal.

The action of the court of appeals was the fifth in regard to negro votes in Bexar County. United States District Judge T. M. Kennerly of Houston dismissed an application for injunction filed by C. A. Booker, San Antonio negro, holding a Federal court had no authority to grant the relief asked. Booker then filed an application for injunction before Judge Tayloe and after a lengthy argument Friday afternoon Judge Tayloe granted the writ.

Appeal was then taken to the Fourth Court of Civil Appeals the same afternoon and was postponed until Saturday morning. John K. Weber, Democratic county chairman, one of the defendants, refused to ask for a stay of the injunction and at a meeting of election officials Friday night instructed the official to permit the negroes to vote. Maverick and Randolph filed petitions of intervention with Justice Fly Friday night and a stay was granted by the chief justice.

The negroes claimed in the case that the resolution passed by the State Democratic convention May 24 limiting the primary to whites was illegal and contrary to the Federal Constitution as construed by the United States Supreme Court.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
EXPRESS

JUL 20 1932

HEARING AGAIN DELAYED ON NEGRO VOTING

(By Associated Press)

SHERMAN, Tex., July 19.—Hearing has been postponed until tomorrow afternoon on a petition asking for an injunction to prevent interference with negroes voting in the Democratic primaries in Grayson County. The petition was filed today by Robert Williams of Denison.

Federal Judge Randolph Bryant has not announced his decision on a similar petition filed by C. S. Eugene in Jefferson County.

Judge Bryant also had under advisement a motion for dismissal of the Eugene petition. The motion for dismissal was filed by Cecil Murphy of Gainesville.

DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS

JUL 24 1932

Few Negroes Cast Ballots

Timid Over Taking Part in Voting, Although Suffrage Permitted.

For the first time in the present century negro votes were cast in a Democratic primary in Dallas County Saturday as a result of court decisions and the action of the county executive committee in not barring them from the polls. Not more than thirty-five or forty negroes were part of the 40,000 or more voters who took part in the election.

Spokesmen for the Dallas Colored Good Government League, an organization hastily gotten up several days ago on announcement that negroes would not be barred, said that their members felt some timidity as yet in appearing at booths where they have been turned away before. They said that between 2,000 and 2,500 negroes in Dallas hold poll tax receipts, more than 1,000 of these being property owners and the remainder being workers for concerns which require employes to pay poll taxes as evidence of good citizenship.

Negroes for many years have voted in city elections, where party lines are not drawn. Leaders in the local negro community were hopeful that the bar against them in Democratic primaries will remain down, particularly as many of the more substantial citizens, merchants and professional men and women are as vitally interested in the county government as in the selection of a city administration. The negro community in Dallas is not, relatively speaking, as large a part of the population as in many Southern cities. Dallas negroes on the whole enjoy a higher standard of living and literacy than in many other communities. For this reason they have never been used as tools by political rings seeking to cast blocks of votes.

Not more than four or five negroes appeared at any one voting place Saturday. In each instance they presented poll tax receipts and upon taking the pledge to support the nominees in the November general election were permitted to vote.

GREENVILLE, TEX.
EVE. BANNER

JUL 22 1932

3

The Negro Vote

The federal courts having refused to pass upon the question of the negro's right to thrust himself into the Democratic party, it appears that those fighting for the negro will now press their campaigns in the state courts.

It is inevitable that their efforts shall result in failure. Without attempting to forecast the courts' decisions, there can be no visible justice in forcing upon any group of citizens, whether it be political, social or religious, any other group of citizens which have been ostracized. Such an attempt is, on the face of it, a contradiction of the constitution.

The constitution grants every citizen the right to vote. That right is extended to negroes. The constitution does not, however, specify or suggest with what party the citizens shall affiliate themselves, no more than it does to align any citizen with any lodge, church or any other instititution or organization.

The Democrats would not refuse the negro the right to vote. That is his constiutional right and a sacred one. But they do refuse to allow any court or set of persons to dictate to the party what people shall constitute is membership.

The safeguarding of the party is the primary purpose of the good Democrats opposing the negro's voting in the Democratic party. Surely, no court will refuse to allow the Democrats the right to preserve in its original purity their own organization in which their predecessors have taken such a justifiable pride.

PRESS
Palestine Tex
JUL 24 1932

FEW NEGROES CAST BALLOTS IN PRIMARY

By UNITED PRESS

Although negroes were allowed to vote in several counties as the result of a recent supreme court decision, their participation was resented at many boxes and few voted in Saturday's democratic primary.

At Sherman in Grayson county, one of the counties allowing negroes to participate, the colored section of town was covered with printed circulars, reading: "Negroes, the white people do not want you to vote Saturday. Do not make the Ku Klux Klan take a hand. Do you remember what happened two years ago?"

The last sentence referred to th burning alive of a negro prisoner and destruction of the courthouse by a mob in 1930. Despite the warning, half a dozen Sherman negroes voted.

Several score voted at Dallas and San Antonio. Half a dozen negroes voted at Houston.

Chairman W. O. Huggins, of the democratic state committee said the committee had barred negroes from the primary, but in many instances county chairmen preferred to allow the negroes to vote rather than run the risk of a fine for contempt of court. A hearing on a new phase of the controversy is scheduled for next Wednesday in the Fourth court of civil appeals at San Antonio. Pending the hearing, the court ordered Bexar county officials to accept the vote.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
NEWS
JUL 23 1932

NEGROES SHOUT WITH GLEE AS NEWS SPREADS

'Cast Yo Ballot' They Shout as Myriads Flock to Polling Places.

PASSED along by hundreds of mouths and waving arms, the news that negroes could vote in today's election spread like wildfire through the negro sections of the city this morning.

Hundreds of negroes loitered within two blocks of the polling places and when the news that tehy had been allowed in the polls came from the fourth court of civil appeals it was passed "on down the line" to the waiting negroes.

They appeared from stores, residences, campaign headquarters and a thousand other places to inquire of their fellows if the word had been received.

Joyous shouts went up as the hearers piled into the streets and flocked to the voting places and took their positions in line, orderly but not silently as they discussed the situation with one another.

"Is it all right?" shouted one darky as he stuck hi shead out the window of an upstairs rooming house.

"Sho, come on down heah and cast yo ballot," yelled another who stood on the street two blocks further down.

Policemen were on duty at each of the negro polling places to preserve order but it appeared there was no need for them.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
EXPRESS
JUL 23 1932

Negroes Here Denied Vote Until Appeals Court Rules On Injunction Against Ban

JUDGE FLY ISSUES STAY NULLIFYING TAYLOE'S ORDER

Weber Works Through Night Cancelling Instructions To Permit Vote

Negroes will not vote in the Democratic primary in Bexar county during the early hours today, and possibly not later.

For about two hours last night it appeared that they would be granted the franchise, but at the end of an afternoon and evening in which their right to vote was twice granted and twice denied, they were barred from voting until the Fourth Court of Civil Appeals has had an opportunity to rule on the law involved.

Chief Justice W. S. Fly of the Fourth Court issued an order at 9:50 p. m. setting aside an injunction issued by Judge S. G. Tayloe of the 45th District Court preventing the County Democratic Committee from barring negroes. The effect of the order was to stay the injunction until the Fourth Court has ruled.

Hears Intervenors.

Judge Fly's order was the fourth step taken Friday in the struggle between two factions over the negro vote. It was the outcome of a petition by Maury Maverick and Nowlin Randolph to intervene in the case. Following its issuance John K. Weber, County Democratic chairman was served with the notice and Randolph and his helpers worked all night preparing copies of the order to serve on election officials in the 163 precincts of the county.

Earlier in the evening Weber had called election officials together and told them to allow negroes to vote pending the outcome of the appeal case to the court of appeals. The appeal is set for hearing at 8 a. m. Saturday.

Injunction Starts It.

Judge Tayloe issued an injunction Friday afternoon restraining county executive committee officers from barring the negroes, on the application of C. A. Booker through his attorney, Carl Wright Johnson. Immediately after the injunction was issued the case was appealed to the Fourth Court of Civil Appeals. This resulted in a disagreement between attorneys as to the status of the injunction. Justice Fly's action makes it impossible for any negro to vote until the appeals court has passed on the case, which may require all day for argument.

Judge Fly's order reads as follows:

"On this the 22nd day of July, 1932, came on to be heard the application of Maury Maverick and Nowlin Randolph for leave to intervene in the above numbered and entitled cause and for an order of this court staying and abating the injunction granted by the trial court herein, and it appearing to the court that said applicants are entitled to intervene herein, and are entitled to the relief sought in said application.

Stay Is Ordered.

"It is therefore ordered and adjudged and decreed by the court that said petitioners be and they are hereby granted leave to intervene herein, and it is further ordered that, pending determination of this cause by this court that the injunction as granted by the District Court of Bexar County for the 45th Judicial District of Texas and the Honorable S. G. Tayloe, judge of said court, be and the same is hereby stayed and abated and that the same shall have no further force nor effect until further ordered by this court. The clerk of this court is hereby ordered and directed to issue the notices and process necessary to carry this order into effect.

"W. S. FLY."

Only two justices of the court of appeals set in the case when it was first carried to the court early in the afternoon. Justice Edward W. Smith certified has disqualification because his brother Sawnie B. Smith, is a candidate for the Legislature before the primary. Justice Smith was an interested listener to the short proceedings held before Chief Justice W. S. Fly and Justice Thomas D. Cobbs, Sr., who comprised a quorum for the court.

With two justices sitting, lawyers pointed out that the negroes had a 2 to 1 chance in the final outcome. If both justices decide the injunction was rightfully issued by Judge Tayloe, the negroes would win. If the two justices disagree there would be no decision and the negroes would again win.

In Court by 5 o'Clock

The case was taken up on the original record but did not reach the court of appeals until 5 o'clock because of the necessity of drawing up the judgment of Judge Tayloe which had to be signed before it became effective. The judgment was drawn by Carl Wright Johnson, attorney for Booker, and was approved by Judge Sidney J. Brooks and Wilbur L. Matthews who represented the county executive committee who were also made parties to the suit.

The application was filed by Booker following dismissal of a like suit in the United States District Court on grounds of want of jurisdiction. Judge T. M. Kennerly held the plea asked for a writ of mandamus, which a federal court had jurisdiction to issue only to enforce its own authority.

The case was argued before Judge Tayloe Thursday afternoon and Friday morning, and upon conclusion of the argument the court informed attorneys he would announce his decision at 3 p. m. Promptly at that hour Judge Tayloe called lawyers into his chambers and handed them written opinions.

Judge Tayloe held that under the Constitution of the United States, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, negroes cannot legally be refused the right to vote at public elections.

Neither the State Democratic convention nor the State executive committee has the right to exclude negroes from voting in the primary because they are negroes, Judge Tayloe held. The act of the State executive committee in certifying the action of the State convention to county chairmen and instructing them to obey it, was an invasion of the legal rights of Booker and other persons similarly situated and should be enjoined.

Injunction was issued against John K. Weber, Democratic county chairman; C. O. Wolfe, secretary of the county executive committee, and Adolph Lassner, presiding officer of Precinct No. 73, in which Booker resides, from carrying out the provisions of the resolution or in preventing Booker or other negroes from participating in the primary.

PRESS
Palestine Dec
Jul 24 1932

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Suffrage

SAN ANTONIO, TEX
EXPRESS

AUG 2 1932

HIGH COURT GETS NEGRO VOTE CASE

Question of Party's Right to Bar Voters Appealed

The Fourth Court of Civil Appeals asked the Supreme Court of Texas Monday to decide whether the State Democratic convention had the right to limit participation in the primary to white persons.

The court of appeals, upon application of Carl Wright Johnson attorney for C. A. Booker, negro in the injunction suit filed here certified the question to the Supreme Court. The question follows:

"Did the Democratic State convention have the right, power and authority to adopt, and have the officials of said party the lawful power to enforce, said resolution and thereby prevent negroes from voting in the primaries held by said party for the purpose of selecting nominees for public offices?"

The question was certified following a ruling by the court of appeals upholding the authority of the convention to bar negroes from the primary, holding that the Democratic party was a voluntary political organization and authorized to decide who should become members. The case was appealed from the 45th District Court, where Judge S. G. Tayloe held in favor of the negroes and granted an injunction ordering party heads and election judges not to enforce the resolution.

Negroes voted under the injunction, but the case was appealed in order to obtain a ruling before the run-off primary Aug. 27. The question was certified in order to hasten a decision by the Supreme Court and get the matter settled before the second primary.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST DISPATCH

AUG 3 1932

Supreme Court Given Negro

Vote Bar Case

Ruling on Democratic Question Expected Before Run-off.

AUSTIN, Aug. 3.—(AP)—Confusion that obtained in the first Democratic primary last month over right of negroes to participate in the party elections likely will be cleared away before the runoff vote of August 27. The supreme court of Texas was asked Tuesday to determine the legal rights of the Democratic party managers in excluding negroes from voting in primaries.

The case came up on a certified question from the Fourth court of civil appeals at San Antonio. The appellate court held that the party had a legal right to deny participation of negroes in its primaries. A district court previously decided that negroes were eligible to vote if otherwise qualified. The appellate court decision did not come until after the first primary and negroes voted in Bexar county under the district court holding.

The United States supreme court held recently in a case that was taken to it from Texas that party election officials could be held amenable to the laws for refusing negroes the right to participate in Democratic primaries.

Negroes had sought relief in United States district courts just prior to the first primary, but their action in each instance was dismissed because of want of jurisdiction over the nature of specific relief sought.

With the negro eligibility in that status, election officials in some counties permitted them to vote while in other counties primary managers adhered strictly to a resolution adopted by the state Democratic convention directing that only white Democrats be permitted to vote in the primaries.

There was a possibility that Judge William Pierson, associate justice of the supreme court, would disqualify himself to hear the appeal, since he is a candidate for renomination in the runoff primary. However, it was not clear to court attaches whether it would be necessary for Judge Pierson to certify his disqualification, or if he would consider the question as a member of the court, in his own discretion.

Chief Justice C. M. Cureton was in California on a vacation, but it was likely the court would set the case for early submission in order to dispose of it before the runoff primary. It was probable the six members of the two commissions of appeals would be asked to sit with the main court in considering the question. The commissioners had acted with the court in determining other controversies that came to it during the campaign leading up to the first primary.

Simultaneously with certification of the question by the San Antonio appeals court, Houston negroes sought some kind of relief from the United States federal court there in an effort to obtain the right to vote in the primaries.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST DISPATCH

AUG 3 1932

Negro Ballot Test Reopened

Injunction to Void Bar Sought in Federal Court Here.

A new case seeking to enjoin the Democratic party from barring negroes from its primaries in Texas was filed in federal court here Tuesday by attorneys for Julius White, negro.

The county Democratic executive committee and its officers, John B. "Shorty" Lubbock, chairman, and Charles E. Kamp, secretary and attorney, were named defendants in the action.

The suit was brought expressly for the purpose of lifting the bar against negroes to allow them to participate in the run-off primary August 27.

The negroes, in the action, contend that the state convention, which erected the new bar against them in the spring, has statutory powers and consequently is as much a child of the state as the state executive committee, which the supreme court has ruled may not, under the constitution, prevent negroes from participating in the primaries by the enactment of qualifications for party membership.

The national Democratic convention, the negroes contend, alone has the power to prescribe qualifications for its members, and this convention has never barred negroes. It was pointed out that several negroes served as alternates at the recent convention in Chicago.

The party in Texas is alleged in the petition to be merely a branch of the national organization, without power to prescribe membership qualifications not recognized by the party nationally.

The entire history of the efforts of the party in the state to bar negroes from its primary polls was set out since 1903, when the bar was first let down, in the 22-page petition, and this recitation was ended with a quotation from the opinion handed down two weeks ago by Federal Judge T. M. Kennerly, who is to hear the present case, to the effect that the barring of negroes from the primaries is unlawful and the regulations barring them are void under the constitution. At the time of handing down that opinion, however, Judge Kennerly ruled that he was without jurisdiction to give them the relief sought because of the manner in which their petition was drawn.

The negroes in the present case set a value of $5000 on a man's right to vote, asserting that the plaintiff would be damaged in that amount if prevented from voting in the runoff primary.

An injunction restraining the county executive committee and its officers from instructing election officials that they may lawfully prevent negroes from participating in the runoff was asked.

No date had been set by Judge Kennerly late Tuesday for the hearing.

DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS

AUG 3 1932

Pass Negro Vote Case to Supreme Court for Ruling

Expect Decision on Democratic Primary by Run-Off.

From the Austin Bureau of The News.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 2.—The Supreme Court Tuesday received a certified question from the Fourth Court of Civil Appeals, San Antonio, as to whether the Democratic State convention has the right, power and authority to adopt and have the officials of the Democratic party the lawful power to enforce the resolution and thereby prevent negroes from voting in the primaries held by the Democratic party for the purpose of selecting nominees for public offices.

The question was certified in the case of C. A. Booker, negro, of San Antonio, who was granted an injunction restraining party heads and election judges from enforcing the Democratic State convention's resolution barring negroes from voting in the Democratic primaries in Bexar County. The Fourth Court of Civil Appeals upheld the authority of the convention to bar negroes from the primary, but certified the question to the Supreme Court pending hearing on a motion for rehearing.

The Supreme Court will set the case for early submission and a decision is probable before the run-off primary election on Aug. 27.

The question has arisen as to whether Associate Justice William Pierson of the Supreme Court is qualified to sit in the case. It has been pointed out that Judge Pierson was a candidate for office in the primary and for that reason he would be disqualified to pass upon the question if negroes had the right to participate in the primary.

Judge Pierson was out of the city Tuesday and it was said he would not return until Wednesday. Then, it was said, the question of his qualification to sit in the case would be decided.

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HOUSTON, TEX.
PRESS

AUG 1 1932

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Briefs summing up the negroes' case against election judges who refused to let them vote in the primary were being considered Monday by United States District Attorney Holden.

The negroes claim that the judges have violated the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments in barring them from the polls. They have asked Mr. Holden to prosecute those judges who did not permit negroes to vote.

"I have not had time to go over the briefs thoroughly," Mr. Holden said, "and cannot say what action will be taken."

On the day following the election, two negro lawyers went before United States Commissioner McMahon and asked him to issue a warrant for the arrest of the election judges. The commissioner told the negroes they would have to take the matter up with the district attorney and furnish further evidence.

Several hundred negroes attempted to vote in the primary. Three days before the election Federal Judge Kennerly ruled that he had no jurisdiction to grant an injunction which the negroes sought against the Harris County democratic executive committee to restrain that organization from barring them from the polls.

Negroes were turned away from several voting precincts when they attempted to cast ballots in the primary on July 23.

DALLAS, TEX.
TIMES HERALD

AUG 2 1932

NEGRO VOTE CASE IS CERTIFIED TO TEXAS HIGH COURT

Austin, Aug. 2 (AP).—A question whether the state Democratic party has power to exclude negroes from participating in its primary elections was certified to the Texas Supreme court today.

The matter was brought to the highest state tribunal on appeal from the Fourth Court of Civil Appeals at San Antonio, which held that the party was not within its rights in denying negroes the privilege of voting in party primaries.

The United States Supreme court recently ruled, in deciding a case from Texas that party primary judges and officials could be held responsible for rejecting votes offered by negroes.

During the Democratic primary last month party managers in some counties permitted negroes to participate, while others denied them that right. The state Democratic convention had adopted resolutions opening the primaries only to white members of the party.

Houston, Aug. 2 (AP).—Negroes represented by Julius White again went to Federal court this afternoon in an effort to gain entrance into the Harris county Democratic primaries.

Specifically, they asked that the county Democratic executive committee be restrained from barring negroes from the Aug. 27 run-off election.

AUSTIN, TEX.
AMERICAN

AUG 3 1932

Negro Voters Resume Figh

HOUSTON, Aug. 2.—(UP)—Harris county negro voters resumed their battle for suffrage rights Tuesday by filing in federal court a suit asking that the county democratic party be restrained from barring negroes from voting in the run-off primary election Aug. 27.

Suffrage

SAN ANTONIO, TEX
EXPRESS

AUG 2 1932

HIGH COURT GETS NEGRO VOTE CASE

Question of Party's Right to Bar Voters Appealed

The Fourth Court of Civil Appeals asked the Supreme Court of Texas Monday to decide whether the State Democratic convention had the right to limit participation in the primary to white persons.

The court of appeals, upon application of Carl Wright Johnson attorney for C. A. Booker, negro in the injunction suit filed here certified the question to the Supreme Court. The question follows:

"Did the Democratic State convention have the right, power and authority to adopt, and have the officials of said party the lawful power to enforce, said resolution and thereby prevent negroes from voting in the primaries held by said party for the purpose of selecting nominees for public offices?"

The question was certified following a ruling by the court of appeals upholding the authority of the convention to bar negroes from the primary, holding that the Democratic party was a voluntary political organization and authorized to decide who should become members. The case was appealed from the 45th District Court, where Judge S. G. Tayloe held in favor of the negroes and granted an injunction ordering party headers and election judges not to enforce the resolution.

Negroes voted under the injunction, but the case was appealed in order to obtain a ruling before the run-off primary Aug. 27. The question was certified in order to hasten a decision by the Supreme Court and get the matter settled before the second primary.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST DISPATCH

AUG 3 1932

Supreme Court Given Negro

Vote Bar Case

Ruling on Democratic Question Expected Before Run-off.

AUSTIN, Aug. 3.—(AP)—Confusion that obtained in the first Democratic primary last month over right of negroes to participate in the party elections likely will be cleared away before the runoff vote of August 27. The supreme court of Texas was asked Tuesday to determine the legal rights of the Democratic party managers in excluding negroes from voting in primaries.

The case came up on a certified question from the Fourth court of civil appeals at San Antonio. The appellate court held that the party had a legal right to deny participation of negroes in its primaries. A district court previously decided that negroes were eligible to vote if otherwise qualified. The appellate court decision did not come until after the first primary and negroes voted in Bexar county under the district court holding.

The United States supreme court held recently in a case that was taken to it from Texas that party election officials could be held amenable to the laws for refusing negroes the right to participate in Democratic primaries.

Negroes had sought relief in United States district courts just prior to the first primary, but their action in each instance was dismissed because of want of jurisdiction over the nature of specific relief sought.

With the negro eligibility in that status, election officials in some counties permitted them to vote while in other counties primary managers adhered strictly to a resolution adopted by the state Democratic convention directing that only white Democrats be permitted to vote in the primaries.

There was a possibility that Judge William Pierson, associate justice of the supreme court, would disqualify himself to hear the appeal, since he is a candidate for renomination in the runoff primary. However, it was not clear to court attaches whether it would be necessary for Judge Pierson to certify his disqualification, or if he would consider the question as a member of the court, in his own discretion.

Chief Justice C. M. Cureton was in California on a vacation, but it was likely the court would set the case for early submission in order to dispose of it before the runoff primary. It was probable the six members of the two commissions of appeals would be asked to sit with the main court in considering the question. The commissioners had acted with the court in determining other controversies that came to it during the campaign leading up to the first primary.

Simultaneously with certification of the question by the San Antonio appeals court, Houston negroes sought some kind of relief from the United States federal court there in an effort to obtain the right to vote in the primaries.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST DISPATCH

AUG 3 1932

Negro Ballot Test Reopened

Injunction to Void Bar Sought in Federal Court Here.

A new case seeking to enjoin the Democratic party from barring negroes from its primaries in Texas was filed in federal court here Tuesday by attorneys for Julius White, negro.

The county Democratic executive committee and its officers, John B. "Shorty" Lubbock, chairman, and Charles E. Kamp, secretary and attorney, were named defendants in the action.

The suit was brought expressly for the purpose of lifting the bar against negroes to allow them to participate in the run-off primary August 27.

The negroes, in the action, contend that the state convention, which erected the new bar against them in the spring, has statutory powers and consequently is as much a child of the state as the state executive committee, which the supreme court has ruled may not, under the constitution, prevent negroes from participating in the primaries by the enactment of qualifications for party membership.

The national Democratic convention, the negroes contend, alone has the power to prescribe qualifications for its members, and this convention has never barred negroes. It was pointed out that several negroes served as alternates at the recent convention in Chicago.

The party in Texas is alleged in the petition to be merely a branch of the national organization, without power to prescribe membership qualifications not recognized by the party nationally.

The entire history of the efforts of the party in the state to bar negroes from its primary polls was set out since 1903, when the bar was first laid down, in the 22-page petition, and this recitation was ended with a quotation from the opinion handed down two weeks ago by Federal Judge T. M. Kennerly, who is to hear the present case, to the effect that the barring of negroes from the primaries is unlawful and the regulations barring them are void under the constitution.

At the time of handing down that opinion, however, Judge Kennerly ruled that he was without jurisdiction to give them the relief sought because of the manner in which their petition was drawn.

The negroes in the present case seek a value of $5000 on a man's right to vote, asserting that the plaintiff would be damaged in that amount if prevented from voting in the runoff primary.

An injunction restraining the county executive committee and its officers from instructing election officials that they may lawfully prevent negroes from participating in the runoff was asked.

No date had been set by Judge Kennerly late Tuesday for the hearing.

DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS

AUG 3 1932

Pass Negro Vote Case to Supreme Court for Ruling

Expect Decision on Democratic Primary by Run-Off.

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The United States Supreme court recently ruled, in deciding a case from Texas that party primary judges and officials could be held responsible for rejecting votes offered by negroes.

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AUSTIN, TEX.
AMERICAN

AUG 3 1932

Negro Voters Resume Figh

HOUSTON, Aug. 2.—(UP)—Harris county negro voters resumed their battle for suffrage rights Tuesday by filing in federal court a suit asking that the county democratic party be restrained from barring negroes from voting in the run-off primary election Aug. 27.

Specifically, they asked that the Democratic executive committee be restrained from barring negroes to the Aug. 27 run-off election.

WACO, TEX.
NEWS-TRIBUNE

JUL 26 1932

Buckner Played Safe

Negroes were permitted to vote in the democratic primary held in Dallas county by Murrell L. Buckner, chairman of the Dallas county democratic executive committee. This was his ruling and some negroes voted: "The United States supreme court has ruled that they have a right to vote in our primaries. The court decisions since have been conflicting. I am going to play safe and let the negroes vote. I do not want to be held in contempt of the supreme court." There are 4000 negro voters in Dallas county. Chairman Buckner is a Kentuckian by birth. He came to Texas after his college days were over. He is a regular democrat. His forebears were owners of slaves. He is a scion of the noted Buckner family of Kentucky, blood kin to General Simon Boliver Buckner, a distinguished soldier of the Mexican war and a hero of the cause of the bonnie blue flag and those who wore the gray in defense of the planters' republic. This question of color in politics will become an acute issue some day. There is a supreme court ruling and the supreme court of the United States handed down the last word.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
NEWS

AUG 1 1932

NEGRO BALLOT CASE IS SENT TO HIGH COURT

Supreme Tribunal Asked to Rule on Rright of Blacks to Primary Vote.

THE fourth court of civil appeals today certified the question to the Texas supreme court as to whether or not negroes can vote in democratic primaries in this state.

Representatives of Bexar County negroes had asked that the question be certified after the fourth court held against them last week. The negroes voted in the July 23 primary under challenge in all precincts.

The question follows: "Did the democratic state convention have the right, power and authority to adopt, and have the officials of said party the lawful power to enforce said resolution, and thereby prevent negroes from voting in the primaries held by said party for the purpose of selecting its nominees for public office?"

The resolution referred to was the one adopted by the state democratic convention at Houston, which set forth that all qualified white citizens were entitled to membership in the democratic party and a vote in the primaries.

The fourth court held against the negroes in a decision handed down last week and set aside an injunction granted by Judge Taylor to enable negroes to vote.

The negroes had failed in an attempt to have Federal court enter an injunction in their favor when Judge T. H. Kennerly denied jurisdiction in the matter.

The negroes have asked for a rehearing of their case before the fourth court, but this will depend on the answer received to the question which was forwarded the supreme court today.

It was pointed out htat the supreme court is not compelled to deliver an answer to the question but it is hoped one will be rendered before the Aug. 27 runoff election.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX
EXPRESS

AUG 3 1932

NEGRO VOTE CASE DECISION PUSHED

Supreme Court Hopes to Rule Before Run-off Election Aug. 27

(By Associated Press)

AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 2.—Confusion that obtained in the first Democratic primary last month over right of negroes to participate in the party elections likely will be cleared away before the run-off vote Aug. 27.

The supreme court of Texas was asked today to determine the legal rights of the Democratic party managers in excluding negroes from voting in primaries.

The case came up on a certified question from the Fourth Court of Civil Appeals at San Antonio. The Appellate court held that the party had a legal right to deny participation of negroes in its primaries. A district court previously decided that negroes were eligible to vote if otherwise qualified. The Appellate Court decision did not come until after the first primary and negroes voted in Bexar County under the district court holding.

U. S. Supreme Court Rules.

The United States Supreme Court held recently in a case that was taken to it from Texas that party election officials could be held amenable to the laws for refusing negroes the right to participate in Democratic primaries.

Negroes had sought relief in United States district courts just prior to the first primary, but their action in each instance was was dismissed because of want of jurisdiction over the nature of the specific relief sought.

With the negro eligibility in that status, election officials in some counties permitted them to vote while in other counties primary managers adhered strictly to a resolution adopted by the State Democratic convention directing that only white Democrats be permitted to vote in the primaries.

There was a possibility that Judge William Pierson, associate justice of the Supreme Court, would disqualify himself to hear the appeal, since he is a candidate for renomination in the run-off primary. However, it was not clear to court attaches whether it would be necessary for Judge Pierson to certify his disqualification or if he would consider the question as a member of the court, in his own discretion.

Chief Justice C. M. Cureton was in California on a vacation, but it was unlikely the court would set the case for early submission in order to dispose of it before the run-off primary. It was probable the six members of the two commissions of appeals would be asked to sit with the main court in considering the question. The commissioners had acted with the court in determining other controversies that came to it during the campaign leading up to the first primary.

Harris Negroes Ask Vote.

HOUSTON, Tex., Aug. 2.—Negroes represented by Julius White again went to Federal Court this afternoon in an effort to gain entrance into the Harris County Democratic primaries.

Specifically, they asked that the county Democratic executive committee be restrained from barring negroes from the Aug. 27 run-off election.

Previously Judge T. M. Kennerly had denied a mandamus against the committee, but solely upon the ground that he had no jurisdiction to grant the "nature of the relief" sought, thus indicating the suit might have been successful had it been drawn up in a different manner. In the opinion he held the party had in fact deprived negroes of a constitutional right in refusing to permit them to vote in the primary and likewise held the party had lost its inherent power to determine the qualifications of its membership.

Today's action was designed to meet the objection as to jurisdiction that arose in the first suit.

WALKING ON THE PEOPLE

Indications are that one or two preachers and two or three of the bright Negro schemers are bent upon trying the old game of using the people's equities to trade themselves into a few dollars.

This paper has announced that it will spare no human who tries to lift himself on the backs of the people. In this struggle for the right to vote, it is the people we are fighting for. We want better parks, streets, lights, libraries and less abuse from police and in the courts. Informer 8-27-32

To those, who, in anticipation of our winning the right to vote, are dickering with local political candidates for special privileges for themselves and for certain money, we say, you'll buy the privilege at the cost of exposure. For as surely as ye are selfish parasites, this paper shall ask you by name to tell the people why you sought personal profit on the votes of the people.

Let Negroes go in council and decide upon supporting the candidate that offers most for the mass of Negroes. Any so called leader who slips in to see the candidates to feather his personal nest should be unhorsed and forever discarded. Get right sinners! Because you can't walk on the backs of the people this year.

POLITICAL REFLECTIONS

Negroes are asking on every hand whether they'll be allowed to vote in the runoff primary Saturday. It is impossible to answer because the cases to settle the question were set for Thursday with the decision due Friday. Informer 8-27-32

But the spectacle of them asking ought to make thoughtful men a little more thoughtful. It is a political freak that permits educated men and women in America to be taxed and made to shoulder every obligation of citizenship, and to be denied the right to vote! Houston, Texas

The forefathers of the men who do this thing to Negroes, believing that "taxation without representation was tyranny," created the United States so that there could be no taxation without representation. Today, their children are doing the same thing to Negroes that England attempted to do to them!

Why waste time telling us the primaries are not elections, but private selections of candidates to be run at the general elections! Every one knows that Democratic primaries determine the officers for Texas. And the right to vote is only valuable when it is effective to help determine who shall hold office. Negroes are taxed without representation just as surely as were the members of the Boston Tea Party.

It is no longer consolation to know that in keeping Negroes down, the South handicaps itself in the race for attainment. Forward looking citizens want progress. They are tired of pointing out the time and money wasted to keep Negroes from voting. Texas can't climb on its record for holding the Negro voteless.

It must show character. It must show humane and intelligent administration to the needs of its citizens. It is time Texas produced one feat of statesmanship, if it intends ever to rank with the great states.

Suffrage

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
NEWS

JUL 23 1932

NEGRO BALLOTS AUGMENT PRIMARY TOTAL SEEN AS THE LARGEST EVER CAST

Officials at Each of 163 Precincts Are Kept Busy by Stream of Ballots—Information as to Trend Indefinite but Both People's, League Candidates Say 'Leading.'

VOTING was unusually heavy at every box in the county at noon today in the democratic primary election.

Augmented by the large number of negro voters in the city, the number of ballots cast is expected to far exceed the total cast in the biennial primary two years ago.

Officials at each of the 163 precincts in the county were kept busy by a constant stream of ballots pouring into the ballot boxes during the morning.

No definite indications as to the trend of the election could be obtained. "Edges" were claimed at both headquarters where only fragmentary reports had been received. At the Peoples' Ticket headquarters it was reported all Peoples' Ticket candidates were far ahead and the Citizens League ticket was reported "sweeping the county" at league headquarters.

Observers agreed the vote would undoubtedly surpass that of two years ago when 33,224 votes were recorded. The city of San Antonio has a voting strength of 55,693. The campaign just closed has shown a general apathy on the part of voters. Many observers believe this apathetic attitude will mean a heavy silent vote, while others believe it will not.

VOTING UNDECIDED AS POLLS OPEN.

The polls opened this morning with the question of negroes being allowed to vote undecided. Should they be allowed to vote later in the day it is thought no less than 3,000 of them will be at the polls. There are between 4,500 and 5,000 negro votes.

This year there are 163 polling places in the county compared to 128 two years ago. This has resulted in 900 workers being employed at the polls compared to 785 two years ago.

John K. Weber, county democratic chairman, estimated the total vote would reach the 40,000 mark as an absolute minimum. He based this largely on the fact that absentee ballots this year were approximately 1,200 compared to 592 the last primary.

The polls will close at 7 o'clock tonight. Weber asked voters to cast their vote as early as possible so precinct officials could keep count of the votes as they went along.

GROUP WILL WORK THROUGHOUT NIGHT.

The working forces of the county chairmen will be stationed tonight at the old Montgomery Ward store site on South St. Mary's street. There a corps of workers will work all night and a good part of tomorrow receiving the returns.

It is believed many of the race results will be determined shortly after the polls close. Close races may not be determined until tomorrow.

The vote on submission of the prohibition question to Congress for action is expected to result in bringing large numbers to the polls who otherwise would not come.

Voting started briskly this morning, and if precedent is followed will reach its peak about 5 o'clock this afternoon and be heavy for the last two hours before the polls close.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
NEWS

JUL 25 1932

STATE DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN SEEKING FINAL ADJUDICATION OF NEGRO CASE BEFORE RUN-OFF

THE question of the right of negroes to participate in a democratic primary, although now shorn of most of its local interest by the sweeping victory of the Citizens' League, will be submitted to a full-membered fourth court of civil appeals Wednesday.

Negroes voted in the primary Saturday by virtue of an injunction issued by Dist. Judge Tayloe after the two members of the fourth court acting failed to agree.

Efforts of attorneys representing the state executive committee of the democratic party to have the question certified by the fourth court to the supreme court of Texas will not be renewed today, said S. J. Brooks, leading counsel for the committee.

Chief Justice Fly of the fourth court this morning set the case for a hearing at 9:30 o'clock Wednesday morning after Gov. Sterling appointed S. S. Searcy, local attorney, to sit as associate justice.

Searcy will sit in the place of Associate Justice Smith who disqualified himself because his brother was a candidate in Saturday's election.

W. O. Huggins, chairman of the state committee, was in the city today on other business.

"The committee wants a final adjudication of the matter," he said.

NEGROES MAY VOTE AGAIN IN AUGUST

Unless the injunction of the district court is dissolved in the course of an appeal from that court, negroes again will vote in the August runoff primary. So far as local interest is concerned, the question will concern the followers of candidates in the runoff for state senator and two legislative places.

It is conceded that most of the negro vote in the Saturday primary went to candidates on the People's Ticket. It is estimated that between 2,000 and 3,000 votes came from the negroes, but it is regarded as extremely unlikely that any contest over a county office would be filed by reason of the negro participation.

TRY TO GET CASE IN SUPREME COURT.

Brooks and Wilbur Matthews, representing the state executive committee, attempted Saturday to get the question before the supreme court of Texas. Brooks said that the court here was willing to certify the question and that a member of the supreme court had agreed that the court at Austin would hear attorneys Saturday night. The attorneys for C. A. Booker who brought the injunction suit in Judge Tayloe's court, however, was not ready to present his side of the case Saturday night and "I did not feel like insisting upon it," Brooks said.

Since Saturday, the chief justice of the supreme court has left on a vacation trip to California, Brooks has been informed.

NEGROES TO APPEAL TO U. S. ATTORNEY.

HOUSTON, Tex., July 25 (AP).—Negroes denied the right to vote in the primary Saturday were expected today to appeal to U. S. Atty. Henry M. Holden for an investigation.

A negro attorney, whose name was not disclosed, appeared in the office of U. S. Com. Winston McMahon Saturday night and sought out blanket warrants for the arrest of the election judges who barred certain negroes from the polls.

McMahon, however, referred the negro to the United States attorney's office.

"I told him," McMahon said, "I could not issue warrants upon the evidence presented. He had only a list of names purported to be the election officials whom, he said, had denied the negroes the right to vote. He did not have any witnesses to swear to the complaint. I could not assume the responsibility in such a case."

In several precincts here negroes were permitted to vote.

NEGRO VOTE FACTOR AS 'MA' WINS

LUBBOCK, Tex., Sept. 22—(ANP)—The State Democratic Convention of Texas, which certified Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson as the party nominee for governor, concluded its deliberations here without passing a resolution asking the incoming legislature to amend the Terrell election laws of the state in order that present methods of disfranchising Negroes in Texas might be tightened.

The convention, which was chiefly controlled by Mrs. Ferguson and her husband, James E. Ferguson, who managed her campaign, adopted a ten point platform containing a plea that the soldier bonus be paid in cash and that governmental cost and taxation be reduced.

Sterling Attacks Vote

In a statement made to newspaper reporters at his hotel, Governor Sterling, who is seeking in every way possible to prove that Mrs. Ferguson was not legally nominated by the Democratic party, claimed that the Negro vote didn't count and should be thrown out.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
NEWS

JUL 23 1932

DENISON NEGROES THREATENED DEATH BY VOTING IN PRIMARY

By Associated Press

DENISON, Tex., July 23.—Anonymous circulars warning negroes not to vote were distributed at Denison last night and a fiery cross was lighted in front of Colored Hopewell Baptist Church. Police extinguished it.

"Negro, the white people do not want you to vote Saturday," the circular said. "Do not make the Ku Klux Klan take a hand. Do you remember what happened two years ago May ninth?"

The May 9th reference was to the burning to death of a negro in the courthouse at Sherman after his arrest on a charge of attacking a white woman.

Police believed the demonstration was a result of the statement issued several days ago by B. F. Gafford, chairman of the county democratic committee, to the effect that negroes would be allowed to vote in Grayson County.

No Ku Klux Klan activity has been reported in Denison for about four years.

At the polls today voting was progressing in an orderly manner.

DALLAS, Tex., July 23 (AP).—Bexar, Dallas, Grayson and Nueces County negroes were free to enter the democratic primary election booths today, but prospects were dim that they would vote anywhere else in the State.

Ben F. Gafford, Grayson County democratic chairman, said under his interpretation of a recent decision by the United States Supreme Court the negroes could not legally be excluded.

The case to which Gafford referred originated in El Paso, but at El Paso the negroes were not allowed to vote in the primaries today.

Murrell L. Buckner, Dallas County chairman, said he would allow the negroes to vote, since he did not wish to place himself in contempt of the Supreme Court.

United States Judge T. M. Kennerly held Wednesday that neither the democratic State executive committee nor the State convention could order exclusion of the negroes from the primaries. Both he said, were agencies of the State government which was prohibited by the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution from denying equal suffrage to the negroes. He refused, however, to issue a mandamus, declaring that his court lacked the authority.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex., July 23 (AP).—Negroes were allowed to vote today in the Nueces County primary election.

FORT WORTH, Tex., July 23 (AP). A few negroes attempted to vote in the primary election Saturday—and were turned away despite a notice from Assistant United States Attorney General Nugent Dodds.

Dodds, wiring from Washington, referred to two articles in the criminal code. The telegram, unsolicited, was sent to Federal Judge Johnson.

"Complaint made by R. D. Evans, Waco, Tex., negroes denied right to vote in primary election at Fort Worth. See Section 19, criminal code, and case of L. A. Nixon vs. James Condon et al. Matter referred to you for such action as facts and law warrant."

Accordingly Johnson notified Evans, a Waco attorney, and A. B. Borden, 612 Grove street, that they should tell election judges that negro democrats are entitled to a vote in the primary, and that if the judges refuse they are not complying with United States laws.

Johnson would not say what action he would take against election judges who refused ballots to the negroes.

HOUSTON, TEX.
PRESS

AUG 13 1932

NEGROES FILE NEW DEMAND FOR VOTE

Federal Judge Asked to Grant Temporary Injunction

A petition asking for a temporary injunction restraining the state and county democratic executive committees from barring negroes from the polls in the runoff primary was being considered by Judge Kennerly Saturday.

The petition was filed on behalf of W. M. Drake, negro, whose attorneys already have asked the court for a permanent injunction against the democratic party leaders.

Judge Kennerly said that action probably would be taken Monday.

The motion filed Saturday asked that he call a three-judge court if it was necessary, and in that event asked that Attorney General Allred and Governor Sterling be made parties to the suit.

It set forth that the new petition was filed because the negroes felt that the hearing on the permanent injunction might not be possible before the runoff primary.

Washington D. C.

Negro Democrats Of Texas Keep Up Fight For Admittance To Party Primaries

Washington Tribune

AUSTIN, Tex.—(CNS)—Determined to fight every attempt to bar them from Democratic primaries in this State, and encouraged by supporting decisions from the United State Supreme Court, Negro leaders of the State, last week continued their efforts to be admitted to the Democratic runoff primaries held last Saturday.

Thousands of colored voters, declaring themselves Democrats, have already paid poll taxes and registered. Although the Democratic Executive Committee of the State ruled against them on July 23 last, progressive leaders among the colored Democrats secured an injunction restraining election officials from refusing to receive their votes. This injunction enabled thousands of them to vote in the July primaries. 9-2-32

However, a later ruling of the Texas Supreme Court dissolved the injunction prior to last Saturday. The refusal of the Democrats of the State to allow Negroes in the primary election promises to precipitate another Supreme Court battle.

Thus far Negro voters have twice been successful in the Supreme Court. A State law refusing Negroes the right to belong to the Democratic party was declared unconstitutional several years ago. Last May the Supreme Court again went on record in favor of Negro voters by declaring that the State legislature could not give implied power to the Democratic State Executive Committee to ber Negro voters. This decision was followed by the latest Democratic subterfuge of barring Negroes on the theory that the Executive Committee of the party is not a part of the State election machinery but is a private and autonomous body. In the light of past Supreme Court decisions this latest move is also believed to be unconstitutional.

BALLOT PROVES ITS POWER

Dallas Times Herald

The close battle waged in Texas over the Democratic nomination for governor demonstrates how important a vote is. Because the party organization refused to accept the interpretation of the law placed upon it by the U. S. supreme court, Negroes did not vote in the primary in large numbers in all parts of the state. But some election officials obeyed the court. Enough voted to account for the majority of the winning candidate. What a marvel it would be if for the first time that Negroes have had their right to vote in party primaries established by the nation's high court, they shall have been the balance of power which named the victor.

The power of a single vote is the theme of the theorist. At the same time the hard-headed practical politician admits its possibilities whenever he makes a move to "get out the vote." Here's hoping that the Negroes of Texas for whom such high judicial machinery has functioned, will appreciate their vote and not treat it as Esau did his birthright. It will be fatal if they follow the pattern of northern Negroes who voluntarily disfranchise themselves and do not vote. It may sound like excusing a crime, but we honestly believe that the man who sells his vote for a dollar is a better citizen than the one who votes not at all, because he considers his vote worth nothing.

NEGRO LEADERS ENDORSE "MA" AT LOCAL MEET

Informer

The intense interest of the Negroes of Texas in the gubernatorial race now in progress in the state is shown by the flood of requests that have deluged The Houston Informer for a statewide meeting of Negro Democrats for the purpose of organizing and combining the Ferguson supporters. 10-8-32

The first colored "Ferguson for Governor" Club of Texas was organized in Houston this week with an executive committee in general charge composed of Carter W. Wesley, editor of The Houston Informer, Alphonse Mills, who conducted the financial campaign among Negroes of the Democratic Convention when it met here in 1928; Julius White, president of the Harris County Negro Democratic Club, and Atty. J. M. Nabritt, chairman of the executive committee of the Harris County Negro Democratic Club. Headquarters for the campaign have been established at 409 Smith street with Miss Helen Turner, a Wiley College graduate, and Miss Madeline Jackson, former Howard University student, in charge of the office. Similar headquarters will be set up for San Antonio, Dallas, Fort Worth, Waco, Marshall, and Galveston as well as other cities at the Marshal meeting.

The Ferguson-for-Governor Club of Houston, the Ferguson-for-Governor, Marshall are the result of the independent thoughts and actions of Negroes who firmly believe that Texas will prosper under the leadership of "Ma" Ferguson and have no connection or affiliation with any other organization, white or black.

Hatchet Is Buried

At a meeting held Thursday night, just as the last copy of The Informer goes to press, the so-called Wesley faction and the Richardson faction of Houston met on mutaul territory and formed a permanent body of Ferguson supporters which unites Negroes of Houston behind the Ferguson cause.

C. F. Richardson, editor of the Houston Defender, and the stormy petrel of Texas Negro journalism, heads the body as chairman of the committee and Carter W. Wesley, editor of The Houston Informer, who has engaged in a bitter controversy with Mr. Richardson, was elected as treasurer and director of publicity.

N. Dudley, Jr., was elected vice chairman; Atty. J. M. Nabrit head of the speakers bureau; Dr. T. M. Shadowens, chairman of the finance committee; W. E. Green, secretary; Alphonse Mills, precinct organizer and assistant publicity director; Dr. W. M. Drake, chairman of the program committee and many others of Houston compose the board of directors.

Suffrage.

Herald
Greenville, Tex
AUG 3 1932

NEGRO VOTE DECISION DUE TODAY ON APPEAL

TO DECIDE NEGRO VOTING

The Texas Supreme Court has been asked to remove the confusion attendant upon the efforts of negroes to vote in the first Democratic primary election in Texas last month. In several of the counties negroes were allowed to vote in the July primary. In numerous counties negroes made an effort to vote, but were refused permission. Two Federal Courts had held the negroes had a right to vote, but in each instance the manner in which the negroes sought relief was improper, thereby invalidating what might otherwise have been valid requests.

Texas appellate and district courts are in disagreement on the matter. The Fourth Court of Civil Appeals at San Antonio has now sent up a certified question on which it is hoped the Supreme Court will pass before the August 27 run-off primary date.

A decision adverse to the negroes doubtless would get rid of them for this year. But it would by no means end the fight, since the organization backing the negroes will carry the matter to the Supreme Court of the United States. That tribunal has in every instance held unconstitutional any state statutes that would infringe in any way the Constitutional Amendment denying the right of the states to abridge citizenship because of race or color.

Texas can, of course, continue its policy of the past—to pass a new law immediately the old one has been declared unconstitutional.

Perhaps it is possible that our election laws may be so amended as to make a constitutional bill, if the opinion of one of the Federal Courts is followed. That court held that the right of the Democratic Party of Texas to govern itself was abridged by its own surrender of such powers to the state government. A revision of these laws might enable the party, by securing the restoration of such powers, to govern itself and in that way prescribe the requirements for membership in the party.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
NEWS

JUL 27 1932

DECISION on an appeal from an injunction granted by Dist. Judge Tayloe which permitted negroes to vote in last Saturday's democratic primary election was expected today from the fourth court of civil appeals.

Arguments were heard this morning by the tribunal, which included Chief Justice Fly, Justice Cobbs and Special Justice S. S. Searcy. Justice Smith disqualified himself for the hearing because his brother, Sawnie B. Smith, was a candidate in the election.

Carl Wright Johnson, who represented C. A. Booker, a member of the Colored Voters' League, argued that the democratic party in Texas is a state agency and came under the provisions of the 14th amendment.

Attorneys representing John K. Weber, chairman of the Bexar County democratic executive committee, and other defendants, claimed that the state executive committee had the power to specify qualifications for members of the party.

While the fourth court considered the appeal of Judge Tayloe's injunction, Judge Fly issued an order staying the injunction which prevented negroes from voting during the early hours Saturday. This order was isued pending outcome of the appeal.

When the two judges returned opposite rulings, Saturday morning, leaving the injunction in effect, Judge Fly vacated that order and negroes began voting.

Bexar County negroes began their fight for the right to vote as soon as absentee balloting got under way. Booker went to the office of County Clerk Burke to cast his vote, but was denied the privilege.

Application for an injunction was immediately filed in Federal district court here, but was denied when Judge Kennerly held that the case called for a mandamus and Federal court did not have the power to grant a mandamus.

Following the Federal judge's ruling, the injunction petition was filed with Judge Tayloe, who granted it Friday afternoon, the day before the election. Weber, Oscar Wolfe, secretary of the county committee, members of the committee and Jack Burke were named as defendants.

The case was appealed by attorneys for the committee, and the injunction was set aside by the fourth court. A few hours later, however, Judge Fly vacated this order and the injunction remained in effect.

FORT WORTH, TEX.
EVE. STAR TELEGRAM

JUL 28 1932

THE PRIMARY DISCREDITED.

A FEDERAL COURT JUDGE, pronouncing upon the petition of certain negroes for a writ supporting their desire to vote in the Democratic primaries, puts into so many words the implication which has been conveyed by several federal court rulings, including rulings by the United States Supreme Court, on the status of the Democratic party as a "white man's party" in Texas. The judge declared that while the right to determine qualifications of its own members might be inherent in a political party existing independently of a state government, the facts are that the Democratic party in Texas has surrendered this right through acceptance of statutes which make it nothing more or less than an agency of the State Government.

This is a proposition which the leaders of the party in Texas must face. Time was when the statutory primary was proudly hailed on the stump and in the press as the paladin of the citizen's liberty of choice in the exercise of the franchise. That time has passed, and the primary has been revealed at last as actually a restriction of that liberty and as an enemy rather than a defender of enlightened elections. Now this same primary law has been held by the highest courts to have been the instrument by which the Democratic party in Texas surrendered its autonomy and became a creature of the State Government.

Texas Democrats are invited by these court decisions to consider whether the evils of the primary have not now reached the limit of toleration. No one will contend that the product of the elections in these days is better than it was before the primary law was installed to insure purity of the ballot. Officeholders as a general rule are certainly not of higher type than formerly. What, then, ha been the achievement of the primary system in Texas? It has deprived the Democratic party of the right to govern itself, and the State of the benefits which in the South may be obtained only through a party which can govern itself.

POST
EL PASO, TEX.

JUL 25 1932

NEGRO DENIED VOTE TO SUE

$5000 To Be Asked in Suit Against Official

Fred Knollenberg, attorney for Dr. L. A. Nixon, negro physician said today he will file suit for $5000 against George McCann, election judge in precinct six, because McCann refused to allow Nixon to vote Saturday in the primary election.

Knollenberg said that he may name R. R. Bowie, chairman, and other members of the county Democratic executive committee as defendants in the suit.

McCann said he refused to allow Dr. Nixon to vote on the ground that it was against the sentiment of the county executive committee to allow negroes to vote in the primary election.

He said Dr. Nixon did not protest, but walked out quietly after being refused a ballot.

McCann said two or three other negroes tried to vote in the same precinct.

Nixon twice before has carried appeals to the U. S. supreme court after being excluded from voting in the Democratic primary and has won both times.

DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS

JUL 26 1932

Special Justice Named In Negro Voting Cases

From the Austin Bureau of The News.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 25.—Gov. Ross S. Sterling Monday appointed Seth Searcy of San Antonio special Associate Justice of the Fourth Court of Civil Appeals to sit in the negro voting case set for hearing July 27.

Searcy was named in place of Associate Judge Edward Smith, who notified the Governor that he was disqualified to sit.

A decision is expected in time to fix the right of negroes to vote or bar them from participation in the second primary to be held in Bexar County Aug. 27.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
EXPRESS

JUL 28 1932

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Negro Ballot Appeal Arguments Heard by Three Judges Here.

Written opinion as to whether negroes are entitled to vote in Democratic primaries in Bexar County was expected Wednesday to be handed down in the Fourth Court of Civil Appeals within a few days.

The appeal from the 45th District Court in which C. A. Booker, San Antonio negro, was granted a mandatory injunction against John K. Weber, county chairman, C. O. Wolfe, Democratic secretary, and election officials was submitted to the court of appeals in oral argument Wednesday morning.

Following a hearing last Saturday morning, Chief Justice W. S. Fly and Justice Thomas D. Cobbs Sr. failed to agree and the case was postponed until Wednesday. Justice Edward W. Smith certified his disqualification because his brother, Sawnie B. Smith, was a candidate for the legislature in the primary and Judge Seth Searcy of San Antonio was appointed by Governor Sterling to sit in place of Justice Smith.

The arguments of attorneys Wednesday morning were practically the same as made at the previous hearing and before the United States District Court where Booker lost his application for a mandatory injunction when the court declined to take jurisdiction of the matter.

Carl Wright Johnson, attorney for Booker, contended that the enforcement of the resolution adopted by the Democratic State convention May 24 limiting the primary to white voters was in violation of the 14th and 15th amendments to the United States Constitution. Johnson said that primaries in Texas had become State elections because of stautes regulating primaries passed by the Legislature and accepted by the party.

Judge Sidney J. Brooks and W. L. Matthews, attorneys for Weber and the other appellants, said that while the State had no right to limit participation in primaries or any other election on account of race or color that each political party had the right to prescribe the membership of its own organization.

The 14th and 15th amendments apply to states and State and Federal officers and not to private individuals, it was averred.

Negroes were permitted to vote in the primary Saturday after a no-decision was announced in the court of appeals and an order issued by Chief Justice Fly Friday night staying operation of the injunction granted by Judge S. G. Tayloe of the trial court was vacated. No negroes voted here until 10:30 a. m. when the ruling of the court of appeals was announced.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
LIGHT

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Finding Reverses Ruling of Judge Tayloe, Dismisses Bexar Suit.

The Fourth Court of Civil Appeals upheld the Democratic party's right to bar negroes from the polls in the August run-off primary.

In a written opinion in which Chief Justice W. S. Fly concurred, Special Associate Justice Seth S. Searcy finds that the state Democratic convention is a voluntary political organization, and, as such, can fix its own policies.

The Fourth court's judgment reversed the decision of Judge S. G. Tayloe of Forty-fifth District court, who had held that the Democratic party had erred in barring negroes from the polls in Saturday's primary. The Fourth court's judgment also dismissed the case.

COBBS DISSENTS.

Associate Justice T. D. Cobbs Sr. dissented in the judgment, and declared he would write a dissenting opinion.

Special Associate Justice Searcy was appointed as a third member of the court by Governor Ross Sterling to break a tie which resulted when Chief Justice Fly and Justice Cobbs failed to agree. The third regular member of the court previously had disqualified himself from hearing the case.

Special Associate Justice Searcy said, in his written judgment, that whatever inherent power a state political party has to determine the qualifications of its membership resides in the state convention.

HELD VOLUNTARY BODY.

He held that the Democratic party is a voluntary political organization and, assembled in convention, had the power to determine who was eligible for membership in the party and who, consequently, was eligible for participation in its activities. The opinion said:

"A study of election laws of Texas history can lead to no other conclusion.

The judgment quoted an opinion from the United States Supreme court in the famous Nixon vs. Condon case, a similar suit from El Paso.

The United States Supreme court held that the Democratic executive committee did not have the right to deprive negro voters of their constitutional right of the vote.

NOT STATE AGENT.

Thursday's opinion, however, pointed out that the executive committee is an agent of the state, but that the Democratic convention is a political party and not an agent of the state.

In other words, it appeared, had the state executive committee instead of the state convention adopted the resolution, the case would have been altered.

The case was filed in the Forty-fifth District court last week by C. A. Booker, negro voter, after a federal court had declined jurisdiction in the case. Judge Tayloe granted an injunction permitting the negroes to vote, and, on immediate appeal, the Fourth court entered an order tending to nullify the trial courts. This latter was withdrawn at 10 a. m. Saturday, and hundreds of negroes went to the polls and voted during the day.

Effect of Thursday's ruling on last Saturday's primary will be negligible, it was felt in political circles here.

C. O. Wolfe, secretary of the Bexar county Democratic executive committee, said there has been no talk of election contests, since the majorities, in most instances, were so decisive that the negro votes could make little difference.

Politicians believe the negro vote did not exceed 1000 ballots

The negro votes were all challenged and marked, but were counted, and will be left in the count, Wolfe said.

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Mineral Wells - Tex.

JUL 27 1932

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With the negro eligibility in that status, election officials in some counties permitted them to vote while in other counties primary managers adhered strictly to a resolution adopted by the State Democratic Convention directing that only white Democrats be permitted to vote in the primaries.

There was a possibility that Judge William Pierson, associate justice of the Supreme Court, would disqualify himself to hear the appeal, since he is a candidate for renomination in the runoff primary. However, it was not clear to court attaches whether it would be necessary for Judge Pierson to certify his disqualification, or if he would consider the question as a member of the court in his own discretion.

Chief Justice C. M. Cureton was in California on a vacation, but it was likely the court would set the case for early submission in order to dispose of it before the runoff primary. It was probable the six members of the two commissions of appeals would be asked to sit with the main court in considering the question. The commissioners had acted with the court in determining other controversies to it during the campaign, or that came to it to the first primary.

Simultaneously with certification of the question by the San Antonio Appeals Court, Houston negroes sought relief from the United States Federal Court there in an effort to gain entrance into the Harris county Democratic executive committee to vote in the first primary. Specifically, they asked that the committee be restrained from barring negroes from the Aug. 27 runoff election.

Previously Judge T. M. Kennerly had denied a mandamus against the committee, but solely upon the stated ground that he had no jurisdiction to grant the "nature of the relief" sought, thus indicating the suit might have been successful had it been drawn up in a different manner. In the opinion he held the party had in fact deprived negroes of a constitutional right in refusing to permit them to vote in the primary, and likewise held the party had lost its inherent power to determine the qualifications of its membership.

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Previously Judge T. M. Kennerly had denied a mandamus against the committee, but solely upon the stated ground that he had no jurisdiction to grant the "nature of the relief" sought, thus indicating the suit might have been successful had it been

anneously with certification of the question as a leading up to the Simultaneously with the question by the San Antonio Appeals Court, Houston negroes sought relief from the Federal Court in an effort to obtain the right to vote in the primaries.

Chief Justice C. M. Cureton was in California on a vacation, but it was likely the court would set the case for early submission in order to dispose of it before the runoff primary. It was probable the six members of the two commissions of appeals would be asked to sit with the main court in considering the question. The commissioners had acted with the court in determining other controversies

Negroes Again Take Matter to U. S. Court.

HOUSTON, Aug. 2.—Negroes rep-

Suffrage

DALLAS, TEX.
JOURNAL

JUL 30 1932

Negroes to Be Barred From Run-Off Aug. 27, Committee Rules Here Saturday Morning

With the question of control still unsettled between the regulars and the drys, the Dallas County Democratic convention to name delegates to the State convention in September at Lubbock was ready to open for several hours of real fireworks in the City Hall Auditorium Saturday afternoon.

Until a test of strength is made by a vote, the dispute between the regulars, seeking indorsement of the national ticket and the platform and the ultra drys, opposing approval of the repeal plank in the national platform, will remain a moot question.

The county executive committee, meeting Saturday morning at the courthouse, adopted the report of its credential committee on contested precinct conventions, which gave the regulars eighteen out of seventy-three contested county convention votes. The report was adopted without debate, although Tom Love, dry leader, asked if minority reports had not been filed in behalf of the drys.

Negroes will be barred from the run-off primary, Aug. 27, the executive committee adopting without discussion a resolution to this effect offered by J. Hart Willis.

Leaders on both the dry and the regular side declared Saturday morning they had not prepared slates for convention offices. Maury Hughes, regular leader, and some of his cohorts were caucusing at noon, expecting to complete their slate shortly before the convention opened.

The drys likewise were in informal caucus. Ray Holder, chairman of the Dallas County League of Dry Democrats, said the slate would be kept secret, while Mr. Love said no slate had been prepared. The drys asked Murrell Buckner, Dallas County Democratic chairman, to permit his name to be placed before the convention as either temporary chairman, permanent chairman or chairman of the delegation, but declined.

The important convention postponements Aug. 27, and in Precinct 32 probably will be divided by the drys among Holder, Love, Alex Poper, George C. Purl, M. H. Moody and others, if they win.

Control of the convention appeared to rest with the way some forty votes will be cast. Both sides admitted there were about this number of votes in the convention of which they did not know the real complexion.

Mr. Love apparently was prepared to contest before the county committee two of the credentials committee decisions, affecting Precincts 26 and 57, where the regulars were awarded the delegates. When Lewis T. Carpenter, credentials committee chairman, presented his report, Mr. Love asked if any minority reports had been filed. Mr. Carpenter stated none had been filed, although notice had been given in a few cases.

Later in the meeting, Mr. Pope told Chairman Buckner that the committee secretary had informed him that minority reports had been filed and that they were in the hands of Mr. Carpenter when he report was made. Mr. Buckner replied that he knew nothing of that matter, except that Mr. Carpenter had stated no minority reports had been filed.

The thirteen contests heard before the credentials committee probably will be brought up before the convention in the afternoon.

A bolt on the part of the regular Democrats was expected to occur at the convention if the drys should control, and the delegates should refuse to indorse the national ticket and platform. The drys were reported to be willing to indorse Roosevelt and Garner, but not to approve the repeal plank. The fight probably will be centered on this issue.

Emmett Marshall, chairman of the executive committee finance group, filed a report showing the cost of the primary election in each precinct, but the figures had not been totaled to give the cost of the entire election in the county.

The canvass of returns in the first primary showed that 44,252 votes were cast for Edgar E. Witt, unopposed candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Sterling received 4,844 votes more than Mrs. Ferguson for Governor.

For the first time in recent Democratic history in this county, a run-off for precinct chairman was participated. In Precinct 31, D. C. McCord and G. H. Allen will be opponents Aug. 27, and in Precinct 32 Joe Evans and Dr. Lane B. Cooke are rivals.

DALLAS, TEX.
JOURNAL
JUL 29 1932

Johnson Sees Possibility Negro Vote As Illegal

The participation of negroes in the Democratic primary Saturday in Dallas and other counties may raise a serious question as to the legality of results, especially in local contests, in the opinion of Albert Sidney Johnson, secretary of the State Democratic executive committee.

Mr. Johnson raised the point in view of the ruling of the Fourth Court of Civil Appeals at San Antonio Thursday dissolving an injunction that permitted negroes to vote in Bexar County in the recent Democratic primary.

The State Democratic convention at Houston in May, on recommendation of the State committee, adopted a resolution limiting the Texas Democratic party to whites, Mr. Johnson pointed out.

"County chairmen who ruled that negroes could participate in the recent primary, particularly where there were no injunctions imposed to open the polls to the negroes, ran a risk in disobeying the orders of the State convention," Mr. Johnson said.

VOTE BAR HERE HIT IN SUIT OF NEGRO LEADER

Julius White, well known Houston Negro citizen and a persistent challenger of the Texas Democratic bar against Negroes participating in the primary elections of the party, filed suit in federal district court here Tuesday, seeking an injunction to restrain Harris County officials of the political organization from interfering with his right to vote in the run-off election which is scheduled to be held in this county on August 27.

Injunction Federal Court

White's suit, which was filed through the law firm of Nabrit, Atkins and Wesley, local race attorneys, is directed against the County Democratic Executive Committee and J. B. Lubbock, chairman, and Charles E. Kamp, secretary; J. B. Lubbock, as chairman of the Harris County Democratic Executice Committee, and Charles E. Kamp, as secretary of the committee and their successors in office.

Contending that he has resided in Harris County for 32 years, and that he is a qualified voter, White recites that he is a Democrat who believes in the tenents of the party and desires to vote in the primary runoff election to be held here on August 27. White alleges in his petition for court relief, that a resolution adopted by the State Executive Committee of the Democratic party fixing qualifications that barred Negroes from membership, is illegal and that membership in the Democratic party is determined by the National Democratic Convention. White holds that all American citizens who profess the tenents of the party are eligible for membership in the party. The Democratic party of Texas, White avers, has no authority to say who shall be members of the party in this state.

Says Election Statutory

Pointing out in his suit that the primary elections of the Democratic party in Texas, are regulated by state statute and are held under auspices of the state, White asserts that the elections are creatures of the state and that to bar any qualified voter from casting his ballots in statutory elections is a direct violation of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the United States constitution. This furnishes the basis upon which he directs his prayer to the federal court to issue an injunction against the county officials of the party restraining them from denying him and those similarly situated the right to vote in the approaching runoff election.

White states in his petition that the primary elections of the Democratic party in Texas are similar to those of the general elections. He says that the voting paraphernalia used are purchased, according to a state law, with taxes paid by him and others.

The State Democratic Convention and the State Democratic Executive Committee are subordinate to the Democratic party of Texas, the suit sets forth, and any power held by these two bodies is derived from the party, and since the party is statutory, any of its power is statutory. The suit therefore holds, that the power of the party is secured from the state and is consequently state power.

Party Accepts Negro Members

White declares in his suit that the State Democratic Convention has no power either inherent or by statute to fix qualifications of membership in the party in this state. Holding that the same applies to the State Executive Committee, he alleges that the power to say who shall be members of the Democratic party rest with the Democratic National Convention. White contends that the national convention recognizes Negroes as members and acknowledged as delegates and alternates several Negroes at its convention in Chicago last June. He says the national convention of the party has not authorized the party in Texas to fix membership qualifications.

The suit for the federal injunction was filed in the United States District Court of the southern district of Texas because a federal question is involved under the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.

Mass Meeting Called

A mass meeting of Houston Negro Democrats has been called by local political leaders, and will be held Monday night, August 8, at the Emancipation Park, it was announced here Wednesday.

Details regarding the filing of the suits this week will be stated and interesting disclosures are promised.

The chairman of the finance committee, Dr. Wm. Drake, says that the twenty-five members of the finance committee have been asked to report at least half of the amount each agreed to collect.

Each member of the finance committee, Dr. Drake states has five assistants, and he expresses the opinion that each individual should endeavor to raise a $50 quota.

"Our lawyers have performed their duty," Dr. Drake said Wednesday in a statement, "and have won every point so far in trying to make Negro poll tax payers of Harris County recognized Democratic voters. We believe that the second suit filed by them Tuesday will make us a free people in Texas again. We call upon every Negro and every organization in this county to come to our aid and help us raise the necessary funds to continue our legal fight."

The members of the finance committee, as announced to the public are as follows: Drs. Wm. Drake, B. J. Covington, Miles Jordan, Daniel Phillip, R. R. Grovey, Clem Bolden, Bill Jones, Julius White, George S. Goodson, Homer McCoy, J. H. Robertson, T. R. Terrell, Amos Lewis, Fred L. Lyles, G. D. Crawford, Wm. Ponder, Henry Thomas, Mrs. E. Jackson, Mrs. Phillip Paige, Mrs. Arlena Sheppard, Reuben W. Polk, Ruffin Foster, Dan T. Humphery, Fred Hurd and J. Coates.

DALLAS, TEX.
JOURNAL
JUL 30 1932

Does the Negro Vote Or Doesn't He?

A STATE court of civil appeals says the negro shall not vote in the primary of the Democratic party. Federal Courts seem to say that he shall. In some counties he did.

If it is determined that he may not so vote, the question comes up as to what shall be done with results affected by the fact that negroes have voted already in Demo-

Our court system is so cumbersome and then consulting the legal cutter. We are queer that way.

If it is not available for guiding the citizen until he is already in trouble. We find out whether a legal knife is sharp by wounding ourselves with it first.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
NEWS

JUL 30 1932

Seek High Court Ruling in Negro Primary Question

The fourth court of civil appeals today was requested to ask the state supreme court if negroes can vote in the democratic primary. It was also asked to grant a rehearing of the case.

Motions asked for the rehearing and the certifying of the question were filed by Carl Wright Johnson, attorney for C. A. Booker, negro, who instituted the court test of a resolution by the state executive committee barring negroes from the primary elections.

Johnson filed the motions after Associate Justice Cobbs of the appeals court filed his dissenting opinion in which he held that negroes should be allowed to vote in the primaries. Chief Justice Fly and Associate Justice Searcy held otherwise.

A ruling from the supreme court as to whether negroes have the right to vote in the primary is sought in the hope of securing a ruling before the runoff election Aug. 27.

The question which Johnson asked that the supreme court be allowed to answer was if election officials and the county democratic executive committee chairman are agencies of the government, and if the county chairman is subject to limitations of the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution which guarantee equal suffrage.

In his opinion, Justice Cobbs held that the state democratic convention is without authority to prescribe the membership of the party or the eligibility of participants in the primary elections. He also held that Chairman Weber of the county committee and the state convention of the party were such representatives of the state that the restrains of the Constitution applied to them.

MEMPHIS, TENN
PRESS-SCIMITAR

JUL 29 1932

NEGROES' RIGHT TO VOTE CITED

Circular Replies to Recen Primary Board Action

The Independent Business and Civic Assn., a negro organization, in a circular distributed thruout the city, is calling to the attention of al negroes their "legal political rights" in elections.

While it sets forth the specific points of the law, it also states that "the Independent Business and Civic Assn. is not advising you how to vote. It is merely telling you you have a legal right to vote."

Prompted By Primary Ruling

The circular was prompted, according to an explanation at the beginning of the message, by the action of the state Democratic primary board at Nashville recently, when it ruled against excessive negro voting in Democratic primaries.

The circular sets forth the following points:

"That you are an American citizen and have the right to cast your vote in the primary of any party that may be your political choice.

Cties Court Ruling"

"That the Supreme Court of the United States held that neither a state primary board or state convention has any power to deny to you the right to cast your vote in any primary.

"That any officer of any primary refusing to allow you to cast your vote on account of your race is liable to heavy damage. In the case of Nixon vs. Condon, a judgment of $5000 was given Nixon.

"You are requested to notify this association of any attempt to bar you from voting on account of your color or your politics."

ABILENE, TEX.
NEWS

JUL 29 1932

Party Control.

The fourth court of civil appeals, San Antonio, in a decision yesterday, held that the democratic party in Texas has the right to prescribe the qualifications of its members.

The state convention of the party decided that a white skin was one of the qualifications for membership, thereby barring negroes.

A good many San Antonio negroes, acting under a temporary injunction, voted in last Saturday's primary. The appeals court yesterday dissolved this injunction.

The supreme court of the United States has held that a political party has the right to prescribe the qualifications of its members.

The whole trouble in Texas has been caused by misguided efforts—too often successful—to make the democratic party an adjunct of the state government.

Laws have been placed on the statute books regulating all the party's doings. One of those laws barred negroes, but the higher courts knocked it out because it was clearly unconstitutional.

What cannot be done by law can be done by the party itself.

There is no reason why the democratic party should be an arm of the state government. Mos of the party's troubles have flowed from thi ource. The sooner the party gets out of the statute books and returns to complete control of [illegible], the better off it will be.

Successful [illegible]pts of negroes to vote in the primary will [illegible]ten return of party control to the party members, rather than permit it to be ruled by statute.

HOUSTON, TEX.
PRESS

AUG 2 1932

NEGROES OPEN FIGHT TO VOTE IN PRIMARY

Injunction Demanded in Suit on File In United States Court

Negroes began a fight to participate in the runoff primary August 27 with a suit filed with the federal clerk's office Tuesday.

The suit, which was set forth virtually the same claims as that filed before the July 23 primary, asks that the Harris County democratic executive committee be enjoined from barring negroes from the polls. The suit was filed on behalf of Julius White, a negro.

In the first suit filed Federal Judge Kennerly ruled that he had no jurisdiction to grant the injunction asked.

A brief setting forth the negro's contentions now is before United States District Attorney Holden. Negro lawyers submitted the brief and asked that he prosecute election judges who refused the negroes the right to vote in the first primary.

BROWNWOOD, TEX.
BULLETIN

JUL 30 1932

Negro Voters

FOR THE FIRST time since the enactment of the Texas primary election law, negroes were permitted to vote in the July primary in some of the larger cities of the state, and probably would have been granted the privilege of the franchise elsewhere if they had been contentious about it. The effort made by the State Democratic Convention to evade the Supreme Court's recent ruling on the question of the "white man's primary" was nullified, at least temporarily, by a federal court ruling a few days before the primary election that the Democratic party has become an agency of the state and as such can enact no regulations contrary to the Fourteenth Amendment to the national constitution. The barring of negroes from an election, if undertaken by the state or its agencies, violates the amendment, and the party has become an agency of the state by accepting the statutes under which it operates.

Under existing conditions, the barring of negroes from Democratic primaries is by no means as essential to good government as it was thought to be when first attempted many years ago. But the present status of the party primary forcefully reminds us of the failure of that system in selecting party nominees and points to the need for revising it. The old convention system had faults no more glaring than those attending the primary system, and it was actually productive of a better type of public officials than those elevated to places of responsibility under the primary plan.

Those who are worried by the trend of Texas politics—and what thoughtful citizen is not?—should be thinking about this problem. A party that is merely a state agency and not an autonomous organization is so severely handicapped that it can be of little service.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
EXPRESS

JUL 31 1932

[illegible] COURT GETS VOTE PLEA

Asked to Certify Question to Higher Body

The Fourth Court of Civil Appeals was asked Saturday to certify to the Supreme Court the question as to whether Democratic primary officers and county executive chairmen are agencies of the government and as such are bound by the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Federal Constitution prohibiting states from abridging the rights of citizens.

The question, if answered in the negative will bar negroes from the run-off primary Aug. 27 and if answered in the affirmative will permit them to vote.

In the decision of the Fourth Court of Appeals handed down Thursday it was held that the Democratic party in Texas is a voluntary political organization and had authority to prescribe the qualifications of its own members and who should vote in its primaries.

An injunction granted by S. G. Tayloe of the 44th District prohibiting election officials from denying negroes the right to vote was dissolved. The opinion of the court was written by Special Justice Seth Searcy, who was appointed in place of Justice Edward W. Smith, and Chief Justice W. S. Fly. Justice Thomas D. Cobbs Sr. Saturday filed a dissenting opinion in which he held that election officials were government agencies and had no authority to deny a vote to negroes.

HOUSTON, TEX
CHRONICLE

NEGROES TO SEEK PROSECUTION OF ELECTION JUDGES

JUL 30 1932

A list purporting to contain the names of all Harris County election judges who denied negroes the right to vote in the primary late Saturday was turned over to United States Attorney Henry M Holden Saturday by representatives of the negro voters.

Accompanying the list was a brief of the federal laws governing the "depriving of certain citizens of their civil rights."

Although it was understood that the negroes have requested the government to prosecute the election judges, Mr. Holden declined to comment on that phase of the case.

He declared that he first must study the evidence and, in all probability, will have to forward a gist of it to the attorney general before an investigation by federal agents can be authorized.

There is no question, he said, that it is a violation of the federal laws to have denied the negroes the right to vote, inasmuch as congressional races were involved and also, in view of a recent decision of the Supreme Court.

No action, however, can be taken, he said, until a thorough study of the case has been made.

In the primary last Saturday, a number of negroes appeared at various precinct boxes and asked for ballots. In most of the instances their requests were denied, but at one or two of the precincts they were permitted to cast ballots. Those judges who denied them the right to vote were acting under orders of the Harris County Democratic executive committee.

Two weeks ago Julian White, a negro, sought a temporary injunction to restrain the election judges from excluding negroes. While Federal Judge T. M. Kennerly dismissed the case—upon the grounds that what White actually sought was a mandamus—he upheld White's contention that the committee would be acting illegally if it issued orders to the precinct judges to prevent the negroes from participating in the primary.

Suffrage

BOTH SIDES FILE BRIEFS IN TEXAS PRIMARY CASE

WASHINGTON.—The United States Supreme Court, on Thursday heard argument on the second Texas white primary case, by James Marshall of New York, member of the national legal committee and the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Arthur B. Spingarn, the association's vice-president and chairman of the legal committee, was present with Mr. Marshall in court.

Texas Won't Argue

The State of Texas announced that it would not argue the case but would only submit a brief, and the N.A.A.C.P. was therefore limited to one attorney to present its case.

The case, brought in behalf of Dr. L. A. Nixon of El Paso, Texas, challenges an enabling act passed in 1927 by the Texas legislature immediately following the Supreme Court's decision in the first white primary case. That decision held unconstitutional a state law excluding colored voters from Democratic primary elections. The Texas legislature thereupon passed an act permitting the state party committee to exclude colored persons by fixing qualifications for party membership.

The N.A.A.C.P. brief, signed by Messrs. Marshall and Spingarn, by Nathan R. Margold, N. H. Kugelmass, and Messrs. F. C. Knollenberg and E. F. Cameron of El Paso, charges that the new law was an attempt by Texas to evade the Supreme Court's decision.

The brief warns that to sustain the Texas primary Jim Crow would mean "the disfranchisement of millions of people," through enactment of similar laws in other states," and history has shown that the disenfranchised, even more than the disinherited, are fruitful soil for communist propaganda on the one hand and enslavement on the other."

NEGRO GETS REARGUMENT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—(AP)—The appeal of L. A. Nixon, of El Paso, Texas, Negro, who contended that he had been denied the right to vote in Democratic primaries in 1928 by Texas laws, was ordered reargued today by the supreme court.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
UNITED STATES DAILY
JAN 9 1932

Denial to Negroes Of Vote in Texas Primary Argued

Supreme Court Considers Validity of Law Under Which State Committee Limited Party Franchise

The denial to Negro citizens of the right to vote in the Democratic primary elections in Texas, it was argued before the Supreme Court of the United States, on Jan. 7, constitutes a discrimination against members of that race which is prohibited by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution.

The court had under consideration the validity a statute of Texas under which the State executive committee of the Democratic party adopted a resolution prescribing that only white members of the party could participate in its primary elections. A Negro, in the case of Nixon v Condon et al., No. 265, is complaining of the action of primary election officials, pursuant to that resolution, in denying him the right to vote in the Texas primary election of 1928, called to select candidates for State officers and also for United States Senator and Congressmen.

Provisions of Statute

The statute in question provides, the court was told, that "every political party in this State through its State executive committee shall have the power to prescribe the qualifications of its own members and shall in its own way determine who shall be qualified to vote or otherwise participate in such political party." Pursuant to this resolution, the State Democratic executive committee adopted the resolution that "all white Democrats who are qualified under the Constitution and laws of Texas * * *, and none other, shall be allowed to participate in the primary elections."

James Marshall, for the petitioner, declared that the present case is a sequel to that of Nixon v. Herndon, 273 U. S. 536, in which the Supreme Court declared invalid a Texas law which expressly prohibited Negroes from participating in primary elections. In the present case, it was explained, the prohibitory action was taken by resolution of the executive committe of the party under the authority of a statute permitting it to fix qualifications of voters. The later statute was declared, as stated therein, to have been passed because of the Supreme Court's decision in the prior case.

Upheld by Lower Courts

The denial of participation in the Democratic primary was declared by Mr. Marshall to be tantamount to denial of participation in any election, "since the Democratic party is the only party in Texas holding primaries and the State is so overwhelming Democratic that the real election is the primary election."

The lower courts, he explained, upheld the statute and the action of the party on the ground that the latter did not constitute "State action" and therefore the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were not applicable to the denial of participation in the party's primary election. The State does not pay the primary election officials who denied the petitioner the right to vote, the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit pointed out in its opinion, and the State of Texas merely regulates a privately conducted primary election so as to secure a fair and honest election.

'State Action' Called Issue

The issue raised in the case, Mr. Marshall said, is whether the petitioner was denied the right to vote by State action, since the two amendments invoked apply only thereto and not to action of private individuals or associations.

State action exists in the case, he maintained. The party executive committee was said to be the agent of the State under the statute. But irrespective of the statute and the resolution, it was claimed, the action of the primary elections officials constituted an exercise of State power. "The Legislature in enacting the statute," he said, "gave the Democratic executive committee a blank check with directions to fill it in. That was done by restricting participation in the primary to white persons."

"Did the Legislature undertake to say who could compose the party?" Mr. Justice McReynolds inquired. "Not in so many words," counsel stated, "but it did grant that authority to the State Executive Committee."

"For the sake of argument," Mr. Justice Sutherland commented, "if a party, in the absence of legislation, has the right to determine who shall constitute its membership, the act of the Legislature giving them the power adds nothing thereto."

Mr. Marshall maintained, however, "that it is just as much legislative action to say we permit you to discriminate as to authorize or direct discrimination. It is State action in either case." The State having set up the machinery for the conduct of primary elections, the counsel claimed that the committee's action, even though it had been taken without reference to the statute, "would have been but a cog in the State's machinery, and therefore would have have constituted State action."

"Where does it appear that the State stands back of the rule of the party and enforces it," Chief Justice Hughes inquired. "It can't be said that the State does enforce it," Mr. Marshall agreed, but claimed "that by the statute it does give the authority for the rule."

Compared to Farm Groups

"But if an agricultural association is authorized by statute to make by-laws, the by-laws are not State statutes," Mr. Justice McReynolds commented, asking what difference exists. In the situation stated, Mr. Marshall replied, there is no exercise of a State activity or function as in the case being argued.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Van Devanter inquired whether there is any provision of the Federal Constitution prohibiting the formation of a men's party, or a women's party, or even a White party or a Negro party, and the restriction by such parties of the right to participate in their primary elections to men, women, white persons, or Negroes, respectively.

"A Negro party could not restrict voting in primary elections regulated by the State solely to colored persons," Mr. Marshall said. "The State of Texas has made the party a State agency to conduct the primaries."

Says Law Sets Qualifications

Mr. Justice Stone asked if the State Executive Committee has the power regardless of the statute to prohibit Negroes from voting at the primary election. Receiving a negative reply and being told that the power is derived from the State, Mr. Marshall then replied in the affirmative to the question of whether the situation were not "precisely the same as if the legislature had itself prescribed the qualifications."

In the petitioner's brief, it is maintained that to sustain the Texas exclusion would mean "the disenfranchisement of millions of people through enactment of similar laws in other States, and history has shown that the disenfranchised, even more than the disinherited, are fruitful soil for communist propaganda on the one hand and enslavement on the other."

There was no appearance of counsel before the court on behalf of the election officials who were sued in the case.

FORT WORTH, TEX.
EVE. STAR TELEGRAM
JAN 9 1932

Negroes and Primaries.

THE United States Supreme Court has heard another case in protest of the stand of the Texas Democratic Executive Committee against negroes being permitted to vote in the party's primaries. The appeal is based on denials by a Texas Federal District Court and the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals of legal status of petitions in the same cause presented to them. The Supreme Court is, in effect, passing on the constitutionality of those two decisions.

It has been fairly well established that a political party retains a similar right of membership tests to that exercised by fraternal and other organizations. A party might be incorporated which would refuse primary voting privileges to persons below six feet in height. There might be one composed entirely of blonds. The red-heads of the Nation migh form one and go so far as to draw the line at the use of henna. The Smiths might form a party. Opposed to them might be the Jones clan.

Those activities have nothing to do with the democratic rights to vote in a general election and the application of the franchise applies solely to that citizenship function. All the Democratic party in Texas—and elsewhere—attempts to do is to regulate the influences instrumental in selecting candidates to represent the party. There is little question of that right being upheld by the Supreme Court.

Without regard to race, color, previous condition of servitude or sex any native born or naturalized citizen of the United States past the age of 21 years may freely visit the proper polling place in any general election and vote for a set of names he or she chooses to write on the ticket in lieu of the nominees printed thereon. Negroes vote for whom they choose, take to legislate church congregations into acceptance of any applicant for membership as Republicans vote for Democrats or vice versa, to attempt to control by authority of the Congress party tickets are "bolted" for any individual or party of any political group. group reason of the moment and the right to institution the membership of any political group. "scratch" names goes far beyond any possible The negroes of Texas have not been denied activity of a party's executive committee—but the franchise. If they do not approve the se- those privileges do not in the least interfere election of nominees of the party which denies with the right of a party to establish member- them primary participation they are free to ship tests for primary participation. say so with ballots at the ensuing general election—which is what the Republicans and all The fact that the Legislature of the State other groups are privileged to do, if they can of Texas passed a statute that was later held show poll tax receipts. to be technically invalid is beside the point. As a matter of meticulous interpretation of The Democratic party—or any other party—the Constitution it is highly probable that could have made its own membership rules States with poll tax regulations are greater without legislative authority. As well under- offenders than those States in which the Democratic party prefers to restrict its membership to the Caucasian races.

COURT AGAIN TO HEAR NEGRO'S VOTE PROTEST

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—(AP)—The appeal of L. A. Nixon, of El Paso, Texas, negro, who contended that he had been denied the right to vote in democratic primaries in 1928 by Texas laws, was ordered reargued today by the supreme court.

The case was argued recently but the court in announcing that it wished other parties did not say what particular point it wanted clarified.

The court said it would announce later when it would hear the reargument.

Suffrage

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JAN 9 1932

Denial to Negroes Of Vote in Texas Primary Argued

Supreme Court Considers Validity of Law Under Which State Committee Limited Party Franchise

The denial to Negro citizens of the right to vote in the Democratic primary elections in Texas, it was argued before the Supreme Court of the United States, on Jan. 7, constitutes a discrimination against members of that race which is prohibited by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution.

The court had under consideration the validity a statute of Texas under which the State executive committee of the Democratic party adopted a resolution prescribing that only white members of the party could participate in its primary elections. A Negro, in the case of Nixon v Condon et al., No. 265, is complaining of the action of primary election officials, pursuant to that resolution, in denying him the right to vote in the Texas primary election of 1928, called to select candidates for State officers and also for United States Senator and Congressmen.

Provisions of Statute

The statute in question provides, the court was told, that "every political party in this State through its State executive committee shall have the power to prescribe the qualifications of its own members and shall in its own way determine who shall be qualified to vote or otherwise participate in such political party." Pursuant to this resolution, the State Democratic executive committee adopted the resolution that "all white Democrats who are qualified under the Constitution and laws of Texas * * *, and none other, shall be allowed to participate in the primary elections."

James Marshall, for the petitioner, declared that the present case is a sequel to that of Nixon v. Herndon, 273 U. S. 536, in which the Supreme Court declared invalid a Texas law which expressly prohibited Negroes from participating in primary elections. In the present case, it was explained, the prohibitory action was taken by resolution of the executive committe of the party under the authority of a statute permitting it to fix qualifications of voters. The later statute was declared, as stated therein, to have been passed because of the Supreme Court's decision in the prior case.

Upheld by Lower Courts

The denial of participation in the Democratic primary was declared by Mr. Marshall to be tantamount to denial of participation in any election, "since the Democratic party is the only party in Texas holding primaries and the State is so overwhelming Democratic that the real election is the primary election."

The lower courts, he explained, upheld the statute and the action of the party on the ground that the latter did not constitute "State action" and therefore the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were not applicable to the denial of participation in the party's primary election. The State does not pay the primary election officials who denied the petitioner the right to vote, the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit pointed out in its opinion, and the State of Texas merely regulates a privately conducted primary election so as to secure a fair and honest election.

'State Action' Called Issue

The issue raised in the case, Mr. Marshall said, is whether the petitioner was denied the right to vote by State action, since the two amendments invoked apply only thereto and not to action of private individuals or associations.

State action exists in the case, he maintained. The party executive committee was said to be the agent of the State under the statute. But irrespective of the statute and the resolution, it was claimed, the action of the primary elections officials constituted an exercise of State power. "The Legislature in enacting the statute," he said, "gave the Democratic executive committee a blank check with directions to fill it in. That was done by restricting participation in the primary to white persons."

"Did the Legislature undertake to say who could compose the party?" Mr. Justice McReynolds inquired. "Not in so many words," counsel stated, "but it did grant that authority to the State Executive Committee."

"For the sake of argument," Mr. Justice Sutherland commented, "if a party, in the absence of legislation, has the right to determine who shall constitute its membership, the act of the Legislature giving them the power adds nothing thereto."

Mr. Marshall maintained, however, "that it is just as much legislative action to say we permit you to discriminate as to authorize or direct discrimination. It is State action in either case." The State having set up the machinery for the conduct of primary elections, the counsel claimed that the committee's action, even though it had been taken without reference to the statute, "would have been but a cog in the State's machinery, and therefore would have have constituted State action."

"Where does it appear that the State stands back of the rule of the party and enforces it," Chief Justice Hughes inquired. "It can't be said that the State does enforce it," Mr. Marshall agreed, but claimed "that by the statute it does give the authority for the rule."

Compared to Farm Groups

"But if an agricultural association is authorized by statute to make by-laws, the by-laws are not State statutes," Mr. Justice McReynolds commented, asking what difference exists. In the situation stated, Mr. Marshall replied, there is no exercise of a State activity or function as in the case being argued.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Van Devanter inquired whether there is any provision of the Federal Constitution prohibiting the formation of a men's party, or a women's party, or even a White party or a Negro party, and the restriction by such parties of the right to participate in their primary elections to men, women, white persons, or Negroes, respectively.

"A Negro party could not restrict voting in primary elections regulated by the State solely to colored persons," Mr. Marshall said. "The State of Texas has made the party a State agency to conduct the primaries."

Says Law Sets Qualifications

Mr. Justice Stone asked if the State Executive Committee has the power regardless of the statute to prohibit Negroes from voting at the primary election. Receiving a negative reply and being told that the power is derived from the State, Mr. Marshall then replied in the affirmative to the question of whether the situation were not "precisely the same as if the legislature had itself prescribed the qualifications."

In the petitioner's brief, it is maintained that to sustain the Texas exclusion would mean "the disenfranchisement of millions of people through enactment of similar laws in other States, and history has shown that the disenfranchised, even more than the disinherited, are fruitful soil for communist propaganda on the one hand and enslavement on the other."

There was no appearance of counsel before the court on behalf of the election officials who were sued in the case.

FORT WORTH, TEX.
EVE. STAR TELEGRAM
JAN 9 1932

Negroes and Primaries.

THE United States Supreme Court has heard another case in protest of the stand of the Texas Democratic Executive Committee against negroes being permitted to vote in the party's primaries. The appeal is based on denials by a Texas Federal District Court and the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals of legal status of petitions in the same cause presented to them. The Supreme Court is, in effect, passing on the constitutionality of those two decisions.

It has been fairly well established that a political party retains a similar right of membership tests to that exercised by fraternal and other organizations. A party might be incorporated which would refuse primary voting privileges to persons below six feet in height. There might be one composed entirely of blonds. The red-heads of the Nation might form one and go so far as to draw the line at the use of henna. The Smiths might form a party. Opposed to them might be the Jones clan.

Those activities have nothing to do with the democratic rights to vote in a general election and the application of the franchise applies solely to that citizenship function. All the Democratic party in Texas—and elsewhere—attempts to do is to regulate the influences instrumental in selecting candidates to represent the party. There is little question of that right being upheld by the Supreme Court.

Without regard to race, color, previous condition of servitude or sex any native born or naturalized citizen of the United States past the age of 21 years may freely visit the proper polling place in any general election and vote for a set of names he or she chooses to write on the ticket in lieu of the nominees printed thereon. Negroes vote for whom they choose, Republicans vote for Democrats or vice versa, party tickets are "bolted" for any individual or group reason of the moment and the right to "scratch" names goes far beyond any possible activity of a party's executive committee—those privileges do not in the least interfere with the right of a party to establish membership tests for primary participation.

The fact that the Legislature of the State of Texas passed a statute that was later held to be technically invalid is beside the point. The Democratic party—or any other party—could have made its own membership rules without legislative authority. As well under-

ocratic party prefers to restrict its membership to the Caucasian races.

COURT AGAIN TO HEAR NEGRO'S VOTE PROTEST

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—(AP)—The appeal of L. A. Nixon, of El Paso, Texas, negro, who contended that he had been denied the right to vote in democratic primaries in 1928 by Texas laws, was ordered reargued today by the supreme court.

The case was argued recently but the court in announcing that it wished [illegible] what particular point it wanted clarified.

The court said it would announce later when it would hear the reargument.

congregations into accepting church membership as a political group. Not been denied approve the secession party which denies they are free to consuing general elections and all Republicans and all to do, if they can

tion—which is what the Democratic interpretation of highly probable that regulations are greater offenders than those States in which the Dem-

NEW YORK TIMES

JAN 2 1932

HIGH COURT TO HEAR 3 FAR-REACHING CASES

Flood Control Plan, Negro Voting Rights and Blackmer Fines Will Come Up Next Week.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (AP).—The Supreme Court will begin its new year by hearing arguments next week on a variety of hard-fought cases of far-reaching importance.

Among ten which face the court when it reconvenes Monday after the Christmas recess are disputes involving the government's plans for Mississippi flood control, the right of Negroes to vote in party primaries and the government's authority to punish citizens for refusing to return from abroad to testify.

Secretary Hurley believes the effectiveness of flood control plans depends in large measure on the Supreme Court reversing a decision of the lower courts that the United States must obtain flowage rights over property which will be overflowed by spillways or acquire the land by condemnation before building levees.

Solicitor General Thacher, who will argue for the government, contends that it would cost hundreds of millions of dollars to obtain flowage rights over about 4,000,000 acres of land within two floodways in Louisiana.

The case involving the right of Negroes to vote was brought by L. A. Nixon, an El Paso Negro, against Democratic election officials there who refused to permit him to vote in a Democratic primary.

The Supreme Court in 1927 held invalid a Texas law prohibiting Negroes from voting at Democratic primaries and the present law was enacted as a substitute. Under it political parties are authorized to prescribe the qualifications of their members.

The Democratic State Executive Committee issued orders under the new law prohibiting Negroes from voting in its primaries. When Nixon was prevented on July 23, 1928, from voting he brought suit against two judges of elections for $5,000 damages, asserting he was being denied constitutional rights.

Several organizations have joined Nixon in his appeal from the dismissal of the complaint.

In the third case, Harry M. Blackmer, Colorado oil operator, is asking the court to set aside fines of $60,000 imposed in two cases for his failure to return from Paris to testify in the Sinclair-Fall oil trials.

TEXAS PRIMARY CASE IS ARGUED IN HIGH COURT

Inquirer

Washington, D. C.—(CNS)—James Marshall, N. A. A. C. P. attorney representing Dr. L. A. Nixon of El Paso Texas, in the case of Nixon vs. Condon and Kolle, commonly known as the "Second Texas Primary Case," appeared before the United States Supreme Court here last Thursday and presented the case for the petitioner No counsel appeared for the respondents and Mr. Marshall was the only counsel heard. Interested observers of this argument included Judge Jas. A. Cobb of the municipal court here and a member of the executive board of the N. A. A. C. P.; and Congressman Oscar DePriest. 1-16-32

The crux of the whole case as argued before the Supreme Court seemed to rest on the question as to whether the action of the Democratic executive committee could be construed as state action. Mr. Marshall was subjected to a number of questions from the bench. Mr. Justice Sutherland, most persistent of the interrogators, inquired whether the situation presented by the case was not the same as if the state had never stepped in and expressly delegated powers to the Democratic executive committee. In reply Mr. Marshall maintained that "it is just as much legislative action to say we permit you to discriminate as it is to expressly authorize or direct discrimination."

Division,

In the petitioner's brief, that to sustain the Texas method of excluding Negroes from voting in the primaries would mean "the disfranchisement of millions of people through the enactment of similar laws in other states, and history has shown that the disfranchised are fruitful soil for communist propaganda on the one hand and enslavement on the other."

It is further pointed out in the brief that denial of the right to participate in a Democratic primary in Texas, was tantamount to denial of participation in any election since the Democratic party is the only party in Texas holding primaries and the state is so overwhelmingly Democratic that the real election is the primary election. That the same state of affairs was true in most states in the South was also shown in the brief.

In the brief filed as amici curiae by C. N. Love, Julius White, and The Houston Informer and Texas Freeman it was further strenously urged first, that the statute in question was unconstitutional on its face, in that it ...d immunity to Al Smith bolt-ers and Ku Kluxers from the power of the state Democratic executive committee, which the statute recognized, while declining to grant that immunity to Negroes when they were sought to be excluded on the ground of race and color alone; and second, that, since the court had jurisdiction by reason of the existence of a substantial federal question, it was immaterial whether the legal right of Dr. Nixon to vote in the Texas statutory primary (which the Supreme Court held in Nixon v. Herndon that he had) was denied him by the state or by a mere body of private individuals. It was argued that in a case in which the court otherwise had jurisdiction, it could grant relief against any wrong disclosed by the record, regardless of whether the defendants were state officers or not. Amici curiae further argued that there was no question of party membership properly involved in the case.

Following the argument the Supreme Court took the case under advisement. A decision in the case is expected to be handed down next week.

TEXAS PRIMARY CASE WILL BE RE-ARGUED

Inquirer

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The United States Supreme Court last Monday ordered a re-argument of the case of Dr. L. A. Nixon, of El Paso, Texas, against James Condon and C. H. Kolle, which involves the question of the validity of a resolution adopted by the State Democratic Executive Committee of Texas barring colored people from voting in Democratic primaries in that state.

The orde rof the court set no date for re-argument. It simply stated that the application of the respondents for leave to file a brief, notwithstanding the explanation of the time limit, was granted and the case was restored to the docket for re-argument at a date to be fixed by the court.

The Supreme Court heard arguments in behalf of the petition January 7. James Marshall, the son of the late Louis Marshall, noted constitutional lawyer, argued the case for Dr. Nixon at the instance of the National Assosiation for the Advancement of Colored People. Neither the election officials, who denied Dr. Nixon the right to vote in a Democratic primary, nor the State of Texas were represented by counsel before the Supreme Court.

DALLAS, TEX
NEWS

JAN 2 9 1932

NEGRO'S RIGHT TO VOTE.

To The News:

The United State Supreme Court has under advisement a case in which an El Paso negro seeks to test the right of negroes to vote in Texas Democratic primaries. The crux of this question seems to be whether or not the executive committee of a political party in a State is an agent of the State. If the Legislature makes a law governing the action of an executive committee it seems that in so far as that committee is affected by that law it is a sort of agency; yet the law may grant liberties without creating agencies. It is a fine point, and one that will call for thought by the Supreme Judges and others interested.

We do not know what the Supreme Court's decision will be, but looking at the matter from the layman's viewpoint it seems that the color of a man's skin should be no bar to full citizenship. By full citizenship is not here meant social equality. Intelligent, well balanced persons of the black and white races do not want that, neither is a desire for social equality confined to the black race. I believe it should be the privilege of any man of any color to study to show himself a workman worthy to engage in the most efficient service possible, not only to his own race, but to all races of mankind in all the world.

Negroes feed our stock, work our crops, gather our crops, cook our meals, wash our clothes, nurse our children. They hold on to the old-time spiritual worship, and their spiritual songs are not excelled anywhere for bringing to the simple searcher gospel truth with awakening force and power. If a negro desires to fit himself for better service to his race or country, he is entitled to his chance. If he becomes dissatisfied with his political party he ought to have liberty to make a change. The negroes need help, not hate. I do not believe that any white man in this country who has good sense and keeps his own place and fills it judiciously, fears negro supremacy.

NEW YORK
[redacted] WORLD -
Telegram

JAN 18 1932

NEGRO GRANTED APPEAL ON VOTE

Supreme Court Orders Case of Texan Barred at Polls in Primary Reargued.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The appeal of L. A. Nixon, of El Paso, Negro, who contended he had been denied the right to vote in Democratic primaries in 1928 by Texas laws, was ordered reargued today by the Supreme Court.

On his first appeal several years ago the court held the Texas law regulating voting was unconstitutional and it was revised. His present action was aimed at the new law under which the political parties say who shall vote in their primaries.

An attack upon the State of Washington's blue sky law was unsuccessful. The appeal of T. Irving Potter, who claimed he had the privilege to sell patent rights on a refrigerating machine without interference from the State, was dismissed.

EL PASO, TEX.
TIMES

JAN 2 3 1932

State Assistance In Negro Voting Suit Is Shunned

Texas' official help in presenting the matter of determining eligibility of negroes to participate in Democratic primary elections in this state to the United States supreme court has been shunned, Associated Press dispatches said last night.

The attorney general's department at Austin yesterday announced Ben R. Howell, El Paso, attorney for the defendant election judges in the suit filed by Dr. L. A. Nixon, negro, had declined the aid of the department in presenting the case.

"Affects Democrats."

"The position we have taken from the institution of this suit is that the matter is one affecting the Democratic party," Howell wrote Assistant Attorney General Everett Johnson, who offered to file a brief in behalf of the election judges.

Asks For Brief.

"I would be very glad if the attorney general's department would prepare a brief and file it in the name of any other negro who might be interested in the case, but I feel that the entrance of the state into the case would mean certain defeat," Howell said.

Nixon asks $5000 damages for not being allowed to vote in a Democratic primary.

Suffrage.

HOUSTON, TEX.
PRESS

JUL 18 1932

NEGROES TO OFFER PRIMARY BALLOTS

Damage Suits Will Be Filed If Refused, Club Decides

The Harris County Negro Democratic Club, claiming several thousand members, held a mass meeting at Emancipation Park Sunday afternoon and decided that all members shall offer their ballots in the democratic state primary July 23, and that suits for damages will be filed against election officials who refuse to accept their ballots.

All democratic candidates for governor had been invited to attend and address the meeting. Governor Sterling sent regrets. Frank Putnam made a brief address. Mr. Putnam said he hoped and believed the federal district courts will enjoin election officials from barring qualified negro voters from the democratic primary.

"It is grossly unjust and unconstitutional," said Putnam, "to tax a citizen and then deny him a vote. The pretense that the democratic party, which actually governs Texas, is a private association like a club, entitled to choose its own membership, is absurd. In law, the democratic party is an agent of the state government; in fact, it is the state government. Any citizen denied a vote in the democratic primary is denied a voice in the actual state government which imposes poll and property taxes upon him."

Texas, Putnam said, has spent 50 years and tens of millions of dollars educating negro youth for citizenship. "This policy," he said, "represents the honorabl settled purpose of the people of Texas. The lawless efforts of machine politicians to defeat this purpose discredit Texas."

DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS

JUL 22 1932

Will Permit Negroes To Vote in Grayson

Special to The News.

SHERMAN, Texas, July 21.—Negroes are to be allowed the right to vote in Grayson County's Democratic primaries. Ben F. Gafford, chairman of the County Democratic Executive Committee, announced Thursday afternoon that, according to a United States Supreme Court decision of May 2, negroes could not be denied the right to vote in primaries, regardless of a resolution to the contrary passed by the State Democratic Executive Committee. On Gafford's announcement that he would revoke his previous order to members of the County Executive Committee, an agreement was reached Thursday afternoon to dismiss the suit for injunction against the County Democratic Committee filed in Federal Court here. On the request of Robert Williams, plaintiff, Judge Randolph Bryant dismissed the suit, with the provision that it could be renewed if matters should arise sufficient to warrant it.

"I am convinced that under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, styled Nixon vs. Condon and decided May 2, 1932, that such prohibition of negro voting in our primaries is invalid and that our position can not be lawfully maintained," Gafford said in announcing he would revoke his order to exclude negroes from the polls.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
EXPRESS

JUL 21 1932

Negroes Here Consider Appeal to State Court

Attorney Ready to Proceed With Action Against Judges of Bexar County Precincts.

Application for an injunction to prevent the State and Bexar County Democratic executive committees from barring negroes from the polls at Saturday's primary election may be filed in a district court here Thursday as a result of the denial of a writ by Federal District Judge T. M. Kennerly Wednesday.

Judge Kennerly held that the Federal court was without jurisdiction to act in the case.

Carl Wright Johnson, representing C. A. Booker and T. M. Palmer, members of the Bexar County Negro Voters League, who brought the suit for injunction against the State and county Democratic executive committees as a result of the recent ruling by the State committee barring negroes at the primary, said late Wednesday that he was considering the filing of a suit in the State courts.

Johnson said he had prepared the petition, which was similar to the one he had filed in Federal court, and that its filing was being deferred pending a conference with interested parties. He contends that if the Federal court has no jurisdiction in the matter, then it is within the province of the State court to decide the question.

He said the suit could be filed legally either in a district court or in the Fourth Court of Civil Appeals. However, it probably will be filed in district court, he said.

John K. Weber, chairman of the Bexar County executive committee, said that he was eager to have the matter settled by the courts. As it stands now, he explained, he is bound by law to follow out the instructions of the State convention, transmitted to him through the State executive committee.

"Personally," he said, "I believe in allowing negroes who are Democrats to vote in the primary. However, unless an authorized court rules differently, I have no alternative than to instruct the precinct presiding officers that negroes be not permitted to vote.

"I maintain that the right of suffrage is a right which should not be predicated upon the whims of a county chairman or anybody else, but on the law alone. The Legislature has made it mandatory on me and other county chairmen to obey the rulings of the State committee.

"If any county chairman should see fit to disobey that ruling and allow negroes to vote, then he could defy other rulings of the committee, such as denying voters a right to ballot on the prohibition submission question or leave off the names of any State candidates he might not like.

"In this case, if I took the law into my own hands and ruled that it was permissible for negroes to vote, then the election later was contested by some defeated candidate and found to have been illegally held due to my stand, the $25,000 spent on the election and the huge investment by candidates would go by the boards. The rights of everybody must be considered."

Weber reiterated that he would welcome a threshing out of the whole question in the courts and that he would gladly abide by the decision. He expressed regret that the Federal court had been found to be without jurisdiction.

"I waived an answer, admitted the facts as set forth in the plaintiff's petition and did everything possible to expedite the Federal court hearing," he said. "I have informed Carl Wright Johnson that if he wants to file the suit in a State court, I will again waive process and an answer so that, if possible, the case can be decided before the election."

Texans Fight to Get Rights at Polls

Referendum 7-30-32

By ALBERT WHITE

HOUSTON, Tex., July 29.—Race citizens here who were denied the right to cast their ballots in the Democratic primary elections held in Harris County Saturday, through their attorneys, Carter W. Wesley and F. K. Whittaker, asked Henry M. Holden, United States district attorney, Monday to conduct an investigation and swear out warrants for the arrest of election judges here for alleged violation of the federal code regulating suffrage rights.

Citizens of the Race who said they were poll tax payers and qualified to vote, claimed Monday that election judges had denied them the right to vote in the primaries after Federal Judge T. M. Kennerly had upheld their right to participate in the primaries in a decision handed down last week.

Judge Kennerly held that a resolution adopted by the state executive committee of the Democratic party in Texas barring negroes from membership on account of color, was invalid and unconstitutional. The opinion of the federal jurist was given in the case of Julius White, fearless and courageous political leader of the group at Houston, who sued party officials in an effort to vindicate his right to vote as a Democrat in the primaries Saturday.

White requested the court to grant him an injunction to compel election officials to accept his vote. Judge Kennerly denied the request on the grounds that he was without jurisdiction. However, he cited White's right to vote on the grounds that the affairs of the Democratic party and its primary elections are governed by a state law and consequently the elections are creatures of the state and to deny any qualified voter the right to cast his ballot on account of color was a violation of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the United States Constitution.

Despite this ruling, Race voters were denied the ballot Saturday, and they have announced through local leaders that civil proceedings in addition to criminal proceedings will be instituted against election officials this week.

Members of our group were allowed to vote in other counties of the state. A flaming cross burned at Sherman Friday night warning Race people in the name of the Ku Klux Klan not to go to the polls. A message attached to the cross threatened to visit destruction upon the life and property of the people. Police officers are reported to have extinguished the flame.

Citizens at Houston are undaunted in their determination to secure the privilege of voting in the primary elections. They have perfected a strong organization and it is headed by Julius White who receives legal counsel from brilliant Race attorneys here, who are fighting for the rights of the people at a sacrifice. J. M. Nabrit is associated with Mr. Wesley and Mr. Whittaker in protecting the legal interest of the group.

HOUSTON, TEX.
PRESS

JUL 21 1932

NEGRO VOTING BAN PLAN TO BE ENFORCED HERE

County Committee Decides to Stick by Its Guns Until Courts Overrule It

The resolution adopted June 20 by the Harris County democratic executive committee barring negroes from the party's primaries in the county still is in effect and will be in force Saturday.

Announcement to this effect was made in a joint statement issued Thursday by Chairman J. B. Lubbock and Charles E. Kamp, committee secretary.

They pointed out in the statement that no court has yet set aside the committee's ruling and until one does it will continue to be applied in Harris County.

Judge's Ruling

Federal Judge Kennerly in a ruling filed Wednesday said it was his opinion that the state executive committee's resolution barring negroes was unconstitutional, as well as the county committee's, but dismissed the suit of Julius White, negro, seeking an injunction to prevent the county committee from barring members of his race from voting Saturday.

He had no jurisdiction in the case, the judge ruled, and as a result the action of the state and county executive committees still stands.

The statement issued by Mr. Lubbock and Mr. Kamp follows:

Statement in Full

"The Harris County democratic executive committee at its meeting June 20 at the Civil Courthouse mass meeting Friday night to instruct its members how to vote. here unanimously adopted a resolution in which it was provided that negroes be barred from voting in the coming primary elections.

"So far as we know, no court has made another attempt to gain yet set aside the ruling of the committee right to vote in Saturday's primary.

"Obviously, therefore, the action of the committee is still in effect." petition in

The Fifth Ward Negro Voters League has interpreted the ruling as permitting the negroes to vote Saturday and as a result is holding a

refused the negroes an injunction on the ground that his court had no jurisdiction.

Special to The Press
SAN ANTONIO, July 21.—Negroes asking an injunction restraining the executive committee from barring negroes from the polls.

Yesterday Federal Judge Kennerly

Suffrage.

HOUSTON, TEX.
PRESS

JUL 18 1932

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Damage Suits Will Be Filed If Refused, Club Decides

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All democratic candidates for governor had been invited to attend and address the meeting. Governor Sterling sent regrets. Frank Putnam made a brief address. Mr. Putnam said he hoped and believed the federal district courts will enjoin election officials from barring qualified negro voters from the democratic primary.

"It is grossly unjust and unconstitutional," said Putnam, "to tax a citizen and then deny him a vote. The pretense that the democratic party, which actually governs Texas, is a private association like a club, entitled to choose its own membership, is absurd. In law, the democratic party is an agent of the state government; in fact, it is the state government. Any citizen denied a vote in the democratic primary is denied a voice in the actual state government which imposes poll and property taxes upon him."

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"I maintain that the right of suffrage is a right which should not be predicated upon the whims of a county chairman or anybody else, but on the law alone. The Legislature has made it mandatory on me and other county chairmen to obey the rulings of the State committee.

"If any county chairman should see fit to disobey that ruling and allow negroes to vote, then he could defy other rulings of the committee, such as denying voters a right to ballot on the prohibition submission question or leave off the names of any State candidates he might not like.

"In this case, if I took the law into my own hands and ruled that it was permissible for negroes to vote, then the election later was contested by some defeated candidate and found to have been illegally held due to my stand, the $25,000 spent on the election and the huge investment by candidates would go by the boards. The rights of everybody must be considered."

Weber reiterated that he would welcome a threshing out of the whole question in the courts and that he would gladly abide by the decision. He expressed regret that the Federal court had been found to be without jurisdiction.

"I waived an answer, admitted the facts as set forth in the plaintiff's petition and did everything possible to expedite the Federal court hearing," he said. "I have informed Carl Wright Johnson that if he wants to file the suit in a State court, I will again waive process and an answer so that, if possible, the case can be decided before the election."

Texans Fight to Get Rights at Polls

By ALBERT WHITE

HOUSTON, Tex., July 29.—Race citizens here who were denied the right to cast their ballots in the Democratic primary elections held in Harris County Saturday, through their attorneys, Carter W. Wesley and F. K. Whittaker, asked Henry M. Holden, United States district attorney, Monday to conduct an investigation and swear out warrants for the arrest of election judges here for alleged violation of the federal code regulating suffrage rights.

Citizens of the Race who said they were poll tax payers and qualified to vote, claimed Monday that election judges had denied them the right to vote in the primaries after Federal Judge T. M. Kennerly had upheld their right to participate in the primaries in a decision handed down last week.

Judge Kennerly held that a resolution adopted by the state executive committee of the Democratic party in Texas barring men from membership on account of color, was invalid and unconstitutional. The opinion of the federal jurist was given in the case of Julius White, fearless and courageous political leader of the group at Houston, who sued party officials in an effort to vindicate his right to vote as a Democrat in the primaries Saturday.

White requested the court to grant him an injunction to compel election officials to accept his vote. Judge Kennerly denied the request on the grounds that he was without jurisdiction. However, he cited White's right to vote on the grounds that the affairs of the Democratic party and its primary elections are governed by a state law and consequently the elections are creatures of the state and to deny any qualified voter the right to cast his ballot on account of color was a violation of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the United States Constitution.

Despite this ruling, Race voters were denied the ballot Saturday, and they have announced through local leaders that civil proceedings in addition to criminal proceedings will be instituted against election officials this week.

Members of our group were allowed to vote in other counties of the state. A flaming cross burned at Sherman Friday night warning Race people in the name of the Ku Klux Klan not to go to the polls. A message attached to the cross threatened to visit destruction upon the life and property of the people. Police officers are reported to have extinguished the flame.

Citizens at Houston are undaunted in their determination to secure the privilege of voting in the primary elections. They have perfected a strong organization and it is headed by Julius White who receives legal counsel from brilliant Race attorneys here, who are fighting for the rights of the people at a sacrifice. J. M. Nabrit is associated with Mr. Wesley and Mr. Whittaker in protecting the legal interest of the group.

HOUSTON, TEX.
PRESS

JUL 21 1932

NEGRO VOTING BAN PLAN TO BE ENFORCED HERE

County Committee Decides to Stick by Its Guns Until Courts Overrule It

The resolution adopted June 20 by the Harris County democratic executive committee barring negroes from the party's primaries in the county still is in effect and will be in force Saturday.

Announcement to this effect was made in a joint statement issued Thursday by Chairman J. B. Lubbock and Charles E. Kamp, committee secretary.

They pointed out in the statement that no court has yet set aside the committee's ruling and until one does it will continue to be applied in Harris County.

Judge's Ruling

Federal Judge Kennerly in a ruling filed Wednesday said it was his opinion that the state executive committee's resolution barring negroes was unconstitutional, as well as the county committee's, but dismissed the suit of Julius White, a negro, seeking an injunction to prevent the county committee from barring members of his race from voting Saturday.

He had no jurisdiction in the case, the judge ruled, and as a result the action of the state and county executive committees still stands.

The statement issued by Mr. Lubbock and Mr. Kamp follows:

Statement in Full

"The Harris County democratic executive committee at its meeting June 20 at the Civil Courthouse here unanimously adopted a resolution in which it was provided that negroes be barred from voting in the coming primary elections.

"So far as we know, no court has yet set aside the ruling of the committee at that meeting.

"Obviously, therefore, the action of the committee is still in effect."

The Fifth Ward Negro Voters League has interpreted the ruling as permitting the negroes to vote Saturday and as a result is holding a mass meeting Friday night to instruct its members how to vote.

Special to The Press

SAN ANTONIO, July 21.—Negroes refused the negroes an injunction attempt to gain on the ground that his court had no jurisdiction.

Yesterday Federal Judge Kennerly refused a negro, filed a petition in state court here today asking an injunction restraining the county executive committee from barring negroes from the polls.

FORT WORTH, TEX.
PRESS

JUL 23 1932

VOTERS KEEP FAST PACESET INEARLY HOURS

LATE AFTERNOON RUSH DUE TO ADD 10,000 TO COUNTY RECORD SET TWO YEARS AGO

Negroes Turned Down at Dozen Precincts When They Attempt to Cast Ballots; Bright Weather Favors Rural Citizens

Showing no let-up from a fast pace set in the early hours of balloting, Tarrant County's vote in the Democratic primary today moved on toward a record breaking total in the afternoon rush.

At 1 p. m., reports from 41 representative city and county polling places showed 8065 out of a combined voting strength of 21,843 had been cast. If this ratio held good for the entire county, more than one-third of the total strength of 49,506 votes had been placed in the 106 ballot boxes.

Taking advantage of the earlier opening of the polls this year, voters swarmed to the voting places thruout the county at 7 a. m. and continued to stampede officials during themorning.

Rumors concerning relative standings of different races were circulated but due to the clamp placed on the results by officials, little credence was given the reports from several revealed. Good weather accounted for the heavy early vote in these boxes.

Officials at seevral boxes reported the heaviest morning voting in the history of their precincts.

Negroes Try to Vote

County Chairman Hugh L. Small had received reports of negroes attempting to vote at a dozen boxes. In each instance the election judge refused to give the negroes the voting privilege, carrying out instructions issued by Small, who said he was following the edict of the state executive committee.

So far as could be learned there had been no disorders. Supervisors were stationed at each of the boxes to see that the counting proceeded according to the law.

The heavy vote cast heer was typical of the entire state, and experts believe the total will be close to 1,000,000.

About 95 per cent of early Tarrant voters used the prohibition resubmission ballots, cast separately from the 38-inch ballot on which the candidates from governor to public weigher are placed.

Here's how they were voting at 1 p. m.:

Precinct 1, Fire Hall, Second and Commerce—Votes cast 129, strength 464.

Precinct 2, West Basement, Courthouse—Votes cast 200, strength 582.

Precinct 3, Fire Hall, Sixteenth and Jones—Votes cast 96, strength 235.

Precinct 4, Central Fire Hall, Texas Street—Votes cast 183, strength 534.

Precinct 6, Tucker Hill Fire Hall—Votes cast 173, strength 614.

Precinct 7, Harger Furniture Company, 1115 South Main—Votes cast 183, strength 547.

Precinct 8, Cooke-Melton Motor Company, 900 West Magnolia—Votes cast 248, strength 639.

Precinct 9, East Basement Courthouse—Votes cast 220, strength 563.

Precinct 10, Glenwood Fire Hall—Votes cast 200, strength 553.

Precinct 11, Poly Fire Hall—Votes cast 395, strength 1028.

Precinct 19, Riverside Christian Church—Votes cast 274, strength 757.

Precinct 22, Blue Bonnett Hills Office—Votes cast 35, strength 72.

Precinct 48, 11th Ward Fire Hall—Votes cast 254, strength 675.

Precinct 49, Kimmons Furniture Store, 124 West Exchange — Votes cast 263, strength 670.

Precinct 53, Fire Hall, Fulton Street—Votes cast 248, strength 774.

Precinct 54, Ware's Garage, 605 South Lake—Votes cast 220, strength 598.

Precinct 55, Lewis Garage, 500 Throckmorton—Votes cast 155, strength 420.

Precinct 56, Chambers Hill Fire Hall—Votes cast 70, strength 411.

Precinct 333, Mansfield — Votes cast 150, strength 304.

Precinct 35, Lipscomb Building, Grapevine—Votes cast 210, strength 584.

Precinct 40, Keller — Votes cast 148, strength 333.

Precinct 41, Smithfield—Votes cast 81, strength 231.

Precinct 42, Birdville School—Votes cast 105, strength 377.

Precinct 52, Arlington City Hall—Votes cast 264, strength 581.

Precinct 91, Lacy's Place, Lake Worth—Votes cast 121, strength 221.

Precinct 99, Handley Christian Church—Votes cast 177, strength 417.

Precinct 58, Drug Store, 1001 Bessie—Votes cast 120, strength 442.

Precinct 59, 1001 Missouri Avenue—Votes cast 54, strength 464.

Precinct 61, Ninth Ward Fire Hall—Votes cast 131, strength 358.

Precinct 70, Cyrus Drug Store, Magnolia and Sixth Ave.—Votes cast 320, strength 352.

Precinct 71, Gaither's Drug Store, College Avenue—Votes cast 254, strength 743.

Precinct 73, Fire Hall, New York and Maddox—Votes cast 200, strength 744.

Precinct 77, Tenth Ward Fire Hall—Votes cast 369, strength 853.

Precinct 82, Hilliard's Furniture Store, Frey and Belknap — Votes cast 411, strength 1,031.

Precinct 89, 957 East Mulkey—Votes cast 145, strength 362.

Precinct 90, Johnson's Drug Store, 1349 East Richmond—Votes cast 263, strength 577.

Precinct 93, Tarrant County Farm—Votes cast 35, strength 106.

Precinct 95, Renfro Drug Store, Forest Park Boulevard—Votes cast 298, strength 698.

Precinct 96, Ryan Place Drug Store—Votes cast 284, strength 701.

Precinct 101, Oakhurst Land Office—Votes cast 165, strength 411.

Precinct 102, Jones Lumber Yard, Grapevine Road—Votes cast 105, strength 217.

HOUSTON, TEX.
CHRONICLE

3

JUL 23 1932

Flaming Cross Burns to Warn Negro Voters

By Associated Press.

Denison, July 23.—Anonymous circulars warning negroes not to vote were distributed at Denison last night and a fiery cross was lighted in front of the colored Hopewell Baptist Church. Police extinguished it.

"Negro, the white people do not want you to vote Saturday," the circulars said. "Do not make the Ku Klux Klan take a hand. Do you remember what happened two years ago, May 9?"

The May 9 reference was to the burning to death of a negro in the court house at Sherman after his arrest on a charge of attacking a white woman.

Police believed the demonstration was a result of the statement issued several days ago by B. F. Gafford, chairman of the county Democratic committee, to the effect that negroes would be allowed to vote in Grayson County.

No Ku Klux Klan activity has been reported in Denison for about four years.

At the polls today voting was progressing in an orderly manner.

Negro Voters Here Called to Attend Sunday Gathering

Chronicle 7-17-32

A clarion call to the Negro Democrats of Houston to rally at a political mass meeting at Emancipation Park here Sunday afternoon, was issued here this week by Julius White, chairman of the Harris County Negro Democratic Club, under whose auspices the meeting will be held.

Mr. White stated this week that he expects a brilliant assemblage of citizens in view of the fact that many matters of vital importance to Negroes of Houston will be brought before the gathering.

It is believed that several speakers will discuss the coming general election, both state and national, which will be held on November 8, and the part that Negroes will play as a determining political factor in the state of Texas.

Houston Negroes have more plans before them in their fight to make themselves potentially felt as a voting unit in Texas elections ,and Julius White and his backers, are leaving no stones unturned to press the oppressors from every angle because they seek to deny Negroes their right of franchise.

Barring bad weather there is every reason to believe that Sunday's meeting will be largely attended.

Suffrage

HOUSTON, TEX
PRESS

MAY 5 1932

PLAN TO BAN NEGRO VOTES

Arrival of Supreme Court's Ruling Reveals Loophole, Democrats Declare

Texas democratic party leaders say they are sure they have found a "loophole" in the Supreme Court decision in the Nixon negro voting case and that this assumption was strengthened Thursday when a brief of Justice Cordoza's majority opinion in the case was received in Houston.

The loophole consists in having the state legislature repeal all statutes setting up the election machinery in Texas, thereby returning to the party's executive committee the inherent power to determine the qualifications of its own membership.

Opinion Quoted

One paragraph from Justice Cordoza's opinion reads:

"Whether a political party in Texas has the inherent power today, without restraint by any law to determine its own membership, we are not required at this time either to affirm or deny."

Chairman W. O. Huggins of the state democratic executive committee said this bore out the opinion of the party's leaders who are planning early action on the decision.

"We assume that by having the legislature take itself entirely out of the internal affairs of the party we no longer would be considered an agent of the state, as Justice Cordoza's opinion says we are, and would then have the inherent power to determine our membership," Mr Huggins said.

Committee to Meet

Mr. Huggins said the state executive committee probably would meet either May 23 or 24 to consider a request that Governor Sterling call a special session of the legislature for this purpose.

The party leaders want the laws repealed before July 23, the date of the first primary, so that the state committee may set up its own qualifications of membership and assume control of its internal affairs.

"Our assumption also is borne out by a decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans in the very same case," Mr. Huggins said. "That opinion asserted our inherent right to determine our membership and quoted from other opinions to the same effect."

Court Cites Its Duty

The Supreme Court decision held that "the fourteenth amendment adopted as it was with special solicitude for the equal protection of members of the negro race, lays a duty upon the court to level by its judgment these barriers of color."

It also said that the election judges who barred the negro, L. A. Nixon of El Paso, from voting in the July, 1928, primary, "discharged their official functions in such a way to discriminate invidiously between white citizens and black."

Justice Cordoza's opinion reviewed briefly the litigation, quoting from the first Nixon case in which the Supreme Court declared invalid a Texas statute drawing the color line in voting.

Party's Power Not Issue

It continued:

"Whether a political party in Texas has the inherent power today, without restraint by any law to determine its own membership, we are not required at this time either to affirm or deny.

"The argument for the petitioner is that quite apart from the article in controversy, there are other provisions of the election law whereby the privilege or unfettered choice has been withdrawn or abridged; that nomination at a primary is in many circumstances required by the statute if nomination is to be made at all; that parties and their representatives have become the custodians of official power; and that if heed is to be given to the realities of political life, they are now agencies of the state, the instruments by which government becomes a living thing. In that view, so runs the argument, a party is still free to define for itself the political tenet of its members, but to those who profess its tenets there may be no denial of its privileges.

Change Not Decided

"A narrower base will serve for our judgment in the cause at hand. Whether the effect of Texas legislation has been to work so complete a transformation of the concept of a political party as a voluntary association, we do not now decide.

"Whatever our conclusion might be if the statute had remitted to the party the untrammeled power to prescribe the qualifications of its members, nothing of the kind was done. Instead, the statute lodged the power in a committee, which excluded the petitioner and others of his race, not by virtue of any authority delegated by the party, but by virtue of an authority originating or supposed to originate in the mandate of the law.

At some length the decision discussed the point of whether the state committee had power of itself or whether its power was delegated to it by state law. It quoted from the recent Tom Love case decision rendered by the Texas Supreme Court on April 21, and declared:

Powers Not Settled

"The most that can be said for the respondents is that the inherent powers of the committee are still unsettled in the local courts."

The decision went on:

"We discover no significance, and surely no significance favorable to the respondents, in earlier acts of legislation whereby the power to prescribe additional qualifications was conferred on local committees in the several counties of the state.

"The very fact that such legislation was thought necessary is a token that the committees were without inherent power. We do not impugn the competence of the legislature to designate the agencies whereby the party faith shall be declared and the party discipline enforced.

Agency of State

"The pith of the matter is simply this, that when those agencies are invested with an authority independent of the will of the association in whose name they undertake to speak, they become to that extent the organs of the state itself, the repositories of official power.

"They are then the governmental instruments whereby parties are organized and regulated to the end that government itself may be established or continued. What they do in that relation, they must do in submission to the mandates of equality and liberty that bind officials everywhere.

"They are not acting in matters of merely private concern like the directors or agents of business corporations. They are acting in matters of high public interest, matters intimately connected with the capacity of government to exercise its functions unbrokenly and smoothly.

The Real Test

"Whether in given circumstances parties or their committees are agencies of government within the fourteenth or fifteenth amendments is a question which this court will determine for itself. It is not concluded upon such an inquiry by decisions rendered elsewhere. The test is not whether the members of the executive committee are the representatives of the state in the strict sense in which an agent is the representative of his principal. The test is whether they are to be classified as representatives of the state to such an extent and in such a sense that the great restraints of the constitution set limits to their action.

"With the problem thus laid bare and its essentials exposed to view the case is seen to be ruled by Nixon vs. Herndon, supra. (This is the earlier Nixon case, wherein the old Texas law was held unconstitutional.)

"Delegates of the state's power have discharged their official function in such a way as to discriminate invidiously between white citizens and black.

"The fourteenth amendment adopted as it was with special solicitude for the equal protection of members of the negro race, lays a duty upon the court to level by its judgments these barriers of color.

"The judgment below is reversed and the cause remanded for further proceedings in conformity with this opinion."

M. Times

5-8-23

NEGRO AND PRIMARY.

In 1926 the Supreme Court held invalid a Texas statute excluding Negroes from participation in Democratic primary elections. The statute was void as a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment, which forbids a State to "make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States." The Legislature repealed it and passed a law vesting the State Executive Committee of a political party with the power to prescribe the qualifications of its members. Last week the Court, following the reasoning of the earlier case, decided, 5 to 4, that the latter statute was also invalid. The minority opinion, delivered by Mr. Justice McREYNOLDS and concurred in by Justices VAN DEVANTER, SUTHERLAND and BUTLER, declares that the Executive Committee, in adopting the resolution restricting the primary to white participants, acted not as the agent of the State but "as the voice of the party."

Mr. Justice CARDOZO, for the majority, said that the Court would determine for itself whether in given circumstances parties or their committees are agencies of government within the Fourteenth or Fifteenth Amendment:

> The test is not whether the members of the Executive Committee are the representatives of the State in the strict sense in which an agent is the representative of his principal. The test is whether they are to be classified as representatives of the State to such an extent and in such a sense that the great restraints of the Constitution set limits to their actions.

The Court at present would neither affirm nor deny that "a political party "in Texas has inherent power today, "without restraint by any law, to determine its own membership." None the less some interesting implications seem to flow from Judge CARDOZO's argument. The State convention is the seat of whatever inherent power a State political party has to prescribe the qualifications of its members. That declares the principles of the party and its tests of party allegiance. This is particularly the case in Texas, which by law entrusts to the convention the framing of the party creed. The State Committee has no inherent powers. It is only a committee chosen by the convention:

> To this committee the statute here in controversy has attempted to confide authority to determine of its own motion the requisites of party membership and in so doing to speak for the party as a whole. Never has the State convention made declaration of a will to bar Negroes of the State from admission to the party ranks.

In another significant passage Judge CARDOZO says:

> Whatever our conclusions might be if the statute had remitted to the party the untrammeled power to prescribe the qualifications of its members, nothing of the kind was done. Instead, the statute lodged the power in a committee, which excluded the petitioner and others of his race, not by virtue of any authority delegated by the party, but by virtue of an authority originating or supposed to originate in the mandate of the law.

Such is the view of the Chief Justice and of Justices BRANDEIS, STONE, ROBERTS and CARDOZO. Texas Democrats are not likely to be slow in using a means that seems to be recommended by such illustrious authority.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
EVE. UNION

MAY 16 1932

Negro Exclusion in Texas

Unfortunately, the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, declaring invalid the Texas law under which the Democratic State Executive Committee has barred Negroes from the Democratic primaries, has settled only one phase of the question at issue. It has disposed of the right of the State to delegate such power to the executive committee of a political party, but it leaves open the question whether or not a political party, acting on its own authority, may exercise such exclusion.

It may still be possible for the white Democrats of Texas, acting as a party, to exclude Negroes from their primaries and it may be necessary to institute another test case in order to get a ruling from the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of such action.

Originally Negroes in Texas were directly debarred by statute from participation in the Democratic primaries. Five years ago the validity of this statute was contested and when the case reached the Supreme Court the law was declared invalid. Thereupon the Texas Legislature enacted a new law permitting the executive committee of a political party to do what the Supreme Court had ruled the State had no right to do.

This law has now been rejected by the Supreme Court on the ground that the power vested in the executive committee did not come from the party in convention, and that the committee has acted not as delegates of the party but as delegates of the State. As the only question before the court concerned the validity of this law, the court did not feel called upon at this time either to affirm or deny whether a political party as such in Texas "has inherent power today without restraint by any law to determine its own membership."

The probability is that the Texas Democrats in their next state convention will proceed to make their own rule excluding Negroes from participation in their party primaries and then will probably come a third case for the United States Supreme Court to pass upon, the result of which cannot now be predicted.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
Wednesday, May 25, 1932

THE NEGRO VOTER.

The Democratic Executive Committee of Texas, bowing to a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, and as a preliminary to the meeting of the State Convention, removed the bar that had existed against negro voters participating in the Democratic primaries. And simultaneously, the same old rucus over registration of negro voters in Raleigh has been revived, the candidates against whose interests such registration is being directed doing some swearing by the eternal. Carl Williamson and Hubert Gulley—the latter secretary to Senator Bailey—are charged with engineering the job of adding 1,500 negro names to the registration books in two weeks, but on the other hand, Burton Breece, known to have been active in the work, defends that this increase in negro registration is due merely to an educational program put on by negro leaders of the community and sponsored by a local negro newspaper. Raleigh police are accused of hauling numbers of negroes to the registration places and connudlement is charged to the effect that when a negro applicant was asked if he were Republican or Democrat and thoughtlessly indicated the former, he was induced to change his asseveration to mean that he is a Democrat, and would be accordingly qualified.

Breece claims that 95 per cent of the increased negro registration was due to the "educational campaign" that the five per cent was put on the books by workers for all candidates and that the workers who were unsuccessful in getting their share of the five per cent are the kickers. Incidentally, Breece declares he is supporting the administration ticket which includes Morrison, Ehringhaus, and Turner and Bunn, local candidates. By the way, when was it that Raleigh had an election in which the rucus over negro registration was not involved?

NACOGDOCHES, TEX.
DAILY SENTINEL

JUN 1 - 1932

NEGRO IN THE PRIMARY

Much has been said about the negro citizens taking part in the democratic primary election. The supreme court has ruled that the negro cannot be kept out if he or she desires to participate. In some quarters there is much discussion one way or another. The Sentinel believes it speaks the sentiments of the best colored citizens of this county when it says they are so busy attending to their own affairs they don't even know there is a primary election law, in many instances. Up here we believe the colored people are not going to take any part whatever in the primaries. As we say they are all busy with home building, school building, church building and in various other lines of things worth while and are not going to lose any time or sleep fooling around the polls on primary election day. As a matter of fact the colored people of this section are getting along very well. They are peaceful, law abiding and progressive, and unlike many of their white friends are not worried senseless over disturbing world conditions. Each one in a home of his own, lives in a house by the side of the road and lets the crowd go by. And after all this is the real and only true philosophy of life. No, it can be put down that the colored people of east Texas are not going to lose much sleep over the supreme court ruling on the primary election law.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST DISPATCH
JUN. 1 5 1932

White Primary Battle Looms

Harris County Board to Consider Negro Bar Monday.

3

The "white primary" question will be raised before the county Democratic executive committee at its regular meeting in the court house Monday.

A resolution was adopted by the state Democratic convention, barring negroes from Democratic primaries. The state Democratic executive committee instructed its secretary to certify this resolution to all county chairmen for their guidance in the forthcoming primaries. This resolution will be considered by the Harris county committee Monday.

J. A. Atkins, who was active in the Nixon case in which the United States supreme court invalidated the white primary committee resolution under which the state party had been operating, has obtained permission to address the county committee on behalf of his race when the question comes up here.

Letters were mailed to all precinct chairmen Tuesday by Charles Kamp, secretary of the county committee, calling the meeting for Monday. Preparation of the ballot, determination of filing fees for candidates and other matters pertaining to the coming election will be considered.

The meeting will be held in District Judge Allan Hannay's court room.

HOUSTON, TEX.
PRESS

JUN 9 1932

PRIMARY VOTE FOR NEGROES IS URGED

Putnam Tells Members of Race To Go to Polls

Negro citizens were advised to offer their votes in the democratic state primary July 23, in a statement issued Wednesday by Frank Putnam, candidate for governor.

"Colored voters who have poll tax receipts," said Putnam, "are legally entitled, under existing laws, to participate in democratic primary elections. The United States supreme court so decided in the Nixon case. Any election officer who rejects the ballot of any legally qualified voter is subject to a $2000 fine. Cases can be tried in federal court.

"Texas has thousands of educated, property-owning, tax-paying, law-abiding colored citizens. Each year our colored schools, preparing colored youth for citizenship, add to the number. They are denied any voice in local governments which their taxes help to support.

"I'm opposed to taxation without representation. Men of my name and breed fought in the American Revolution and the Texas Revolution against it. I will not be a party to imposing it upon any American citizen, white or color d. For the same reason, I urge repeal of the poll tax as a condition of the right to vote. It disfranchises hundreds of thousands of both white and colored citizens who are too poor to pay it.

"Justice is the highest human ideal. The poor and the lowly most need it. No men who would deny it to them is fit to be governor of Texas.

"Industrial feudalism of giant foreign corporations is throttling the liberties and the property rights of the people of Texas. In the war of defense which must be waged against this new tyranny, the aid of all loyal citizens, white and colored alike, will be needed to recapture our government from foreign control and make it once more a vigilant defender of the rights and liberties of our own people."

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
NEWS

JUN 1 4 1932

NEGRO BALLOT QUESTION UP TO STATE BODY

The question of whether negroes may vote in the coming democratic primaries is entirely up to the state democratic executive committee, John K. Weber, chairman of the Bexar County democratic executive committee, said today.

Final instructions from the state committee on the matter will be sent to the chairman of all county democratic executive committees between now and Monday, Weber said. The instructions will be forwarded from the office of Albert Sidney Johnson, secretary of the state committee, at Dallas.

Weber said he has studied the question and is inclined to believe the negroes would be allowed to vote, but that the matter is to be decided by the state executive committee.

He said the state committee might leave the question up to the county chairman to decide, or to each county democratic executive committee. If the latter held true, Weber said he would call a meeting of his committee to vote on the question.

Suffrage

LAREDO, TEX.
TIMES

JUL 21 1932

WEBB NEGROES MAY VOTE

While Federal Judge T. M. Kennerly at Brownsville Wednesday upheld the right of negroes to cast ballots in the Democratic primaries to be held throughout the state Saturday, that subject had previously been decided in Webb county by the Webb County Democratic Executive Committee.

County Chairman P. P. Leyendecker announced several weeks ago, and confirmed the statement again today, that no American citizen, irrespective of race, color or religion who was fully equalified to exercise the right of suffrage would be barred from voting in the Democratic primaries in Webb county.

While there are only a few negroes in Laredo and Webb county qualified to vote, all these will be given the same right of the ballot as their white brethren on Saturday, announced Chairman Leyendecker.

PARIS, TEX.
PARIS MORNING NEWS

JUL 22 1932

ALLOW NEGRO VOTE IN GRAYSON COUNTY

Supreme Court Opinion Gives Right to Vote In Primaries

SHERMAN, Tex., July 21. (AP)—Negroes are to be allowed the right to vote in Grayson county's Democratic primaries.

Ben. F. Gafford, chairman of the county Democratic executive committee, announced Thursday that according to a United States Supreme court decision of May 2, 1932, negroes could not be denied the right to vote in primaries, regardless of a resolution to the contrary passed by the State Democratic executive committee.

Upon Gafford's announcement that he would revoke his previous order to members of the county executive committee, an agreement was reached Thursday to dismiss the suit for injunction against the county Democratic committee filed in federal court here.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
EAGLE

JUL 24 1932

Texas Negroes Vote, Breaking Precedent

Dallas, July 23 (AP)—An extraordinary array of live political issues, including prohibition, lured voters to the polls in unprecedented numbers today for the crucial Texas Democratic primary.

The spotlight focused on a special ballot as to whether the question of retention or modification of the Eighteenth Amendment should be submitted to the peopl.

A number of counties allowed Negroes to vote today, breaking a precedent dating back to carpetbag days. Many other counties continued their practice of barring Negroes.

HOUSTON, TEX
CHRONICLE

JUL 22 1932

Ban Against Negro Voting "Unchanged," Dem Secretary Says

Charles E. Kamp, secretary of the Harris County Democratic executive committee, Friday said the situation regarding negroes being barred from the polls Saturday "remains unchanged."

"On June 20, at the civil court house, the county executive committee unanimously passed a resolution barring negroes," said Mr. Kamp. "As far as the committee knows, no court has ever set that decision of the entire committee aside. Obviously, therefore, the decision of the committee stands."

Mr. Kamp reminded Democratic voters to be sure to attend the precinct conventions after the polls close Saturday night.

TIMES

San Angelo Tex

JUL 22 1932

Negroes Barred From Primary

Negroes will be barred from participating in the Tom Green county Democratic primary Saturday unless the state Democratic executive committee instructs Clyde Vinson, county Democratic chairman, of a change in its stand on the question.

The Tom Green county executive committee recently refused to take definite action on the negro question but the state committee later advised that "only qualified white citizens" shall be allowed to vote.

EL PASO, TEX.
TIMES

JUL 22 1932

Demos Here Bar Negroes

Executive Committee Holds Only White Voters May Cast Ballots.

Negroes will not be permitted to vote in the primary elections here tomorrow, Democratic executive committeemen unanimously decided last night.

R. R. Bowie, chairman of the committee, said he anticipates a few suits will be filed in district courts to force the right of certain persons in the county to franchise, but advised election judges to let those persons take the matter to court.

Committeemen said they understand L. A. Nixon, negro doctor who brought suit against the county executive chairman for denying him the right to vote four years ago, has said he will vote Saturday or seek an injunction against the election judge in his precinct.

Denies Report.

Dr. Nixon last night denied the report.

"I have made no such statement, and will not make one until I have the advice of my attorneys," Nixon said. "Of course I am almost positive we shall try to vote and if we are denied the right we will take the matter to court, but until our lawyers advise us we would not like to say what we will do."

Committeemen also ruled that any person who refuses to acknowledge the Democratic party's pledge will have his entire ballot thrown out. The pledge is a part of the ballot, and unless it is so voted the entire ballot becomes void, it was ruled.

To Vote On Dry Law.

Ballots for or against re-submission of the 18th amendment will be separate from that on which candidates for election will appear, Bowie said.

Election judges were almost unanimous that unless names against whom a voter intends to vote is scratched completely out the vote will not be counted. It was held that check marks and cross marks in front of a candidate's name usually are too ambiguous for the judge to determine the voter's intention.

Practically every committeeman and judge attended the committee meeting.

DALLAS, TEX.
TIMES HERALD

JUL 22 1932

NEGROES WIN RIGHT TO VOTE IN PRIMARY

U. S. JUDGE GRANTS INJUNCTION AGAINST DEM COMMITTEE

San Antonio, July 22 (AP).—District Judge S. G. Taylor this afternoon granted mandatory injunction restraining the Bexar county Democratic executive committee from preventing negroes voting in tomorrow's primary.

The Bexar county Democratic organization gave notice of appeal to the Fourth Court of Civil Appeals here, stating it hoped to get action by the appellate tribunal overnight.

HOUSTON, TEX.
CHRONICLE

JUL 23 1932

NEGROES TRY TO VOTE AT POLLS HERE

Two Allowed to Vote at Taylor School, But Party Officials Turn Others Away.

Scattering groups of negroes appeared at polling places throughout the city Saturday morning, but only two were allowed to vote. The two negroes voted at Precinct 30, Taylor School, shortly before 10 a.m., the first to vote in Democratic primaries here since carpetbag days.

The others were turned away by election judges, who told them that negroes are not members of the Democratic party, and, hence, not entitled to participate in this primary.

No disturbances at the polls were reported. The negroes left, some of them writing down the names of the election judges before they went.

In the North Side, in a negro community, more than 100 negroes appeared at one voting place, The Chronicle was informed.

Uniformed police officers were stationed at the polls in the negro districts. Police Chief Percy Heard instructed them to be on the lookout for any racial disturbances in case the negroes attempted to vote. Detectives are cruising the city paying special attention to voting places.

Fifteen or twenty negroes called at Precinct 47, Fifth Ward, but were denied the privilege of voting. They were a peaceful group.

Thirty negroes made an unsuccessful attempt to vote at Precinct No. 24, Bell and Palmer, the election authorities telling them that they were not Democrats and had no right to participate in the party's primary.

Precinct 71, Cottage Grove, reported that one negro who attempted to vote was sent away by precinct authorities.

Groups of negroes were ganged around Precinct 48, Fire Station No. 19, at 1804 Gregg, Saturday morning, but created no disturbance, election authorities said, when told they could not vote.

Negro leaders have indicated that they would contest the election if members of their race were refused permission to participate in the primary.

Local Democratic officials have ruled that negroes are not members of the party and hence should not participate in the primary.

Two negroes appeared at the City Hall box, Precinct 28, but left quietly after election authorities told them they could not vote.

Two other negroes tried to vote at Precinct 138, Clauder's Store, 3628 Clark, but were turned away by the election judges. They did not leave, however, until after they had taken the names of the judges.

Election authorities at Precinct 29, Worsham Bros. Motor Company, reported that one negro had unsuccessfully tried to vote at 8:30 a.m.

Four or five negroes visited Precinct 79, Remington Store, 6231 Lyons Avenue, but went away without creating any disturbance when election authorities told them that they could not vote.

Four negroes approached the polls to vote at Precinct 49, Houston school business office, 1600 Washington Avenue, but were turned away.

Two negroes appeared at Precinct 138, 3628 Clark Street, but left without making any disturbance when told they could not vote.

About 30 negroes attempted to vote at Precinct No. 25, located at Herskovitz Store, 3336 Sampson, but were told by election officials

There were no disorders and the negroes departed quietly.

meeting tomorrow. The Memphis *Commercial Appeal,* supporter of Mr. Patterson, who is opposed by the Crump machine, in a double-column editorial, makes this suggestion:

> But the State Committee can properly and dutifully say that the traditions and policies of the Democratic party, known and followed since the overthrow of Brownlow and Reconstruction, cry out against the wholesale voting of Negroes in a Democratic primary. It can go further and serve notice to all and sundry that if, in any ward or precinct, it is found that such illegal and unwholesome practices are persisted in, the Committee may throw out that ward or precinct.
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> From such a verdict there is no appeal.

The Committee will be very unwise if it adopts any such attitude. Obviously, the State Democratic Executive Committee has no right to disfranchise any honest white voter or "known Democrat" in the primary, yet here a suggestion is made that it throw out entire precincts because some of the votes may be those of Negroes.

In the past The News has vigously protested against election irregularities, and especially the use of Negroes in Democratic primaries in Shelby county. We did so in 1926, 1928 and 1930, and we do so again. Certainly we hope that the effort to prevent such practice next August 4 will be successful. However, it is perhaps true that if the *Commercial-Appeal* had not inconsistently acquiesced in the use of corrupt practice in Shelby in 1930, when it went to Horton, the chance for success this time would be greater. The tendency to pitch support or antagonism to a practice so often depends upon whose ox is gored, and this in itself, works against securing clean elections. However, one wrong must not be cured by another wrong. It would be as patently unjust to disfranchise the real Democrats of Shelby by excluding their votes as it would to permit Negro Republicans to affect the Democratic primary result.

We believe the suggested plan made to the Executive Committee is unconstitutional, as any schoolboy ought to know. But the State Executive Committee would do a lasting service to Tennessee and settle once and for all the question of whether Mr. Crump gets his strength through Negro votes, if it would devise a system whereby the poll lists of Shelby would be carefully preserved, and would be subject to examination. Heretofore, the ballots and poll lists have been missing when crusaders for clean votes sought them.

It would be easy for the State Committee to investigate the election, and to determine the extent of corruption, once it has the poll lists.

It cannot disfranchise large blocks of white Democrats merely because some Negro votes may be cast in their precincts. The State Democratic Executive Committee is interested in clean elections. It should be no more interested in perpetuating the Horton machine than in that of Crump. Both are an affront to honest citizenship.

FORT WORTH, TEX.
EVE. STAR TELEGRAM
JUL 20 1932

NEGRO VOTING TEST SUIT IS FACING DELAY

A legal technicality Wednesday was blocking, at least temporarily, a Federal Court suit seeking to give negroes the right to vote in the Democratic primary election Saturday.

Serving of processes on the four defendants, county election judges, was being held up by the Federal Court clerk here pending receipt of notice from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans that Judge Randolph Bryant, Sherman, has been designated judge of this district in the absence of Judge Wilson.

If the dsignation has been issued, it has not been received here and the clerk has wired New Orleans for confirmation. A hearing on the injunction petition has been set for Thursday in Federal Court.

J. W. Sims, negro dentist, Tuesday afternoon filed the petition in Federal Court.

The petition was accompanied by an order from Judge Bryant, setting 2 p. m. Thursday "or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard," as a time for a hearing on the merits of Sims' petition. Sims is represented by R. D. Evans, Waco attorney, who long has fought in the courts for the negroes' right to ballot at Democratic primaries.

Defendants to the petition are J. W. White, judge of the Fifty-ninth election precinct; Louis W. Melton, Fifty-sixth precinct; Mrs. H. D. Rickard, Fifty-eighth, and L. C. Crabb, Seventy-third.

Sims' petition asserted that Hugh L. Small, county Democratic chairman, had been instructed by W. O. Huggins, Houston, chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, to permit no negro, however qualified, to vote at Saturday's primary.

The claim was advanced that the Texas statute under which negroes would be barred from the polls violates the negroes' constitutional rights, that it was held unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court May 2, 1932, in a test case, that it conflicts with the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution and that it is in variance with the federal election law.

A temporary injunction restraining the election judges from denying negro voters the right to ballot at the primary is asked.

Chairman Small said after the petition had been filed that he had expected such a move. He said he was required to follow instructions of the State Executive Committee and that he believed that committee was acting within its rights. Provision will be made at once to answer the petition Thursday afternoon, Small said. Some 1,200 negro voters will be affected by the court's ruling, Evans said. He added that the entire negro voting strength would be thrown behind the Democratic ticket.

SUIT OF HARRIS COUNTY NEGRO IS DISMISSED.

HOUSTON, July 20.—A suit seeking to force the Harris County Democratic Executive Committee to allow negroes to vote in party primaries failed Wednesday in Federal Court Judge T. M. Kennerly dismissing it for want of jurisdiction.

The suit was brought by Julius White, negro, who sought injunction. The suit, pointing out the county committee had acted to bar negroes upon the authority of a resolution passed unanimously by the state Democratic convention here in May, contended the convention's action was in contravention of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Federal Constitution.

The committee maintained the party had the inherent power to set up its own qualifications for membership, and that the party had set up qualifications with which White and others of his party could not possibly comply.

Judge Kennerly said he had "no jurisdiction to entertain complainant's bill because of the nature of his prayer."

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
LIGHT
JUL 22 1932

DECISION IN NEGRO SUIT AWAITED

Judge Asks Attorneys to Be in Court at 3 P.M. for Findings.

Decision as to whether a court order will be issued directing the Democratic county executive committee to allow negroes to vote in Saturday's primary was to be announced by Judge S. G. Tayloe in Fifty-fifth district court at 3 p. m. Friday.

Judge Tayloe announced he would be ready to issue his decision at that hour, and requested attorneys to be in court at the conclusion of argument on the suit for mandatory injunction in behalf of C. A. Booker, negro voter of precinct No. 73.

The suit was filed Thursday morning by Carl Wright Johnson and John Cunningham, attorneys for Booker, and Judge Tayloe set a hearing for the afternoon. The hearing began at 3:30 p. m. Thursday and argument was concluded at noon Friday.

DECISION NOT INDICATED.

No indication of what his decision would be was given by Judge Tayloe.

Judge S. J. Brooks and Bill Matthews represented John K. Weber, county chairman, and Adolph Lassner, judge in the princt No. 73, the defendants in the suit.

The courtroom was pasked Friday morning.

Johnson argued that the courts have granted relief to white voters deprived of the privilege of voting and that the same relief should be open to negro voters deprived of such privilege. He said that Weber believed negroes should be permitted to vote in the Democratic primary, but that he was forced to carry out the instructions of the state committee. Some other Texas counties will permit negroes to vote, he stated.

MATTHEWS ARGUES.

Matthews termed the proceedings a suit for mandamus regardless of what it was called and contended such court action is limited to officers and agents of the government. He presented authorities to support his contention that party conventions are not governmental bodies.

He contended that the plaintiff had been negligent in waiting so late to file his application for injunction and therefore was not entitled to the relief sought. He maintained the white Democratic party is the white man's party and contended a primary for white voters is legal if the "Jim Crow" laws are legal.

Both sides claim that they are relying on the constitution of the United States to establish their viewpoint.

ATTACK JURISDICTION.

An attack on the jurisdiction of the court was presented when the case opened Thursday by Judge Brooks, and when court adjourned at 5 p. m. Johnson was answering Brooks' argument.

There were about fifty negroes in court Thursday to hear the proceedings. Every seat was taken. Most of the political candidates listened to the arguments, and there was widespread speculation as to how the judge will rule. His decision will determine the status of some 4300 negro voters, as there will be no time for an appeal after Judge Tayloe's decision before the polls open at 7 a. m. Saturday.

In attacking the jurisdiction of the court here for injunction in federal court in line with this decision.

Judge Brooks argued that in the true sense of the word, the relators in the case are seeking a mandamus, and not an injunction, and declared that the power of a district judge to issue writs of mandamus is limited to specific cases, prescribed by statute.

Judge Brooks argued that the respondents in the suit are not officers of the state, and subject to court regulation, but are simply the agents of a political party, banded together voluntarily.

CITES CONSTITUTION.

In his argument Judge Brooks referred to that section of the constitution which guarantees citizens the right of peaceful assembly. He declared:

"If people do not have the right to meet together, and organize a party, and determine who shall be the members of their party, then liberty is destroyed in this country at its very foundation."

On the other hand, Johnson held up the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the constitution as his grounds for contending that the negroes have the right to vote. He argued that anyone who will promise to support a political party is entitled to participate in its affairs.

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Johnson read several cases supporting his contention.

The respondents have not filed an answer. They reserved the right to do so after the plea to the jurisdiction is disposed of. If Judge Tayloe holds that he does not have jurisdiction, the case will end, and it will not be necessary to file an answer, Judge Brooks said.

SHERMAN, Texas, July 22.—(AP)—Negroes are to be allowed the right to vote in Grayson county's Democratic primaries.

Ben F. Gafford, chairman of the county Democratic executive committee, announced today that according to a United States Supreme court decision of May 2, 1932, negroes could not be denied the right to vote in the primaries, regardless of a resolution to the contrary passed by the state Democratic executive committee.

Upon Gafford's announcement that he would revoke his previous order to members of the county executive committee, an agreement was reached today to dismiss the suit for injunction against the county Democratic committee filed in Federal court here.

DISMISSES SUIT.

On motion of Robert Williams, the plaintiff, Judge Randolph Bryant dismissed the suit, with the provision that it could be renewed if matters should arise sufficient to warrant such action.

"I am convinced that under the decision of the Supreme court of the United States, styled Nixon vs. Condon, and decided May 2, that such prohibition of negro voting in our primaries is invalid and that our position can not be lawfully maintained," Gafford said in announcing he would revoke his order to exclude negroes from the polls.

QUOTES DECISION.

The supreme court decision was quoted as follows: "A state statute purporting to confer upon the state executive committee of every political party in the state power to prescribe the qualifications of members of the party and to determine who shall be qualified to vote at its primaries, and a resolution of the state executive committee of a political party adopted thereunder limiting the right of participation in primaries to white persons, operate to deny the equal protection of the laws to one thereby prevented from voting at a party primary."

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Suffrage

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
NEWS

JUL 16 1932

NEGRO VOTE CASE ARGUED IN U. S. COURT

Whether State Democratic Committee Is State Agency Is Issue.

ORAL arguments as to whether negroes will be allowed to vote in the democratic primary next Saturday were heard by Federal Judge T. M. Kennerly of Houston in Federal court this morning.

The arguments were made in the injunction suit of C. A. Booker and T. M. Palmer, members of the Bexar County Colored Voters' League, by which they seek to restrain the county clerk and party officials from carrying out provisions of a resolution barring negroes from the primaries which was passed by the state democratic executive committee.

Woodville Rogers, one of the attorneys for the negro organization, presented the injunction petitoin to the court, argueing that the state executive committee is a state agenc yand thereby governed by the United States Supreme Court ruling which held state election laws, barring negroes from the primaries, invalid.

It was argued that the executive committee became a state agency when it passed the resolution for which it was given no authority by the state democratic convention.

S. J. Brooks, retained by the county democratic executive committee on behalf of the state committee, argued that the state executive committee is not in any sense of the word an agency of the state, and that customs and laws of the country for many years have allowed groups of voters to band together under a party and to regulate their organization.

He also argued that the injunction application was in fact a mandamus application, and that the Federal court is without power to issue a mandamus. He asked that the plaintiffs be ruled out of court on this point.

J. R. Fuchs of New Braunfels was also employed by the Bexar County democratic executive committee on behalf of the state committee. Carl Wright Johnson and Rogers are representing the plaintiffs.

It was pointed out in court this morning that the proceedings were instituted only in behalf of negro voters in Bexar County. Whether negro voters in other sections of the state will be affected by the court's ruling is problematical.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST DISPATCH

JUL 20 1932

Negro Voting Hearing Today

SHERMAN, July 20.—(AP)—Hearing has been postponed until Wednesday afternoon on a petition asking for an injunction to prevent interference with negroes voting in the Democratic primaries in Grayson county. The petition was filed Tuesday by Robert Williams of Denison.

Federal Judge Randolph Bryant has not announced his decision on a similar petition filed by C. E. Eugene in Jefferson county.

Judge Bryant also had under advisement a motion for dismissal of the Eugene petition. The motion for dismissal was filed by Cecil Murphy of Gainesville.

FORT WORTH, July 20.—((AP)—Election judges for four Tarrant county precincts in the Democratic primary Saturday were ordered Tuesday to appear Thursday in federal district court here to answer a petition for an injunction which if granted, will force the judges to permit negroes to vote.

The petition was filed here after Judge Randolph Bryant of Sherman, ordered the hearing to begin at 2 p. m. Thursday.

The petition was filed by R. D. Evans, Waco negro attorney, in behalf of J. W. Simms, Fort Worth negro dentist.

DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS

JUL 20 1932

Negro Seeks Right To Vote at Primary

Special to The News.

SHERMAN, Texas, July 19.—A petition for an injunction restraining interference with negroes voting in the Grayson County Democratic primaries was filed Tuesday in the United States District Court by Robert Williams of Denison. Williams says he is a negro citizen and declares he is "a duly qualified voter and elector under the laws of the United States and the Constitution and laws of the State of Texas." The case was postponed from Tuesday to Wednesday. Hearing will be held Wednesday before Judge Randolph Bryant.

Judge Bryant also has under advisement a motion for the dismissal of a similar petition from Jefferson County, in which C. S. Eugene asked an injunction to restrain interference with negroes voting at the primaries. He expects to render a decision in this case Wednesday.

In the Grayson County case B. F. Gafford, chairman of the county Democratic Executive Committee; J. L. Doggett, County Clerk, and others are made defendants.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST DISPATCH

JUL 19 1932

Ruling on Negro Vote Bar Reserved

SHERMAN, July 19.—(AP)—United States Judge Randolph Bryant reserved decision Monday on a motion by Cecil Murphy of Gainesville to dismiss a petition for an injunction preventing Jefferson county election judges from interfering with negroes voting in the Democratic primaries.

The injunction was asked by C. S. Eugene. Hurphy is a member of the state Democratic executive committee.

Judge Bryant said he would announce his decision by Wednesday. He said the most important issue involved was the authority of a political party to decide the qualifications of its members.

DEMOCRAT
SHERMAN, TEX.

JUL 19 1932

Decision Later On Negro Voting

After hearing a motion of Cecil Murphy of Gainesville to dismiss an injunction suit brought by C. S. Eugene to prevent election judges of Jefferson county from interfering with negroes voting in the democratic primary, Judge Randolph Bryant said Monday afternoon that he would take the matter under advisement and render his decision by Wednesday of this week. Hearing was held in the United States courtroom at Sherman.

Judge Bryant said that the most important point involved was whether or not a political party has the right to regulate the qualifications of its members.

The injunction suit was filed at Beaumont recently by Eugene, representing the Jefferson County Negro Voting league, against W. H. Gilliland as chairman and P. A. Dowlen as secretary of the Jefferson county democratic executive committee of Jefferson county.

Mr. Murphy, a member of the state democratic executive committee, declared that it would be futile for the court to grant an injunction against two county executive committee officials, since election judges would go ahead and follow the rules of the democratic convention regardless of a decree against these two men.

Miss Fannie Boyls of Beaumont, attorney for the plaintiff, declared that such an injunction should be effective, since the county chairman and secretary can direct activities of the election judges.

HOUSTON, TEX.
PRESS

JUL 20 1932

NEGROES LOSE DEM PRIMARY BALLOT PLEA

Kennerly Says Party's Action Is Unconstitutional, in Giving Opinion

BUT NO JURISDICTION

Method of Filing Injunction Request Blamed by Judge

A negro's suit seeking to enjoin the Harris County democratic executive committee from barring negroes from the polls in the primary Saturday was dismissed Wednesday by Federal Judge T. M. Kennerly.

In his decision, handed down in Brownsville, where he is holding court, Judge Kennerly declared that the court did not have jurisdiction to grant the injunction requested.

Although he sustained Committee Secretary Charles E. Kamp's motion on behalf of the executive committee to dismiss the suit, Judge Kennerly found with the plaintiff in all his pleadings except that of the injunction.

"The contention of complainant is upheld and the controlling questions presented are disposed of, by the Supreme Court of the United States in the majority opinion of Mr. Justice Cardozo in Nixon versus Condon, delivered May 2, 1932," the opinion said.

A Committee Action

"Such opinion leaves little to be said. Complainant insists that while such resolution (the reference was to the resolution passed by the convention here in which white voters only were to participate in the primary) was in fact passed by such convention, it was, in truth and in fact, the act of the state executive committee.

"If it was and to the extent that it was the act of the state executive committee, it indisputably violates complainant's rights under the fourteenth amendment and must fall.

"I see no escape from the conclusion that the powers exercised by the convention in passing such resolution were derived under and by virtue of such article (Article 3107)."

The opinion went on to take up the executive committee's argument that political parties have an inherent right to set up their qualifications for membership.

Not True Now

"That this was true prior to the enactment of laws in Texas regulating political parties and so forth, there is little, if any doubt," the opinion continued. "That it is not true now, is certain.

"For a period of more than 25 years the democratic party has from time to time accepted grants of power from the state, surrendered its own inherent powers and caused to be passed laws abridging its inherent powers, until, as was said in Briscoe versus Boyle, the party has little or no discretion in the management of its party affairs.

"Unlike Moses, who refused to be known as the son of Pharaoh's daughter, the democratic party has, over a period of 25 years, chosen to be known as a child and agency of the state, abandoning its own inherent powers and choosing to conduct its affairs under grant of power from the state.

"From what has been said it follows that the resolution complained of by complainant violates his right under the fourteenth amendment and is void as to him and to those similarly situated and the acts of respondent in seeking, under and by virtue of said resolution, to prevent complainant from voting in such primary, because he is a negro, are

unlawful."

The opinion then took up the question of the negro's method of asking for the injunction.

Request Analyzed

"He prays in effect, that respondent be enjoined from instructing the election judges to comply with and carry out such resolution, and from instructing the election judges to deny complainant the right to vote and also prays that respondents be mandatorily required to permit complainant and all other qualified negro voters to vote in said primary election, and mandatorily required to instruct all election judges to that effect.

"Clearly the crux of the matter is that complainant is asking a mandamus against respondents (who are themselves agencies of the state) to require respondents, and in turn require respondents to require the election judges, to allow complainants to vote in such primary.

"While this court has jurisdiction of the parties and the subject-matter, this court has no jurisdiction to grant a mandamus such as is prayed for here."

Cites Several Cases

At this point in his opinion, Judge Kennerly cited a number of cases upholding his decision.

The opinion concluded, "this court having no jurisdiction to entertain complainant's bill because of the nature of his prayer for relief, respondents' motion to dismiss is sustained."

Julius White, negro, brought the suit against the Harris County democratic executive committee and Chairman J. B. Lubbock and Secretary Kamp. It was heard here last week.

Although the opinion was handed down in Brownsville, it was to be mailed to Houston to be filed.

HOUSTON, TEX.
CHRONICLE

JUL 20 1932

Negroes Lose Suit To Cast Ballot In Democrat Primary

The plea of Julius White, Houston negro, that he and other qualified negro voters be permitted to participate in the Democratic primaries, was thrown out of the federal court Wednesday when Federal Judge T. M. Kennerly, in a written opinion, ruled that he had no jurisdiction in the case.

However, Judge Kennerly upheld the contention of White that he and other negroes similarly situated were being deprived of their right to vote in violation of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States.

The original petition, Judge Kennerly ruled, sought a mandamus to force the officials to permit the negroes to vote. While having jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter, the court ruled that he had no jurisdiction to grant the mandamus.

The court also ruled that the question involved had been decided in the case of an El Paso negro named Nixon, which was taken before the Supreme Court of the United States, Justice Cardozo writing the opinion.

White, in his petition for an injunction to restrain the Harris County Democratic executive committee from preventing negroes from voting in the primary, alleged that the committee had based its decision upon a resolution, passed unanimously by the state Democratic convention at Houston, in which negroes were specifically denied the right to vote.

He contended further that the action of the convention was in violation of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the federal constitution which gave all men equal rights.

The opinion in part reads: "Complainant insists that while such a resolution was in fact passed by such a convention, it was, in truth and in fact, the act of the state executive committee. If it was, and to the extent that it was the act of the state executive committee, it indisputably violates complainant's rights under the fourteenth amendment and must fall. If such resolution be the act of the convention, and such convention derives its powers to pass it from the laws of the state of Texas, such convention is an agency of the state, to the same extent the state executive committee is held to be an agency of the state, and its action violates complainant's rights under the fourteenth amendment and must fall.

"I see no escape from the conclusion that the powers exercised by the convention in passing such resolution were derived from the state of Texas, under and by the virtue of such article. This is particularly apparent when such article is read in the light of the other provisions of the state law governing political parties, their organization, procedure, conventions, primary elections, etc.

"Respondents, however, insist that the Democratic party's power with respect to, and its convention's powers to pass, such resolution are inherent, possessed long prior to the enactment of Article 3107 and in no manner derived from the state.

"That this was true prior to the enactment of laws in Texas regulating political parties, etc., there is little, if any, doubt. That it is not true now is certain.

"For a period of more than 25 years the Democratic party has, from time to time, accepted grants of power from the state, surrendered its own inherent powers, and caused to be passed laws abridging its inherent powers, until, as was said, the party has little or no discretion in the management of its party affairs.

"Unlike Moses, who refused to be known as the son of Pharach's daughter, the Democratic party has, over a period of 25 years, chosen to be known as a child and agency of the state, abandoning its own inherent powers and choosing to conduct its affairs under the grants of power from the state.

"From what has been said, it follows that the resolution complained of by complainant violates complainant's rights under the fourteenth amendment, and is void as to him and to those similarly situated, and the acts of respondents in seeking, under and by virtue of said resolution, to prevent complainant from voting in such primaries, because he is a negro, are unlawful."

The committee, through Charles Kamp, its attorney and secretary, maintained that the Democratic party—both in the county and state—is an organization which has the power to set its own qualifications for membership and that they had prescribed rules with which Julius White and others similarly situated could not possibly comply.

The state convention, Kamp argued, had the inherent powers to take such action as it saw fit relative to qualification of voters and that these actions were not subordinate to statutory laws.

Attorneys for White, however, averred that the convention was subordinate to the state executive committee and that the committee itself acts under laws of the state.

Judge Kennerly ruled in part:

"Clearly the crux of the matter is that the complaintant is asking a mandamus against the respondents (who are themselves agencies in the state in carrying out the laws of the state) to require respondents to require the election judges to allow complainant to vote in such primaries.

"While this court has jurisdiction of the parties and the subject matter, this court has no jurisdiction to grant a mandamus such as is played here.

"There are other questions presented," the opinion continues, "including, the question of whether complainant may maintain this suit without making the state Democratic executive committee a party, which I find unnecessary to decide.

"This court having no jurisdiction to entertain complainant's bill, because of the nature of the prayer for relief, respondent's motion to dismiss is sustained."

The Harris County Democratic executive committee did not answer White's suit but filed a motion to dismiss, which was sustained.

The suit was heard before Judge Kennerly last Friday.

EL PASO, TEX
TIMES

JUL 22 1932

Give Negroes Suffrage In Grayson County

Sherman, Texas, July 21 (AP).—Negroes are to be allowed the right to vote in Grayson county's Democratic primaries.

Ben F. Gafford, chairman of the county Democratic executive committee, announced today that according to a United States supreme court decision of May 2, 1932, negroes could not be denied the right to vote in primaries, regardless of a resolution to the contrary passed by the state Democratic executive committee.

Upon Gafford's announcement that he would revoke his previous order to members of the county executive committee, and agreement was reached today to dismiss the suit for injunction against the county Democratic committee filed in federal court here.

On motion of Robert Williams, the plaintiff, Judge Randolph Bryant dismissed the suit, with the provision that it could be renewed if matters should arise sufficient to warrant such action

Bryant Postpones Negro Voting Case

By Associated Press.

Sherman, July 20.—Hearing on a suit to allow negroes to vote in the Grayson County Democratic primaries was postponed Wednesday until Friday by Federal Judge Randolph Bryant, who said he wished to consider the opinion handed down by Federal Judge T. M. Kennerly in a similar case from Harris County.

The Grayson County suit was filed by Robert Williams of Denison in the form of an application for an injunction to restrain Democratic officials from interfering with the voting of negroes.

Judge Bryant has a similar case, filed in Jefferson County, under advisement. It was filed by C. S. Eugene of Jefferson County. A motion for its dismissal has been filed by Cecil Murphy of Gainesville.

HOUSTON, TEX.
CHRONICLE

JUL 21 1932

RULE TO BAN NEGRO VOTING STILL STANDS

Democratic Chairman Says Suits Filed in Four Cities Have No Effect on Party Stand.

The Democratic party's rule excluding negroes from its primaries still stands thourghout the state, W. O. Huggins, chairman of the state executive committee, said Thursday.

He referred specifically to suits brought in four Texas cities against local party committees seeking federal court orders to permit negroes to vote in the primary next Saturday, and said that not even in those localities had the rule of the party been invalidated.

"Over the state at large," said Chairman Huggins, "no decision in any of the cases now pending affects the instructions heretofore given to election officers for the primary Saturday. Suits have been brought in the federal courts at San Antonio, Houston, Sherman and Fort Worth. Each of these suits is directed against the local Democratic officials and the decision can have no effect upon the Democratic officials in other counties. So far no decision in either of these cases forbids the Democratic county officials in any of the four counties affected from obeying the mandate of the party with respect to those who present themselves to vote in the primary Saturday."

FORT WORTH, TEX.
EVE. STAR TELEGRAM

JUL 19 1932

U. S. JUDGE CONSIDERS NEGRO VOTE QUESTION

SHERMAN, July 19. — United States Judge Randolph Bryant Tuesday had under advisement a motion for dismissal of a petition for an injunction restraining interference with negroes voting in the Jefferson County Democratic primaries.

The motion for dismissal was filed by Cecil Murphy of Gainesville, a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee, which seeks to exclude the negroes. The injunction was asked by C. S. Eugen.

Judge Bryant said the chief issue involved was the authority of a political party to determine the qualifications of its members.

Suffrage

HOUSTON, TEX.
CHRONICLE

JUN 2 0 1932

County Won't Hold Prohi Vote Unless State Pays Costs

The Harris County Democratic executive committee, at its meeting Monday, arranged the ballot for the July 23 primary, voted not to print the prohibition referendum ballot unless the cost is borne by the state executive committee and fixed the fee to be charged each candidate.

The committee also voted unanimously to follow the action of the recent Democratic state convention in barring negroes from the Democratic primaries.

Vote of 46 to 23.

The vote against Harris County bearing the expense of printing the ballots on the referendum was 46 to 23. The vote came after a heated discussion of nearly half an hour.

"Let the state furnish the ballots or we don't vote on it!" shouted J. R. Burney, committeeman from Precinct 77.

He was jointed by M. M. Middleton, Carlton Moore and others. Moore said " it is a crime" the way election costs candidates now.

"They should not be made to bear the extra cost of this prohibition election," said Mr. Moore.

At this point the secretary of the committee, Charles E. Kamp, who was presiding, pointed out that the scale of filing fees is much lower than in Dallas or San Antonio and that in addition to this, the committee was able two years ago to refund approximately 20 per cent to the candidates after the primaries.

Mr. Kamp said that the state executive committee, at its Austin meeting a week ago today, had voted to stand the extra expense in counties unable to pay it.

"Then let them pay it!" exclaimed the aged Mr. Middleton. "Let those who asked for a prohibition vote pay for it—I didn't ask for it."

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Negro Question.

The negro question was the first taken up when the committee convened at 10 a.m. in Judge Allen Hannay's courtroom.

Mr. Kamp announced that a negro lawyer, J. M. Nabrit, had asked permission to speak. This precipitated another noisy debate.

"The Democratic party is a white man's primary and it's always going to be," said Mr. Middleton. "The Democratic party has suffered too much from listening to bug dust instead of real Democracy. If anyone wants to hear this negro, let him go down to the colored people's hall and listen to him!"

Mr. Burney argued for "fair play" and said the committee at least should listen.

On the vote, the committee decided, 49 to 25, to permit the negro to address the committee for 15 minutes.

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Negro's Appeal.

The negro lawyer declared that negroes are not trying to regulate the Democratic party. He said they were not trying to "break into it," but were asking simply the right as "taxpayers and loyal citizens" to be permitted to vote in it.

"Poll tax records show that only about 7000 negroes have the right to vote—that is less than one out of 10," said Nabrit. "That is not a bloc large enough to permit any balance of power.

"In the past the argument has been that negroes sold their votes, and I think that that has been a just criticism. But I want to remind you that negroes never have bought votes! They have simply followed the leadership of the whites!"

He declared that it is foolish for a negro to belong to any other party than the Democratic.

At the conclusion of the speech Mr. Kamp sketched the history of the El Paso case which the Supreme Court of the United States recently decided — the majority opinion being given by Justice Cardoza that the state executive committee had no authority to bar negroes and that the state convention of the party had never taken any action.

"On the advice of Judge W. O. Huggins, state chairman, the committee rescinded its rules on the negro question and the convention here May 24 then took the necessary action. Judge Huggins has certified this action to the county committee and the only thing we need to do today is simply to follow the action of our state convention."

The vote was put and the convention action barring negroes was unanimously approved.

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Scale of Fees.

The committee adopted the following scale of costs for the primary. Unless candidates pay these fees by July 25 their names will not be printed on the ballot.

The scale follows:

Criminal district attorney	$750
Sheriff	750
Tax collector	750
Tax assessor	750
Criminal district clerk	750
Civil district clerk	750
District judge, civil or criminal	750
County judge	750
County commissioners	350
County clerk	750
County surveyor	150
County treasurer	200
County Court at Law	500
County Court at Law No. 2	500
Justice of the peace, Pre. 1, Pos. 1	425
Justice of the peace, Pre. 1, Pos. 2	425
Constable, Precinct 1	375
Justice of the Peace, Precinct 2	150
Constable, Precinct 2	150
Justice of the peace, Precinct 3	50
Constable, Precinct 3	50
Justice of the peace and constable for all other precincts not heretofore named	10

Election officials may continue to give out returns on election day just as they have done in the past, it was decided by the committee when asked to make a ruling on the question.

George Richardson notified Mr. Kamp Monday morning that he had decided to withdraw from the race for county tax assessor.

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Pay Raise Beaten.

A motion, presented by A. C Bernard, to raise the rate of pay of the precinct judges and clerks from $8 to $10 per day was defeated by a large majority.

Immediately after the report fixing the cost of the candidates for filing was adopted, several of the candidates approached Kamp and paid their filing fees. Leon Lusk, candidate for justice of the peace, Precinct No. 1, position No. 1 was the first. He paid down four one-hundred dollar bills and five five-dollar bills. H. A. Delery, candidate for sheriff, was second with seven one-hundred dollar bills and one fifty-dollar bill.

Kamp discovered, after returning to his office after the drawing, a letter from P. F. Eller, containing Eller's filing for county surveyor. The letter was postmarked before the closing time for filing. A separate drawing was held for this office, with two newspaper men doing the drawing. Eller won first place and J. Stuart Boyles, who up to that time had not been opposed, won second place.

Form of Prohibition Referendum Ballot

Here's the wording of the prohibition referendum, which will appear on a separate ballot July 23:

"FOR submission by the 73rd Congress of the question of retaining or repealing the 18th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States to the people through conventions especially elected in the separate states to consider that issue by itself, as provided in Article 5 of the Constitution of the United States."

"AGAINST the submission by the 73rd Congress of the question of retaining or repealing the 18th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States to the people through conventions especially elected in the separate states to consider that issue by itself, as provided in Article 5 of the Constitution of the United States."

Navarro Committee Votes Against Referendum

By Associated Press.

Corsicana, June 20.—The Navarro County Democratic executive committee today decided the local committee would have nothing to do with the proposed referendum on prohibition as passed recently by the state executive committee unless the state committee furnishes the added expense at the first primary election.

The resolution passed said the "submission of such question in the form and manner as proposed is futile, asinine, meaningless and ineffective to alter the said amendment."

N. S. Crawford, county chairman, charged the submission was "a political maneuver for political use and unfair to the candidates." Crawford also said it was illegal untimely and out of order.

Dallas Committee Refuses Test Vote Approval

By Associated Press.

Dallas, June 20.—The Dallas County Democratic executive committee voted today to refuse approval of the expense attending a wet and dry test vote in the primary election July 23.

The county decided that no election would be held in the county on that issue unless money to defray the expense of the ballot is turned over to Chairman Murrell Buckner not later than next Saturday.

Buckner declared he had not received a satisfactory reply from the attorney general to an inquiry concerning the legality of paying for this separate election out of assessments made against candidates running for office in the county.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST DISPATCH

JUN 2 3 1932

Webb County to Permit Negro Voting July 23

LAREDO, June 23.—(AP)—Peter P. Leyendecker, chairman of the Webb county Democratic executive committee, announced Wednesday that all qualified voters, irrespective of race or color, would be allowed to vote in the July primary.

He said he did not approve barring negroes from the primaries.

HOUSTON, TEX.
PRESS

JUN 2 5 1932

NEGRO VOTERS TO MEET

Houston negroes will hold a meeting at the Odd Fellows Hall, Meadow and Market street, at 8 p.m. Monday to organize a voters league. George Duncan, chairman, said the purpose of the league was to instruct negroes as to their rights in voting in the July democratic primaries.

FORT WORTH, TEX.
MORNING STAR-TELEGRAM

JUN 2 5 1932

NEGROES CAN NOT VOTE IN JULY PRIMARY HERE

Negroes will not be permitted to vote in the July 23 primary, Hugh L. Small, chairman of the Tarrant County Democratic Executive Committee, said yesterday. Several inquiries on the subject have been received by Small.

He cited the resolution adopted at a meeting of the State Executive Committee, providing that participation in the primary shall be restricted to white persons.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST DISPATCH

JUL 7 1932

Suit to Void Negro Vote Bar Attacked

Dismissal of Action Is Demanded in Answer of Democrat Aid.

Jurisdiction of the federal court near the suit filed by Julius White, negro, to void action of the Democratic convention in denying negroes the right to participate in the party's primaries, was attacked in an answer filed Wednesday by Attorney Charles E. Kamp with the federal clerk.

Dismissal of the suit was asked.

"Said bill does not contain a simple statement of the ultimate facts upon which plaintiff asks for relief, said bill on the contrary consisting mainly of statements of evidence and conclusions of the pleader," the answer set out.

"That as appears from the face of said bill of complaint filed herein,

"this court is without jurisdiction to hear this cause because even if the alleged right, privilege or immunity asserted by plaintiff in said bill of complaint is secured by the constitution or laws of the United States, which defendants deny. It is nowhere made to appear in said bill that the state executive committee, being constituted itself by act of the legislature, might not deny the negroes the right to vote in the primaries, but the decision did not take from the party the right to regulate its membership and place limitations upon those who are allowed to vote in the primaries.

In White's original action, the right of the Democratic convention, held this year in Houston, to do other than elect delegates to the national convention and adopt a platform was assailed. The answer upholds the right of the convention to enact rules for the government of the party primaries.

The United States supreme court several months ago held that the state executive committee, being constituted of the legislature, might not deny the negroes the right to vote in the primaries, but the decision did not take from the party the right to regulate its membership and place limitations upon those who are allowed to vote in the primaries.

Suffrage

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CHRONICLE

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NEGRO VOTERS TO MEET

Houston negroes will hold a meeting at the Odd Fellows Hall, Meadow and Market street, at 8 p.m. Monday to organize a voters league. George Duncan, chairman, said the purpose of the league was to instruct negroes as to their rights in voting in the July democratic primaries.

FORT WORTH, TEX.
MORNING STAR-TELEGRAM

JUN 2 5 1932

NEGROES CAN NOT VOTE IN JULY PRIMARY HERE

Negroes will not be permitted to vote in the July 23 primary, Hugh L. Small, chairman of the Tarrant County Democratic Executive Committee, said yesterday. Several inquiries on the subject have been received by Small.

He cited the resolution adopted at a meeting of the State Executive Committee, providing that participation in the primary shall be restricted to white persons.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST DISPATCH

JUL 7 1932

Suit to Void Negro Vote Bar Attacked

Dismissal of Action Is Demanded in Answer of Democrat Aid.

Jurisdiction of the federal court near the suit filed by Julius White, negro, to void action of the Democratic convention in denying negroes the right to participate in the party's primaries, was attacked in an answer filed Wednesday by Attorney Charles E. Kamp with the federal clerk.

Dismissal of the suit was asked.

"Said bill does not contain a simple statement of the ultimate facts upon which plaintiff asks for relief, said bill on the contrary consisting mainly of statements of evidence and conclusions of the pleader," the answer set out.

"That as appears from the face of said bill of complaint filed herein, this court is without jurisdiction to hear this cause because even if the alleged right, privileges or immunity asserted by plaintiff is secured by the constitution or laws of the United States, which defendants deny. It is nowhere made to appear in said bill of complaint that the alleged deprivation or threatened deprivation is under color of law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage of any state."

In White's original action, the right of the Democratic convention, held in Houston, to do other vote in the primaries, the answer went on, "

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
NEWS

JUN 2 2 1932

NEGROES WILL CARRY VOTING FIGHT TO U. S.

San Antonio negroes are expected to carry their fight for the right to vote in the July democratic primary into Federal court here as soon as absentee voting begins in Bexar County.

Announcement of the state democratic executive committee's action in barring negroes from the primary ballot in Texas brought statements from local negroes that the battle for the vote would probably begin anew as soon as the first negro is denied the ballot.

John K. Weber, chairman of the county executive committee, stated that the matter was closed so far as he is concerned. He claimed that the action of the state committee is mandatory and must be followed by all county committees.

Weber said he personally favored participation by the negroes in the primary election.

The Bexar County Negro Voters League has intimated that plans are already under way to carry the right to ballot into Federal court.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
EXPRESS

JUN 2 2 1932

NEGRO VOTE SUIT DECLARED LIKELY

Federal Court Action Planned as Weber Rules State Instructions Final

Bexar County Democratic primaries will be closed to negroes under a resolution passed by the state convention limiting participation to white persons unless court action results otherwise.

John K. Weber, chairman of the county executive committee, said Tuesday afternoon that the incident was closed as far as he was concerned when the state convention certified to him the resolution passed by the state convention. Weber said he did not wish to comment upon the resolution but that he had stated several times that instructions from the state organization were mandatory and that he would be forced to follow them.

Weber said he personally favored participation of the negroes, but that his personal inclination had nothing to do with it, as it was a matter outside his jurisdiction.

He expected the matter to reach the courts, Weber said, and did not wish to enter a controversy which would result in legal entanglements. For that reason he preferred to say nothing and follow the precedent he has followed ever since he has been in office, of considering the instructions from state headquarters as mandatory as far as party business is concerned.

Negro leaders here stated Tuesday that if they were excluded from the primamry that they would go to court in an attempt to gain the right to vote. C. A. Booker, president of the Bexar County Negro Voters League, said that plans had been made to take the question to the Federal Court unless the negroes were permitted to vote.

Booker said the method of procedure had not been decided. It might be decided to wait until July 3 when the absentee voting begins, he said. A negro would probably attempt to cast an absentee vote on that date and if refused course would be taken in United States court, it was clared. Federal jurisdiction of the question is claimed because of the fact that nominees for Congress are to be voted upon.

Jurisdiction would also lie in the state courts, it was declared. Judge S. G. Tayloe of the 45th District Court would be the only judge not disqualified on account of being candidates in the primary. Judge Tayloe was elected two years ago for a four-year term.

Mayor C. M. Chambers also declared that he would take his fight in favor of permitting the negroes to vote before the National convention in Chicago if necessary.

"If a few Texas politicians continue to try to evade the decision of the United States Supreme Court, holding negroes entitled to vote in all sections, then I shall submit to the National Democratic convention a resolution inviting every person, regardless of color, creed or religion to participate in all elections, the mayor said.

"If the negro is willing to die for his country in time of war and pays taxes and bears his part of governmental expense, he is entitled to vote at all times. Texas must become a tolerant state."

The letter received Tuesday by Weber from W. O. Huggins, Houston, chairman of state Democratic executive committee, which the county chairman considers the rule for his guidance includes the resolution: "Be It Resolved, That all white citizens of the State of Texas who are qualified to vote under the Constitution and laws of the state shall be eligible to membership in the Democratic party and as such entitled to participate in its deliberations."

FORT WORTH, TEX.
PRESS

JUL 6 1932

COUNTY PARTY HEAD BANS NEGRO BALLOT

Resolution of State Committee Is Invoked By Small

County Democratic Chairman Hugh Small invoked the recent resolution of the state committee today to prevent a group of negroes from casting absentee ballots in the Democratic primary election.

The group, headed by H. R. Johnson, negro public school teacher, appeared yesterday at the county clerk's office and asked to vote.

Chief Deputy Ed Sorrels sent them to Small. Small cited the resolution of the state committee, barring negroes from the party election. The resolution was passed after the Supreme Court had held that negroes could vote because the law did not make any race classification.

Suit to Test Negro Vote Bar Is Drawn

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 14—An injunction application to test the legality of action of the Democratic state convention in barring Negroes from the primary to be held July 23 will be filed in the United States district court, here, Monday, it was announced Saturday by Carl Wright Johnson, attorney for the Bexar county league of colored voters.

The application will be predicated upon refusal of a deputy county clerk to permit P. M. Palmer to cast an absentee vote Saturday. The petition will ask that the election officials be enjoined from refusing Negroes the right to express their choice in the primaries.

DISPATCH
DALLES, TEX.

JUL 7 1932

FILE SUIT AGAINST NEGRO VOTING BAR

Beaumont, July 7.—A suit challenging the right of the state Democratic organization to exclude negroes from voting in the Democratic primary election was filed today in federal court by the Jefferson-co League of Negro Voters. The plaintiffs asked an injunction restraining the county Democratic executive committee from barring negroes from the polls.

HOUSTON, TEX.
PRESS

JUL 7 1932

NEGRO VOTE PLEAS HEARD

County Executive Committee Answers Suit Seeking to Force Primary Ballot

The Harris County democratic executive committee's answer to a suit filed by a negro asking that the organization be restrained from enforcing its rule on qualifications for voters in the primary election was before Judge Kennerly Thursday.

In a petition filed in federal court last week, Julius White, negro, asked that the rule permitting only white people to participate in the primary be set aside. His petition held that the rule was unconstitutional.

The committee's answer requested the court to dismiss White's suit on the grounds that the court had no jurisdiction in the case.

In the committee's answer it was argued that no constitutional right of negroes had been infringed.

"Political parties have an inherent right to say who shall participate in their activities," the answer read.

"Primaries are not elections within the meaning and intent of the constitution. A primary is only a nomination for an election."

The committee said in its answer that it had made no attempt and would make none to prevent negroes from voting in the general election in November.

Negroes File Suit In Beaumont

Special to The Press

BEAUMONT, July 7.—A suit challenging the right of the state democratic organization to bar negroes from voting at the democratic primary was filed here today in federal district court.

Members of the Jefferson County League of Negro Voters were the plaintiffs and asked Judge Randolph Bryant to grant an injunction to keep the county democratic executive committee from refusing negroes the right to vote.

Judge Bryant is in Sherman and the papers were mailed to him there.

The petition says that attempts to keep the negroes from voting are unconstitutional and even if they were constitutional it is the right of the national convention and not the state convention to decide who shall vote in the elections.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
NEWS

JUL 7 1932

BEXAR NEGRO VOTERS TO GO INTO COURTS

The Bexar County Colored Voters League is attempting to raise funds for the prosecution of a Federal court suit by which it hopes to gain the right for Bexar County negroes to vote in the democratic primary this month.

This was learned from C. A. Booker, a member of the organization.

The organization plans to file a suit in Federal court here in an effort to compel the Bexar County democratic executive committee to disregard a resolution by the state committee which barred negroes from the primary.

Booker said results of efforts to raise the fund would be known Friday or Saturday.

FORT WORTH, July 7.—(AP)—The first effort of negroes to vote in the July 23 Democratic primary election was made Tuesday when two negroes sought to cast absentee ballots at the county clerk's office.

They were sent to Hugh L. Small, Democratic chairman, and told him they were good Democrats and wanted to vote for Garner.

They understood, they said, that negroes were to be allowed a vote in San Antonio and other Texas cities.

Small explained a resolution adopted at the state Democratic convention and later approved by the state executive committee which stated that only white Democrats could vote in the primary.

To confirm the resolution Small telephoned Albert Sydney Johnson, secretary of the state committee, Dallas.

"The resolution was made by all county chairmen," said Small, "and it is binding upon them."

He said the negroes were basing their attempts to vote on a decision of the United States supreme court, which held, in a case from El Paso, that negroes had a right to vote.

Texas.

Political-1932

Suffrage

THE TEXAS PRIMARY DECISION

Journal and Guide

IN an opinion written by Mr. Justice Cardozo, most recent addition to the nation's highest tribunal, the U. S. Supreme Court by a five to four decision has declared unconstitutional a resolution adopted by the Democratic State Executive Committee of Texas by which Negroes were barred from voting in Democratic primaries in that state. It previously had declared illegal a Texas statute which prohibited Negroes from voting in Democratic primaries, and in this momentous decision has very clearly indicated that it looked upon the state committee's resolution, itself authorized by another Texas statute, as a mere subterfuge to circumvent that previous decision. 5-7-32

The decision goes to the heart of a rotten situation. If Negroes cannot share in the determination of those who shall be Democratic candidates for office in the South, they have practically no voice in the choice of those who shall govern them. For it is still largely true in this section of the nation that nomination in the Democratic primary is tantamount to election. Norfolk, Va.

With devastating logic, Mr. Justice Cardozo levels the spurious claims by which the Texas Democratic officials endeavored to justify their elimination of colored Americans from participation in Democratic primaries. That these claims were without basis in fact is obvious to anyone. The real purpose was and still is to deny to black citizens rights guaranteed to them in the federal constitution. First Texas had a law which itself temporarily achieved this purpose. When this law was declared unconstitutional, the Texas Legislature passed another which authorized the State Committee to accomplish the same nefarious end. Even now, with this trick outlawed, a movement is already under way to again circumvent the plain intention of the U. S. Supreme Court's decision by having the Democratic State Convention adopt a resolution barring Negroes from voting in party primaries.

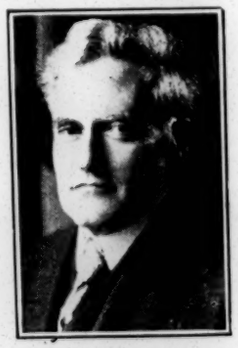
Only the other day it was revealed during the Alabama senatorial contest in the U. S. Senate between Senator Bankhead and erstwhile former Senator Heflin that Alabama bars Negroes from its primaries but when the election comes, Democrats "invite and perhaps receive some of their (Negroes') votes."

To Dr. L. A. Nixon of El Paso, Texas, and to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which furnished him able legal assistance, the country owes a vote of thanks for bringing the question to a successful issue. Their determination and courage indicate that they will contest legally every device Texas invents to deny any of its citizens their constitutional rights; and will contest them until every such device is consigned to the same limbo of unworthy trickery as have these latest two originating in Texas. As the U. S. Supreme Court's decision stated, the Texas committee's trick "discriminated invidiously between white citizens and black," and since the committee "is acting in matters of high public interest" as "official functionaries" of the state, such discrimination justified the high court to level by its judgment these barriers of color."

Negro and Primary

Memphis Press News

In 1926 the Supreme Court held invalid a Texas statute excluding Negroes from participation in Democratic primary elections. The statute was void as a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment, which forbids a State to "make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States." The Legislature repealed it and passed a law vesting the State Executive Committee of a political party with the power to prescribe the qualifications of its members. Last week the Court, following the reasoning of the earlier case, decided, 5 to 4, that the latter statute was also invalid. The minority opinion, delivered by Mr. Justice McReynolds and concurred in by Justice Van Devanter, Sutherland and Butler, declares that the Executive Committee, in adopting the resolution restricting the primary to white participants, acted not as the agent of the State but "as the voice of the party."



JUSTICE CARDOZO

Mr. Justice Cardozo, for the majority, said that the Court would determine for itself whether in given circumstances parties or their committees are agencies of government within the Fourteenth or Fifteenth Amendment:

"The test is not whether the members of the Executive Committee are the representatives of the State in the strict sense in which an agent is the representative of his principal. The test is whether they are to be classified as representatives of the State to such an extent and in such a sense that the great restraints of the Constitution set limits to their actions."

The Court at present would neither affirm nor deny that "a political party in Texas has inherent powers today, without restraint by any law, to determine its own membership." None the less some interesting implications seem to flow from Judge Cardozo's argument. The State convention is the seat of whatever inherent power a State political party has to prescribe the qualifications of its members. That declares the principles of the party and its tests of party allegiance. This is particularly the case in Texas, which by law entrusts to the convention the framing of the party creed. The State Committee has no inherent powers. It is only a committee chosen by the convention:

"To this committee the statute here in controversy has attempted to confide authority to determine of its own motion the requisites of party membership and in so doing to speak for the party as a whole. Never has the State convention made declaration of a will to bar Negroes of the State from admission to the party ranks."

In another significant passage Judge Cardozo says:

"Whatever our conclusions might be if the statute had remitted to the party the untrammeled power to prescribe the qualifications of its members, nothing of the kind was done. Instead, the statute lodged the power in a committee, which excluded the petitioner and others of his race, not by virtue of any authority delegated by the party, but by virtue of an authority originating or supposed to originate in the mandate of the law."

Such is the view of the Chief Justice and of Justice Brandeis, Stone, Roberts and Cardozo. Texas Democrats are not likely to be slow in using a means that seems to be recommended by such illustrious authority.

—*Editorial, N. Y. Times, May 8.*

DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS

WHY KEEP THE NEGRO OUT OF THE PRIMARY?

MAY 27 1932

To The News:

A number of intelligent negroes in this State are looking forward with more than passing interest to the attitude that the State Democratic Execuive Committee will finally take with reference to permitting members of their race to vote in the Democratic primaries in Texas. These negroes are good and thrifty citizens in the communities in which they live. They have studied the fundamental principles of both of the major parties in this State and in the country, and as a result, they have concluded that good government and the interest of all the people can best be served under the principles of the Democratic party. As taxpayers and as patriotic citizens, they want to join hands with the best white people of the State and country in putting good men into office. They are, therefore, hoping that the committee will decide to let the bars down and permit such members of the race who are worthy, and who might desire to do so, to vote in the primaries of the party.

Is there in reality any sound reason for letting members of other racial groups in Texas vote in the primary and barring worthy negroes who have always been loyal to the State and to the country? There is a great deal of difference, in many ways, between the negro of today who takes an interest in politics and desires to vote and the ignorant negro of the reconstruction period immediately following the Civil War, who was led with such disastrous results by upscrupulous carpetbaggers and designing scallawags?

In other sections of the country Democratic leaders for a number of years have made direct appeal for the negro vote. These leaders desire to win elections and have not been worried in the least about the race or color of the voter. As a result, there are many negroes in these sections who regularly vote the Democratic ticket. And, as far as I can see, neither the party nor the State has suffered in the least by reason of their action—white supremacy has not been threatened nor good government endangered. But the stand tanken by Democrats in the South in barring negroes from their primaries keeps many self-respecting negroes in Norhern States from voting the party ticket, despite the appeal that is made to them by party leaders. Why can not Texas Democrats help these Northern Democrats to win elections in their States by being just a little more liberal in this respect with the negro in Texas?

CHARLES T. BRACKINS.
206 Pythian Temple, Dallas.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
EXPRESS
MAY 28 1932

PRIMARIES TO BAR VOTE OF NEGROES

State Democratic Committee's Instructions to Be Followed in Bexar Co.

Bexar County negroes will not be permitted to vote in the Democratic primaries in July under a resolution passed by the recent Democratic state convention, John K. Weber, chairman of the Bexar County executive committee, announced Friday.

The state convention passed a resolution providing the primaries shall be restricted to white Democrats, barring negroes without regard to their political qualifications, Weber stated. The state executive committee cannot do otherwise than notify all county chairmen to instruct election officials to deny participation in the primaries to negroes, Weber said.

"I am not personally opposed to negroes voting in the primaries," Weber said, "but I will be forced to follow instructions of the state committee. I am in the position of a sheriff with a warrant to serve. All I can do is follow instructions."

Weber said the resolution was among several introduced by the resolutions committee and was passed with a whoop amid the general uproar that features the convention. Press reports of the convention carried no mention of the resolution, it was declared.

The resolution is believed to avoid the objections to the "white man's primary law" of Texas, which was recently declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court. In a five to four divided opinion the Supreme Court held that the Legislature could not delegate authority to the state executive committee to prescribe qualifications of voters in primaries, as it attempted to do in the "white man's primary law." The Legislature in this law provided that the state executive committee of any political party might decide who should participate in the party primaries, and the Democratic executive committee, acting under that authority, barred negroes from the primaries.

The opinion of the court, however, by inference at least, held that the party organization had the power to fix the qualifications of voters within the ranks of the party. The state convention, it is conceded, is the highest "party organization" in the state, and it is believed by friends of the resolution that the move to bar negroes from the primaries by that organization is within the holding of the court.

Political observers predicted court action over the matter in Bexar County. Negro leaders were said to be busy and several of them have called upon Weber seeking information in regard to the action of the state convention. An attempt may be made by injunction to force election officials to permit negroes to vote, it was declared.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
EXPRESS
MAY 31 1932

CONVENTION FAILS TO BAR NEGROES

Resolution Leaves Way Open For Vote in Primaries, Mayor Says

A resolution adopted by the State Democratic Convention in Houston last week providing that all white citizens who are entitled to vote may participate in the primaries, does not bar negroes, in the opinion of Mayor C. M. Chambers, who attended the convention.

The mayor pointed out the resolution did not specifically prohibit negroes from entering the primary and that he believed unless there was a strong prohibitive clause, the negroes could vote. The resolution merely stated who might participate, but did not state any person could not, the mayor said.

The resolution reads:

"Be it resolved: That all white citizens of the State of Texas who are qualified to vote under the constitution and laws of the State shall be eligible to membership in the Democratic party and as such entitled to participate in its deliberations."

The convention passed the resolution following one by the State Executive Committee in which all restrictions in regard to race were rescinded. The executive committee acted following the holding of the United States Supreme Court that the committee could not provide qualifications for voters under a delegation from the legislature, as was attempted to be done under the "white man's primary law."

The law authorized the executive committees of political parties to designate who should participate in the party deliberations. The Supreme Court held the law unconstitutional and that the delegation of authority to the committee was void.

The State committee in obedience to the Supreme Court holding then adopted a resolution rescinding all action in regard to qualifications of voters. This left the matter open with no restrictions whatever in force until the convention acted.

In the opinion holding the primary law unconstitutional, the Supreme Court held the State law unconstitutional and said that while the State could not provide qualifications for participants in a party primary, the party organization could. The resolution by the State convention, is understood to be an effort to limit the primaries by party organization to white citizens.

The payment of poll taxes in Bexar County by negroes has been the heaviest in several years. More than 4,000 have taken out receipts.

Texas Seeks New Ban Of Negroes in Primary

HOUSTON — (CNS) — In an effort to deprive Negroes of their right to participate in the Democratic primary elections on July 23, party leaders here are beseeching Governor Ross P. Sterling to call a special session of the legislature to repeal the election statutes held invalid by the Supreme Court in the recent Nixon case thereby restoring to the State Democratic party the right to determine its members qualifications and bar Negroes at will.

Prior to the Supreme Court's opinion invalidating the primary laws, Governor Sterling had announced his opposition to a special session for any purpose. However such great pressure is being brought to bear upon him by influential Democratic politicians throughout the state, that it is generally believed that he may convene the legislature in special session for this purpose.

The repeal of all statutes governing election proceedure in Texas would return to the party's executive committee the right to determine the qualificaions for party membership and restore to the committee the control of all of the party's internal affairs which have formerly been governed by state law.

HOUSTON, TEX.
CHRONICLE
JUN 27 1932

Injunction Against Negro Bar Sought

A petition for an injunction to prevent enforcement of a resolution of the state Democratic convention, made May 24, which limits the vote to qualified white voters, was filed Monday in federal court by Julius White, negro, who stated he has resided in Harris County for 32 years. The petition was filed by J. A. Nabrit, Jr., negro attorney.

The injunction is against J. B. Lubbock, chairman, and Charles Kamp, secretary, and other members of the county Democratic executive committee. The petition states that White has resided in Harris County 32 years and is a qualified voter and taxpayer. It says that inasmuch as White has paid taxes and that materials for voting are paid out of taxes he is entitled to vote.

The petition further states that the resolution is unconstitutional and violates the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. It states that the primary is a statutory election under the same classification as a general election and that if the primary is not statutory it is a Democratic party election and that he is still entitled to vote because he is a democrat.

The resolution adopted at the state convention was: "Be it resolved, that all white citizens who are qualified to vote under the constitution and laws of the state of Texas shall be eligible for membership in the party and as such are eligible for participation in the primary, according to the petition.

White further states that the resolution was illegally and wrongfully passed.

LUBBOCK, TEX.
JOURNAL
JUN 26 1932

Negro Voting To Be Barred

Democratic Primary July 23 To Be "Lily White" As Far As Authority Of The State Committee Is Concerned

The Texas Democratic primary July 23 will be a "liy white" primary as far as the authority of the state Democratic executive committee is concerned.

In a formal statement received here by the county chairman from W. O. Huggins, chairman of the state Democratic committee, a copy of the resolution adopted by the committee June 13, is included. The resolution sets out that all "White citizens" of the state of Texas who are qualified to vote under the constitution of the state," shall be eligible."

The statement reads:

"I, W. O. Huggins, duly elected and acting chairman of the state Democratic executive committee, do hereby certify that at a meeting of the state Democratic committee held in Austin on the second Monday in June, to wit, the 13th day of June, A. D., 1932, said committee upon motion duly passed, directed its chairman to certify to each county chairman a true copy of a resolution of the state convention of the Democratic party of Texas held at Houston, Texas, on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1932, said resolution reading as follows:

"BE IT RESOLVED: That all white citizens of the State of Texas who are qualified to vote under the Constiution and laws of the state shall be eligible to membership in the Democratic party and as such entitled to participate in its deliberations."

"Further, the said state democratic executive committee did instruct me to notify you that under this said action of the Democratic part of Texas, negroes and other than those citizens mentioned in the said resolution shall not be eligible to participate in the genenal primary of the Democratic part of Texas to be held July 23, 1932, or in such run-off, primary as may be held thereafter.

"In accordance with these instructions, I respectfully call upon you to assist in the enforcement thereof."

Suffrage.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
NEWS

JUL 6 1932

NEGROES NOT TRYING VOTE IN PRIMARY

San Antonio negro populace, following the failure of one of their race to cast an absentee ballot, today marked time apparently awaiting the outcome of a suit filed in the Federal court in Houston to enjoin the exclusion of negroes from the democratic primary.

One negro presented himself yesterday at the absentee voting booth in the commissioners courtroom of the courthouse and asked for information concerning the balloting. He told Benno Scheel, deputy county clerk in charge of the voting, that he was asking for another man who also was a negro.

"Negroes cannot vote in the primary," Scheel told the man.

The negro left and no actual attempt to cast a ballot was made.

Negroes have been excluded by virtue of a resolution passed at the state democratic convention which said that all white people legally qualified to vote might participate in party deliberations, according to John K. Weber, county democratic chairman.

Twenty-two votes were cast yesterday in the first day of balloting Absentee voting will continue until July 19.

FORT WORTH, TEX.
MORNING STAR-TELEGRAM

JUL 9 1932

NEGRO VOTE QUESTION REFERRED TO PARTY

AUSTIN, July 8. — Request of . A. Moore, county attorney of Reagan County, for an opinion from the Attorney General's Department on the question of negro participation in the Democratic primaries will be referred to the State Democratic Executive Committtee, Scott Gaines, Assistant Attorney General, said today.

Gaines said he believed the action of the United States Supreme Court in holding unconstitutional a law through which the executive committee sought to exclude negro voters left the State without any law on the subject and that it was within the province of the executive committee to determine its own course.

HOUSTON, TEX.
CHRONICLE

JUL 7 1932

Dem Committee Files Answer To Negroes Vote Plea

An answer to the petition of Julius White, negro, who seeks to force the Harris County Democratic executive committee to permit him and all qualified negroes to vote in the primary election, was filed with the federal clerk late Wednesday by Charles Kamp, secretary of the committee.

The committee asks that the suit not only be dismissed for "want of equity," but that both the temporary and permanent injunctions sought by White be denied.

It is also contended by the committee that the federal court has no jurisdiction over the matter, inasmuch as no constitutional question is involved.

The suit, filed by J. M. Nabrit, Jr., negro attorney with the firm of Nabrit, Atkins & Wesley, sought to enjoin the committee, J. B. Lubbock, chairman, and Mr. Kamp as secretary from preventing the qualified negroes from voting. It was filed June 27.

DALLAS, TEX.
TIMES-HERALD

JUL 8 1932

DEM COMMITTEE ASKED TO RULE ON NEGRO VOTING

Austin, July 8 (AP).—Request of J. A. Moore, county attorney of Reagan county, for an opinion from the attorney general's department on the question of negro participation in the Democratic primaries will be referred to the state Democratic executive committee, Scott Gaines, assistant attorney general, said today.

Gaines said he believed the action of the United States Supreme court in holding unconstitutional a law through which the executive committee sought to exclude negro voters left the state without any law on the subject and that it was within the province of the executive committee to determine its own course.

HOUSTON, TEX.
PRESS

JUL 8 1932

NEGRO VOTE SUIT SET IN GALVESTON JULY 15

Judge Kennerly Will Hear Petition For Part in Primary

A negro's suit asking for an injunction to restrain the Harris County democratic executive committee from barring negroes from the primary election will be given a hearing before Judge Kennerly in Galveston July 15.

The suit was filed by Julius White, negro.

The committee sought to show that the court had no jurisdiction in its answer, filed Wednesday. The committee argued that the primary was not an election under the meaning of the constitution, and that political parties had the right to decide on the qualifications of those who participated in their activities.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
EXPRESS

JUN 2 1 1932

MAYOR OPPOSES NEGRO VOTE RULE

Insists Bar Lifted, Allowing All to Ballot in July Primary Election

Mayor C. M. Chambers Monday took issue with the State Democratic executive committee that negroes are prohibited from participating in the primary July 23.

John K. Weber, county chairman, announced Saturday that he had received a telephone message from Albert Sidney Johnson, Dallas, secretary of the State executive committee, stating that letters had been forwarded to all county chairmen to deny negroes the right to vote in the primary.

The instructions from Johnson were said to be based upon a resolution passed by the State convention in Houston which stated that all white persons legally qualified to vote should be permitted to participate in the deliberations of the party.

The mayor said the resolution barred no one from the primary and he insisted that the only qualification for votes, aside from the legal requirement, was that the voter be a democrat.

"I still insist the negroes are entitled to a vote," the mayor said. "I do not think that a man in Dallas has any right to dictate to the democrats of Bexar County whom they shall consider as democrats."

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
EXPRESS

JUL 6 1932

NEGRO REFUSED VOTE IN PRIMARY

First Attempt by Member of Race Made to Cast Absentee Ballot

A half-hearted attempt of a negro to vote in the Democratic primary July 23 failed Tuesday, the first day for filing of absentee votes, when Benno Scheel, deputy county clerk, informed a negro that persons of his race had been barred from the primary.

Scheel said that a negro came to the polls and stated he was seeking information for another man When Scheel was informed that the man waiting was a negro, he declared that the man was not qualified to vote in the primary. The negro seeking the information left and no other attempt to cast a vote was made by a negro, Scheel said.

It was announced that 22 votes had been filed when the office closed at 5 p. m., which was considered a fairly heavy vote for the first day. Absentee votes may be filed until July 19, three full days before the election, County Clerk Jack R. Burke said.

Whether negroes were qualified to participate in the primary has been the subject of a controversy since the Supreme Court of the United States declared void the Texas "White Man's Primary Law." Following that decision the State Democratic convention adopted a resolution declaring that all white persons legally qualified to vote might participate in the party deliberations. This resolution was certified to John K. Weber, Bexar County chairman, with the ruling of the State executive committee that negroes were not qualified. Weber has announced the ruling of the executive committee is mandatory and will be followed.

Negroes here have stated they will contest the ruling. A suit already has been filed in Houston.

FORT WORTH, TEX.
EVE. STAR TELEGRAM

JUL 6 1932

Two Negroes Lose Attempt to Vote in July Primary

The first effort of negroes to vote in the July 23 Democratic primary election was made Tuesday when two negroes sought to cast absentee ballots at the county clerk's office.

One of the negroes was H. R. Johnson, a school teacher.

They were sent to Hugh L. Small, Democratic chairman, and told him they were good Democrats and wanted to vote for Garner.

They understood, they said, that negroes were to be allowed a vote in San Antonio and other Texas cities.

Small explained a resolution adopted at the state Democratic convention and later approved by the state executive committee which stated that only white Democrats could vote in the primaries.

To confirm the resolution, Small telephoned Albert Sidney Johnson, secretary of the state committee, at Dallas.

"The resolution was made clear to all county chairmen," said Small, "and it is binding upon them."

He said the negroes were basing their attempts to vote on a decision of the United States Supreme Court which held, in a case from El Paso, that negroes had a right to vote.

POLITICS IS A GAME

In principle, politics is as easy as arithmetic. It is a game played with votes. One gets control of so many votes and trades them to candidates for what his constituents need. Informer

In practice, politics is not so simple. For instance, getting the votes is no end of a job. If one has any doubt, he need only watch the Negroes of Harris County. They go before committee after committee pleading for a vote. But the committees to whom they are pleading are the v persons who have and are depriving them of their vote.

In most real contests or games, an entrance fee is required to qualify for the game. This year, Negroes of Harris County need to deposit about five hundred dollars as an entrance fee, in the form of court costs and legal services. 7-2-32 Houston, Tex

Up to this week, they have been trying to slip under the fence to avoid paying (trying to get in through committees). The Informer, having paid for the last case, thinks that out of seventy-thousand Negroes, there ought to be enough interested to pay five hundred dollars to enter a game where all their rights and their children's health and education are at stake.

Truly, politics is a game. The Negroes of Harris County have high stakes, but they must qualify to get any use of their stakes. All over the country, Negroes are fighting for their rights as never before this year. They have won out in Tennessee and will enter the Democratic primary. They are fighting in North Carolina and seem sure to win. They are fighting in other counties of Texas. In Harris County, Negroes must put up and sit in or they will soon have to shut up. The Informer advises Negroes of Harris County to raise money and get in the game now. Jobs, streets, parks, playgrounds, hospitals and better living conditions are the stakes.

HOUSTON, TEX.
PRESS

JUL 2 1932

THE MAIL BAG

By THE PEOPLE

THE NEGRO VOTERS

Editor The Press:

With 11,000,000 American men and women out of work today, and with President Green of the American Federation of Labor predicting that this number will rise to 13,000,000 by next winter, democratic representative government in this country is on trial for its life in this year's state and national politics. We must make it effective to meet this greatest national emergency since 1860, or see it replaced with some form of dictatorship. We have had an example of military dictatorship in East Texas during the past year, and only Speaker John Garner's stubborn defense of constitutional legislative processes has averted something very like a presidential dictatorship in our federal government during the last three months.

We have seen sovereign states, Texas among them, begging the federal government, overwhelmed with its own financial difficulties for funds with which to feed the unemployed throughout the country. I bitterly resent the action of our state and federal officials in thus exhibiting Texas to the world as a mendicant. Texas always has been, and is today, amply able to care for her own.

The time is at hand when Texas must use all of her great resources and demand the patriotic co-operation of all of her people, white and colored alike, in meeting this emergency. We are all in the same boat, and we have all got to bail fast to keep the boat from sinking. Six weeks ago I publicly urged Governor Sterling to call a special session of the forty-second legislature to make the heaviest possible cut in state operating expenses, so that the state may save counties threatened with road-bond bankruptcy, aid local communities throughout Texas to feed the hungry, clothe the naked and shelter the homeless, and take steps to save 100,000 Texas homes from being lost through foreclosure and tax sale. Governor Sterling has said he may call a special session next fall. It must be called and complete its work before August 1 if county governments menaced with bankruptcy are to get aid in time to save them. I repeat now what I said then, that personal and partisan politics should be adjourned until this emergency has been dealt with by the only agency of the people competent to deal with it.

This year for the first time since slavery was abolished in America, Texas negro poll tax payers have an indisputable legal right to vote in party primary elections. The democratic state executive committee has admitted, by its own action, that it has no more legal authority to suspend or annul the Texas election laws than it has to suspend the laws against murder, or any other laws. The Texas election laws now in force make the democratic party an agent of the state to conduct primary elections in which all citizens holding poll tax receipts are equally entitled to participate.

During the past 18 months I have several times urged Texas voters, both white and colored, to pay the poll tax so that they might vote for the homestead tax exemption amendment next November. I am told that more than 80,000 negro citizens have paid the poll tax. I am told they are preparing, in counties all over the state, to offer their ballots July 23. Nearly all of them, I am told, are eager to enter the democratic primary elections, so that they may gain a voice in state and local governments which now subject them to taxation without representation.

I personally, regardless of its effect on my political fortunes, strongly urge democratic county committees to ignore the state convention's resolution and to obey state and federal law by accepting and counting all ballots offered by qualified negro voters in our state primary. It may be added that election officials who refuse to accept ballots offered by qualified negro voters will be subject to prosecution under both state and federal law. I want Texas, in this respect, to move into the United States and into the twentieth century. I want to safeguard democratic representative government by building for it the broadest possible base in patriotic citizenship, regardless of race or color.

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NEGRO VOTERS LEAGUE TO RALLY WEDNESDAY

Organization Seeks Primary Election Ballot Privileges

The Fifth Ward Negro Voters League will hold a rally Wednesday night at Payne Chapel A. M. E Church, Lee and Davis streets. The purpose of the meeting, according to Chairman George Duncan, is to instruct negro voters how to go about securing voting privileges in the democratic primary.

The league, formed two weeks ago, now has more than 1500 members enrolled, Duncan said.

Arrest of Texas Election Judges Asked by Negroes

Telegraph

HOUSTON, Texas, July 24 (AP). Negro voters Sunday night sought the arrest of Harris county Democratic primary election judges for refusing them the right to vote Saturday. Sa.

A Negro lawyer presented United States Commissioner Winston McMahon names of officials he said refused Negroes admittance to the polls and asked that they be charged with violation of the federal code governing suffrage rights.

"I told the Negro lawyer to take the matter up w the district attorney's office Monday," Commissioner McMahon said.

Several hundred Negroes attempted to vote. In most instances election judges, backed up by policemen stationed at the polls to prevent disorder, refused them admission.

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Many negroes believe that salvation of this country lies in a Democratic victory in November and would vote for Franklin D. Roosevelt and John N. Garner were it not for the fact that negroes have been barred from the Democratic primaries in Texas.

This assertion was made Friday in a statement by H. R. Johnson, negro, assistant principal of I. M. Terrell High School. Johnson expressed the hope that negroes, believing in Democratic principles and good government, would be admitted to the Democratic primaries here. Johnson recently was denied the right to cast an absentee ballot for the July primary.

His statement follows:

In your paper of last Wednesday, July 6, 1932, you had an article concerning two negroes attempting to vote in the Democratic primary.

This was true and I am one of the negroes who was turned down and denied the right to vote.

I would like to state that there was "more" than the mere matter of voting in my attempt to cast a ballot and that "more" was, in my opinion, a happy and prosperous United States of America or a dejected and hungry Nation.

The negro has been for a number of years a staunch Republican, whether the party was right or wrong, but now he is awakening to the fact that he must vote for a platform and that platform, whether it be Republican or Democratic, will receive the vote of the thinking negro.

I think that the Democratic platform is the only platform of any party, if they should stick to that platform. But the white race as well as the negro race is tired of subterfuge. When the Republican party's stand on prohibition was made public the people laughed at it and said all they have done is evade the real issue and with a beautiful and magnificent display of words got around the real question.

With hungry millions in this our rich country, every thinking man became disguested with what had been enacted and done at the Republican convention.

The Democrats elected Wilson in 1912 because Roosevelt split the Republican party. There is no split in their ranks now and they have their full strength. Then how will the Democrats win? Again in 1916 the Democrats won on the plea that Wilson, then President, had kept this country out of war. But now there is no war.

But to you master minds, there is something to the negro that is greater than war to any other man—and that is the caring for his children.

A man would rather die any day on the battle field than to see his own starve. As people go to war to make better times at home, the negro would go to the Democratic party for better times—again if the party would give him a chance.

The negro would be foolish, however, to give up a stale loaf of bread when across the road there is no bread in sight.

The Democratic nominee in his acceptance address, which was a masterpiece of constructive foresight, made this statement: "The Democratic party should do away with some of its ancient traditions."

The above is not verbatim, but don't you think he meant that the South should allow the negro to vote in the Democratic primary, not because he needed the negro vote so much here in the South but that in the North it would determine his election, because the negro has the balance of power in Northern States and two Southern States? In such States as Illinois, Iowa, Ohio and the other eight the negro vote will decide this election in 1932.

Do you think they will vote a Democratic ticket in the North while their Southern brother is disfranchised? In Tennesee they have let down the bars over the entire State but here in Texas are you not evading a Supreme Court ruling, and unlike Tennessee you have your favorite son on the Democratic ticket? How you can face him and say you are really his supporters when you are destroying votes for him. The American people, I think, have had enough evasion. To help your nominee and perhaps by doing so make a Nation happy again, I hope the Democratic committee will work and work fast to change this law.

You owe it to yourselves, to your soldiers, to your flag and your maker to strive to do your duty and I am sure you will, whatever that duty might be.

You gave us negroes a chance in every crisis including all our wars. We are only seeking a chance in this crisis. It may not be a crisis to some but to those hungry ones looking forward to a bleak Winter it is a crisis.

I have talked to only one Democrat who did not favor negroes voting and that was Mr. Thomas Love. The rest say they believe we should vote. If so, make us know it and let's elect Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Garner.

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Suffrage

NEW YORK TIMES

MAY 3 1932

2

VOIDS BAN ON NEGRO IN TEXAS PRIMARY

Supreme Court Rules Action of the Democratic Committee as State Agent Is Illegal.

DECISION IS FIVE TO FOUR

Cardozo Gives Majority Opinion—Silent on Whether Party Could Act in Convention.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Negroes cannot be barred by the Texas State Democratic Executive Committee from participating in the party primary elections, the Supreme Court today decided in a majority opinion written by Justice Cardozo. The decision was 5 to 4.

Chief Justice Hughes and Justices Brandeis, Stone and Roberts joined Justice Cardozo in holding that L. S. Nixon, a Negro of El Paso, had been illegally deprived of his constitutional rights, and that his suit for $5,000 damages should have been heard.

Justice McReynolds delivered a dissenting opinion, concurred in by Justices Van Devanter, Sutherland and Butler, all of whom agreed that Nixon had not been deprived of constitutional rights and that the lower courts were correct in dismissing his suit.

The majority held that a State law had constituted the State executive committees of all political parties its agents and that the act of the Democratic group was therefore the act of the State, invalid under the Fourteenth Amendment.

"The pith of the matter is simply this," Justice Cardozo stated in delivering the opinion, "that when those agencies are invested with an authority independent of the will of the association in whose name they undertake to speak, they become to that extent the organs of the State itself, the repositories of official power. They are then the governmental instruments whereby parties are organized and regulated."

While holding that the executive committee was without power to bar Negroes, Justice Cardozo did not decide whether the Democratic party in Texas could set up a barrier in party convention against such participation.

The Minority Opinion.

The minority opinion argued that a political party, like any other voluntary organization of individuals, could bar Negroes from the primary, and that the executive committee was a proper agency to establish requirements for party membership.

"Delegates of the State's power have discharged their official functions in such a way as to discriminate invidiously between white citizens and black," Justice Cardozo stated. "The Fourteenth Amendment, adopted as it was with special solicitude for the equal protection of the members of the Negro race, lays a duty upon the court to level by its judgment these barriers of color."

Nixon had sued James Condon and C. H. Kolle, judges in a Democratic primary election in 1928, on the ground that they would not let him vote.

The decision today marked the second time Nixon had won a victory in the Supreme Court in a fight to establish the right of Negroes to vote in a Democratic primary.

"Whether a political party in Texas has inherent power today without restraint by any law to determine its own membership, we are not required at this time either to affirm or to deny," Justice Cardozo said in discussing the case.

"Whatever our conclusion might be if the statute had remitted to the party the untrammeled power to prescribe the qualifications of its members, nothing of the kind was done.

"Instead, the statute lodged the power in a committee which excluded the petitioner and others of his race, not by any authority delegated by the party but by virtue of an authority originating in, or supposed to originate in, the mandate of the law."

Holds Power Is Convention's.

Justice Cardozo then laid down the principle that "whatever inherent power a State political party has to determine the content of its membership resides in the State convention."

He declared that the State executive committee was nothing more than a committee to be chosen by the convention and that it was to this committee that the State Legislature sought to "confide authority to determine of its own motion the requisites of party membership, and in so doing to speak for the party as a whole."

In the minority opinion Justice McReynolds contended that "political parties are fruits of voluntary action" and that "when there is no unlawful purpose citizens may create them at will and limit their membership as seems wise."

"The State may not interfere," he added. "White men may organize; blacks may do likewise. A woman's party may exclude males. This much is essential to free government."

N. Y. EVENING POST

MAY 2 1932

NEGRO VOTE BAN HIT BY HIGH COURT

Cardozo Opinion Reverses Lower Bench and Sets Aside Texas Election Law

ABSOLVES NATIONAL PARTY

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP).—The Texas election law which a Negro voter declared denied him the right to vote in a Democratic primary was set aside today by the Supreme Court.

The Court, in an opinion by Justice Cardozo, declined to pass on whether political parties in the various States had the right to prescribe the qualifications of their members and determine who should be permitted to vote at party primaries. The opinion pointed out, however, that the action by the Texas Democratic Executive Committee was based on authority given in an act of the Legislature.

It ruled that judges of elections acting under instructions from their State executive committee to exclude Negroes from voting at primary elections were liable to suits for damages by Negroes prevented from voting.

Justice Cardozo emphasized that the ruling of the Democratic Executive Committee was based on the act of the Legislature and not by action of the Democratic Party organization.

He said this made a mere committee and not the Democratic Party, authority under the act for the exclusion of Negroes and any act which attempted to impose that authority must be held invalid.

The test of the validity of the act he said, was whether the Democratic State Executive Committee acted as agent for the State and made its actions State actions within the meaning of the Constitution. The court held it did.

Justices McReynolds, Van Devanter, Sutherland and Butler dissented, holding the law was plain and that the lower courts were right in upholding it.

L. A. Nixon, El Paso Negro, and a persistent challenger of Texas election statutes, brought suit for damages after he was denied the right to vote in a Democratic primary held on July 28, 1928.

A Texas Federal Court, however, dismissed his suit for $5,000 against James Condon and C. H. Kolle, El Paso election judges, and a Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the decision.

ILLEGAL TO BAR TEXAS NEGROES FROM PRIMARY

5/3/32

U. S. High Court Rules Against Democrats.

Chicago Tribune

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

Washington, D. C., May 2.—[Special.]—Sidestepping the broader question of whether a political party may bar persons from its primaries on account of race or color, a majority of the Supreme court, in a 5 to 4 decision, ruled today that the state Democratic executive committee of Texas had illegally barred Negroes from participating in the party primary elections.

The majority opinion, handed down by Justice Cardozo, and concurred in by Chief Justice Hughes and Justices Brandeis, Stone, and Roberts, held that the party committee lacked this power even though authorized by statute to prescribe the requirements for party membership.

Here's Minority Opinion.

The minority of the court, in an opinion delivered by Justice McReynolds and concurred in by Justices Van Devanter, Sutherland, and Butler, argued that a political party like any other voluntary organization could choose its own membership, could bar Negroes if it wished, and could give effect to its rules through a proper agency such as an executive committee.

The case came before the court on the petition of L. A. Nixon, a Negro of El Paso county, Texas, who brought suit for damages against James Condon and C. H. Kolle, judges in the Democratic primary election of 1928, because of their refusal to permit him to vote. The Texas courts dismissed the case, holding that it did not state a sufficient cause of action.

The case constitutes the second Supreme court victory for Nixon in a fight to establish the right of Negroes to vote in a Democratic primary. In 1926 the court held, in a case brought by Nixon, that a statute of the Texas legislature which specifically held that "in no event shall a Negro be eligible to participate in a Democratic party primary election" was invalid and abridged his constitutional rights.

Cardozo Lays Down Principle.

Justice Cardozo then laid down the principle that "whatever inherent power a state political party has to determine the content of its membership resides in the state convention."

Justice Cardozo pointed out that the state executive committee is nothing more than a committee to be chosen by the convention and that it was to this committee the state legislature sought to "confide authority to determine of its own motion the requisites of party membership and in so doing to speak for the party as a whole."

In the minority opinion Justice McReynolds contended that "political parties are fruits of voluntary action" and that "when there is no unlawful purpose citizens may create them at will and limit their membership as seems wise.

Voice of the Party.

"The state may not interfere. White men may organize; blacks may do likewise. A woman's party may exclude males. This much is essential to free government.

"There is no allegation that the questioned resolution failed to express the party will. For the present purposes the committee's resolution must be accepted as the voice of the party."

NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE

MAY 5 1932

Negro Franchise Victory

To the New York Herald Tribune:

The Supreme Court's decision, May 2, which invalidates the barring of Negroes from primary elections through party membership qualifications, is the third blow against disfranchisement in Southern states struck by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In 1915 the association through its then president, Moorfield Storey, filed a brief amicus curiae, in the celebrated grandfather clause case. In 1927 the association financed Dr. Nixon in his successful contest before the Supreme Court against a Texas law barring Negroes from primary voting. And in the present case the association again financed Dr. Nixon's fight against a law passed in Texas which would have enabled the state party committee to do what the state itself was inhibited from doing.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People feels that these decisions are vital to the very essence of the democratic idea in America. And it intends to press the fight for full enfranchisement of all Negro citizens who can and do meet the tests imposed for voting upon all other classes and groups of United States citizens, irrespective of race, creed or color.

WALTER WHITE,
Secretary National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

New York, May 3, 1932.

Negro Right to Vote

The fifteenth amendment to the Constitution plainly says that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." The fourteenth amendment defines citizens as "all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof" and stipulates that "no state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

Rochester, N. Y.

A Negro in El Paso, Tex., was barred by the Democratic Executive Committee from participating in the party primary elections. He alleged he had been deprived of his Constitutional rights and brought suit for $5,000. A lower court refused to recognize a cause for action, holding there had been no violation of the Constitution. Now the United States Supreme Court, by a vote of 5 to 4, reverses the lower court, and in an opinion prepared by its newest member, Justice Cardozo, declares that the Texas committee attempted to "discriminate invidiously between white citizens and black."

May 6, 1932

This much seems plain to anyone of open mind. The Constitution removes all barriers to voting so far as color lines are concerned, and a vote in a primary is just as truly a legal right as any other vote. But it is to be noted that four members of the court took the view that a political party, being a group of voluntary members, may limit its membership as it sees fit. "White men may organize; blacks may do likewise," says the dissenting opinion prepared by Justice McReynolds. "A woman's party may exclude males. This much is essential to free government."

That is one way of looking at it, no doubt, yet we are glad the majority of the court took another view. Its decision is a rebuke to what was obviously an attempt to draw a color line in the right of suffrage with all its perilous consequences.

NEWPORT, R. I.
NEWS

MAY 3 1932

The decision of the United States Supreme Court, throwing out as invalid the Texas law under which the Democratic state executive committee barred Negroes from Democratic primaries, is greeted by the National Association for the advancement of Colored People as another step towards complete en- The court was divided, five to four, franchisement of Southern Negroes. in the discision, but the majority stands, holding that the law had

constituted the state executive committees of all political parties its agents, and that the act of the Democratic group in Texas was therefore the act of the state, invalid under the fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution. The majority of the court takes the view that the "motion that the statute converts the executive committee into an agency of the state lacks support.

HOUSTON, TEX.
CHRONICLE

APR 28 1932

IN RULING that negroes can not be arbitrarily excluded from the jury wheel, Judge Whit Boyd was but carrying out the law as it is written.

* * *

Officials are not given power to decide what names shall go in the wheel or that any class or type of names may be omitted therefrom. Such is the law, and Judge Boyd conscientiously followed its mandate, for which he is to be commended.

* * *

It is not a new law. Some important things happened about it many years ago and Sunday a feature in The Chronicle will tell this interesting story.

New York Wall Street Eve. Journal

MAY 3 1932

Justice Cardozo in majority opinion of the Supreme Court, rules that negroes cannot be barred by the Texas State Democratic Executive Committee from participating in the party primary elections.

NEW YORK MIRROR

MAY 3 1932

Negro Vote Ban Illegal.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Supreme Court today hold unconstitutional the Texas "White Primary" law, under which the Democratic Party excludes negroes from voting in primary elections.

N. Y. WALL ST. ~~NEWS~~

Journal

MAY 4 1932

Justice Cardozo, in majority opinion of the Supreme Court, rules that negroes cannot be barred by the Texas State Democratic Executive Committee from participating in the party primary elections.

IT IS a pleasant novelty to find a liberal majority giving a decision in the United States Supreme Court, as happened this week in the case of the Texas law which was used to keep Negroes from voting. Mr. Justice Cardozo wrote the decision, and Justices Hughes, Brandeis, Stone and Roberts concurred. The Texas law delegated to the state executive committees of the two political parties the authority to decide who should and should not be permitted to vote; and Justice Cardozo's decision pointed out that by this delegation of authority, the parties were made to act for the state and that therefore the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution must be invoked against the law. This had been the third attempt to make voting by Negroes illegal. First came the "grandfather clause," which refused the ballot to the descendants of freedmen; this was declared unconstitutional in 1915. Then came the Texas law of 1923, which flatly forbade Negroes to vote in primary elections and was overthrown by the Supreme Court in 1927.

The law which has just been held invalid was adopted the same year, and was a patent attempt to circumvent the will of the Supreme Court. It is interesting to reflect that had Judge Parker been confirmed and taken his seat on the supreme bench, the decision would probably have been the opposite. The South can still get its way, but it will have to abandon the primary system to do so. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which fought against Judge Parker, has also been influential in getting the various court decisions mentioned above, and is to be congratulated on its success.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
EXPRESS

MAY 4 1932

NEGROES TO MEET TODAY ON VOTING

Will Discuss Action to Be Taken at Precinct Conventions

Whether negroes of Bexar County will demand representatives in the precinct conventions to be held Saturday night will be decided at a meeting called by members of the Negro National Protective Association branch here. The meeting will be held at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning in the Negro Library Auditorium.

Charles Bellinger, negro real estate operator and political leader, said such a meeting had been called and he had been invited to attend but did not know whether anything would be done.

"My understanding of the meeting is that it is a get-together affair to decide if we will do anything," Bellinger said. "I had not given the matter a thought and did not know the conventions were to be held until I was reminded of it late today."

Under a holding of the United States Supreme Court Monday the "White Man's Primary Law" of the state was held void, because it was declared to be a delegation of authority by the state to the state executive committees of the parties to declare qualifications for voters in the primaries.

It has been argued here that the same opinion held such qualification may be fixed by the party organizations but not by the executive committee under a delegation of authority from the legislature.

It is believed the negroes fear the white Democrats will take advantage of that loop hole in the opinion and attempt to push over a qualification that would bar negroes from the primaries through the county and state conventions. The purpose of the meeting Wednesday morning will be to discuss the matter and decide what steps if any the negroes will take to gain a footing in the county convention, it was believed.

In several of the precincts in the city almost the entire electorate is composed of negroes and it was admitted if they turn out in force in those precincts they can control and elect negro delegates to the county convention. It was understood that some of the negro leaders opposed election of negro delegates, as they wished to keep racial divisions from the convention floor. These favored election of white delegates who, it was stated, would be in favor of negroes participating in the primary. All chairmen for the precinct conventions are white.

Suffrage

NEGRO VOTERS' DILEMMA IN TEXAS

The Negro voters in some parts of Texas seem to be having quite a bit of trouble in their effort to exercise the right of franchise. The latest report states that several Negroes who attempted to vote in the recent Democratic primary were denied that right by the election judges. Later, they were told that the election judges had no right to stop them from voting; that such denial was in violation of the Federal Laws; and that any judges who participated in the denial were subject to arrest and being fined under the Federal Statute. Acting upon this advice, several Negro citizens made affidavits and filed through their attorneys the same with the United States District Attorney. This Attorney has repeatedly refused to take action against judges, and prosecution has gone by default. Angus 8-19-32

The cases have created quite a deal of interest in this local community. Some Negroes are telling the others, "See what the Democrats are doing for you. They deny you the right to vote." While these retort, "See what the Republican prosecutor has done for us. He refuses to prosecute those who disfranchise us." Thus the Negro voters in Texas are in a dilemma. It appears that there is no denial of the fact that the Democrats are leading in an effort to disfranchise the Negroes, but it may be said, with equal force that the Republicans who have the power to break up this disfranchisement have refused to do so. Ft. Harris Mo

Our comment is, if the Democrats have disfranchised the Negroes in the South, the Republicans have stood by and allowed them to do so. It will be remembered that the power to enforce the election laws of the land lies in the hand of the Republican party. If President Hoover should say tomorrow morning that disfranchisement must be broken up, it will be done just as easily as it was to disburse and drive the bonus seekers out of the District of Columbia. The reason the President had the power to order the bonus seekers from Washington was he is the Commander-In-Chief of the army and navy of the United States. A word from him will enforce the Constitution of the United States anywhere because it has all the power of the government behind it.

Therefore, all of this talk about what the Democrats are doing to the Negroes in the South only need this explanation—the Republicans allow them to do it; they have the power to stop it at any time they so elect.

DALLAS, TEX
TIMES HERALD

AUG 14 1932

BLAMES PART-TIME WORKERS FOR ILLEGAL VOTING IN GREGG

Longview Tex., Aug. 13 (INS).—Promising a continuation of a sweeping investigation into alleged irregularities in the first primary in Gregg county, District Attorney John E. Taylor issued a statement here this afternoon blaming apparent illegal voting to part-time workers from other states.

There were more than 3,000 more votes cast in Gregg county than poll taxes paid, according to Taylor, who issued a table giving the number of votes cast and the number of poll taxes for four East Texas counties.

The table gave Gregg county poll taxes as 4,205 while the number of votes cast was 7,276. Taylor declared 250 negroes paid poll taxes but did not vote and that there were 500 exemptions.

Three indictments, naming two women and one man, have been returned in connection with the alleged irregularities.

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From the Austin Bureau of The News.

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The question was certified following a ruling by the Court of Civil Appeals upholding the authority of the convention to bar negroes from the primaries, holding that the party was a voluntary political organization and authorized to decide who should become members. An appeal was taken in the case from the Forty-Fifth District Court of Bexar County, where Judge S. G. Tayloe held in favor of the negro and granted an injunction ordering party heads and election judges not to enforce the convention's instructions. Pending the hearing of a motion for a rehearing, the Appellate Court certified the question to the Supreme Court and an opinion is expected before the run-off primary election, Aug. 27.

Arguments will be made before Associate Justices T. B. Greenwood and William Pierson of the Supreme Court and those members of the Commission of Appeals who are now in Austin. Chief Justice C. M. Cureton is on vacation.

It was decided Thursday that Justice Pierson, although a candidate for re-election, is qualified to sit in the case. For the last forty years the Supreme Court has ruled against such disqualifications and for that reason Justice Pierson will not disqualify himself.

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The case originated in Bexar county, where a district court held negroes eligible to vote in the democratic primaries and the fourth court of civil appeals decided the party managers had authority under the law to exclude them. The question then was certified to the state's highest tribunal.

It was likely the supreme court decision would be handed down prior to the democratic run-off primary to be held Aug. 27.

Acting on the Bexar county district court's decision primary, officials permitted negroes to vote in the July 27 primary there. Negroes also were allowed to participate in the primaries in some other counties while still others barred them under instructions from the executive committee which directed that only white democrats be permitted to vote.

The United States supreme court recently decded in a case from Texas htat party managers who refused negroes a vote in primaries could be held amenable to the law for such action.

The Bexar county case was argued before the supreme court by Carl Wright Johnson and S. J. Brooks, both of San Antonio. Johnson contended that under the Fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, negroes could not be excluded from democratic primaries. Brooks argued that the party was authorized to fix qualifications of its members.

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It was the second suit to be filed in two days but so far no answer has been filed by the defendants nor has Federal Judge T. M. Kennerly set the suits down for hearing.

W. M. Drake, Houston negro doctor, filed this latest suit against the state Democratic executive committee; W. O. Huggins, as chairman, and Albert S. Johnston, as secretary; the two officers as individuals; the Harris County Democratic executive committee; J. B. Lubbock, as chairman, and Charles E. Kamp, as secretary; the two officers also as individuals, and the successors in office of both groups, to restrain them from excluding qualified negro voters from participating in the runoff primary of August 27.

This suit of Drake's is the first of the three in which the state organization is included as defendants. The suit filed three days ago, by Julius White, names only the Harris County organization.

In both suits, the negroes set forth that they are being denied the right to vote in violation of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the federal constitution.

They ask that the defendants be restrained from preventing negroes voting in the runoff, and that they be enjoined from instructing the election judges and other subordinates that the resolution of the state convention, limiting the participants to white voters, was valid.

The petition alleged each voter denied the right to cast a ballot would be damaged $5000.

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"I will lay the matter before members of the committee and such action as they deem proper there will be taken," Judge Huggins said.

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Regardless of the decision of the court in answering the certified question, either side will have opportunity of filing application for a writ of error, the regular channel of appeal which cases reach the Supreme Court. The decision of the Court will be incorporated in the future primaries, even if it could not be applied to the runoff primary this year. Johnson also stated party officials in all counties could not be made parties to the suit since some Booker, San Antonio negro, sought to compel the Bexar County Democratic executive committee to allow Booker to vote. The civil suit filed against Booker in a district court held against Booker in a decision before the first primary nel through which the Aug. 27 primaries would settle under a district court injunction restraining party officials from interfering with them. Rehearing of the case was brought to the Supreme Court on a certified question appeals court decision was asked and Appeals on the question certified to obtain the opinion. But before the court can pass on the merits of the case, it indicated it would be forced to settle in its own mind whether it had jurisdiction and whether a decision after the Aug. 27 primaries would settle the question involved.

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had allowed negroes to vote despite the orders of the state executive committee.

Johnson argued that the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution gave the negroes the right to vote in Democratic pramaries.

S. J. Brooks of San Antonio contended the party was the judge of its membership and had authority to prescribe its qualifications.

FORT WORTH, TEX.
MORNING STAR-TELEGRAM

AUG 7 - 1932

NEGRO VOTING MAY BE TOPIC

The question of permitting the negroes of Texas to vote in the second Democratic primary on Aug. 27 is expected to be one of the problems facing the party's state executive committee in its meeting here Monday.

The committee will convene at Fort Worth at 10 o'clock Monday morning to canvass the returns of the July 23 primary, certify to the various county chairmen the state candidates in the runoff, and prepare a temporary roll of the state Democratic convention in Lubbock on Sept. 13.

Most of the arrangements for the state convention already have been completed, and few questions are foreseen to perplex the committeemen except that of allowing the negroes to participate in the runoff primary.

Under a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, negroes can not be barred from voting in party primaries. In spite of the ruling, however, negroes who appeared at voting boxes in most of the counties of the State were turned away. In a few Texas counties they were permitted to vote, and their efforts to gain the ballot are expected to be renewed at the second election.

Ed H. Sterley, Fort Worth member of the committee, said Saturday he is in favor of maintaining a "lily white" party primary.

"It has always been a white man's primary and I am in favor of keeping it that way," he said. He said he believes a political party has the right to determine the qualifications of its members.

The temporary roll prepared by the committee, based on county precinct appointment of delegates, probably will little represent the complexion of the state convention. If Governor Sterling is renominated at the Aug. 27 primary, the major part of the delegates attending the convention, and consequently the majority of the new executive committeemen elected will be Sterling adherents. The opposite will be true in the event Mrs Miriam A. Ferguson gains the nomination.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
EXPRESS

AUG 5 - 1932

NEGRO VOTE TO BE ARGUED MONDAY

Supreme Court Sets Hearing On Appeal of Bexar County Case

(By Associated Press)

AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 4.—Arguments will be heard Monday by the Texas Supreme Court on the question whether negroes can be barred legally from participation in primary elections conducted by the Texas Democratic party.

The Supreme Court today set 10 a. m. Monday for argument in the case, brought before it on certified question from the Fourth Court of Civil Appeals at San Antonio.

Negroes in Bexar County obtained an injunction in District Court restraining Democratic party officials from interfering with negroes who sought to vote. When the Fourth Appeals Court was unable to agree, the negroes were permitted to vote in the July 23 primary under challenge. Following the election, the appeals court held against the negroes and set aside the injunction.

The controversy, which has been in evidence in Texas several years, was renewed several weeks ago when the United States Supreme Court held unconstitutional a statute prohibiting negroes from voting in the Democratic primaries. The State Democratic convention then adopted a resolution opening the primaries to whites only and contended that negroes were barred because they were unable to meet the qualifications.

The question the State Supreme Court was called upon to decide was:

"Did the Democratic State convention have the right, power and authority to adopt, and have the officials of said party the lawful power to enforce said resolution and thereby prevent negroes from voting in the primaries held by said party for the purpose of selecting its nominees for public office?"

Federal Suit Discussed

W. O. Huggins, chairman of the State Democratic executive committee, said a Federal court suit brought by negroes seeking to participate in the second primary would be discussed Monday at a meeting of the committee in Fort Worth. The committee was made a defendant in the suit filed yesterday. It marked the third attempt of Harris County negroes to obtain a court order to permit them to vote.

Prior to the first primary Federal Judge T. M. Kennerly ruled the party did not have the inherent right to prescribe qualifications for its membership, as contended by the committee, but denied the negroes the relief sought on the ground he did not have jurisdiction because of the nature of their plea. Judge Kennerly held the action of the Democratic party was a deprivation of the constitutional rights of negroes.

POST
EL PASO, TEX.

AUG 4 - 1932

EL PASO NEGRO DOCTOR TO FIGHT AGAIN FOR VOTE

By MARSHALL HAIL

A GOOD - NATURED, peaceable looking negro doctor, engaged in extracting a fish bone from the throat of a child, finishes his work and sits at a desk covered with authoritative medical and literary journals.

He is Dr. L. A. Nixon, 2029 Myrtle, who twice has vanquished the Democratic party in Texas and is ready to try it again.

He got his medical training at Meharry Medical College, Nashville Tenn., one of the two negro medical schools in the United States.

"I'm doing my best to be a Democrat," he laughed. "But they don't want my vote."

Nixon's fight has made him nationally known. In the eight years he has been fighting, the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has spent $10,000 aiding him in court.

Twice Nixon fought his way to the supreme court after he was refused to right to vote in El Paso Democratic primaries. Twice the supreme court ruled in his favor. twice the court declared unconstitutional Texas laws which barred negroes from voting.

At the primary July 23, Nixon again was refused the right to vote. Again he will appeal.

Dr. Nixon is 49, but looks younger. He is a widower, with one son.

His office is neat.

A negro woman in freshly starched uniform is his office nurse.

Wall shelves are lined with books.

"There are some negro communists, but the race is not a fertile field for radical doctrines," he said.

"The negro wants true democracy as laid down in the constitution, and feels he will be satisfied if he gets that."

Nixon was born in Marshall, Tex.

POSSESSIONS BRING FEARS

Recently a school teacher said "You know I can't let it be known that I am for this fight to get the right for Negroes to vote in the Democratic primaries. Some Negro would run straight to the superintendent." That teacher was afraid of his job, a slave to fear. Informer 8-27-32

There is a woman who has a little boy whom she loves to distraction. Since the Lindbergh tragedy, she won't let him go outside to play. If he is out of sight a minute, she's wretched. That mother is a victim of fear! It is causing her to ruin the child's life. Houston, Texas

A certain man, who had much property, has seen it shrink to just half its value under the withering hand of depression. He has aged ten years in two, because he fears he's going to be broke. He also was afraid to take part in the struggle for the right to vote. He said, "You know I have property and they can get me!"

Surely, we live wrong! We starve, sacrifice, and slave to get position, children or wealth. Then we build a wall around it and live in mortal fear lest we lose it. We sell our souls for a mess of pottage and when we get it, we fear to use it or enjoy it! Our perspective is off when we are afraid to be men, lest we lose the thing we love.

Socrates was not weighted with any selfish love; he feared no man and spoke his thoughts. Jesus shunned worldly possessions and selfish loves, and was the greatest leader the world has ever seen. Ghandi is a slave to neither property, time, place, nor family, and is the most significant being of our day.

We of today will live grandly and nobly only in proportion as we do the things that are right, regardless of what others think or of the effect upon our worldly possessions. Paradoxical as it seems, those who are indifferent to the opinions of men and worldly possessions, have the same thrust upon them. Truly, "He who would gain his life must lose it."

Suffrage

Journal

SHREVEPORT

LOUISIANA

MAY 8 1932

Texas Law Unconstitutional.

On the ground that Texas' new law is so drawn as to constitute political party committees agents of the state, the United States supreme court this week held invalid the statute giving authority to such bodies to bar negro voters from white Democratic primaries. This case went to the high tribunal from El Paso, where a negro sought to vote in a Democratic primary and was excluded from the balloting.

The decision was by the narrow margin of 5 to 4, with Justice Cardozo, newest member of the court, as its organ. His opinion, in which four others joined, was that the Texas statute is violative of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States; on the other hand, four members of the court, Justices McReynolds, Van Deventer, Sutherland and Butler, dissented, declaring: "The notion that the statute converts the executive committee into an agency of the state lacks support."

A former Texas law flatly prohibited negroes voting in white Democratic primaries, and when it was declared unconstitutional, it was repealed and the later law enacted in its stead to meet the objectionable features pointed out by the highest tribunal in the land. The latest upsetting seems to have been based upon the orgument that if the Texas statutes were silent on the subject, the committee would have a right to make any rules and regulations it may see fit; because the law gives them that right, they are held to be agents of the state and incapable of drawing the color line. On the same theory, we take it, the Democratic state central committee would have no right to bar Republicans from their primary—it would be just as sensible.

To the average layman, it seems most illogical to say that a political committee, charged with conducting elections in any commonwealth, has not the legal right to make whatever rules for their conduct as may to them seem necessary. And, further, it is safe to say that, regardless of the supreme court's decision, black voters will not be permitted to take part in white primaries in Texas, for apparently all that is necessary is for the legislature to repeal all laws on the subject of primaries and let the committee handle them as it wishes.

This statement is based upon the fact that some two years ago the high court refused to review a case coming up from the state of Arkansas, in which a similar question of rights was involved. In that instance it was held that since Arkansas had no state law authorizing political committees to fix the qualifications of voters, the court had no right to interfere. The upsetting of the Texas statute has very much the appearance of hair splitting, and the 5-4 division of the judges indicates that the point on which the suit was fought to a conclusion was, to say the least, open to debate.

SUPREME COURT REVERSES TEXAS COURT ACTION

Negro-American

Body Rules Resolution Violates Fourteenth Amendment.

Afro-American

JUSTICE CARDOZO READS OPINION

5/7/32

Case Instituted by Dr. L. A. Nixon in El Paso.

Texas white primary victory in U.S. Supreme Court by 5 to 4 vote demonstrates wisdom in excluding Parker from the bench. This is the third great victory against disfranchisement of Negro, the first being the Grandfather Clause in 1915, and the second, first Texas white primary case in 1927. The decision is profoundly important in this election year. The N.A.A.C.P. will push forward the fight for full enfranchisement of the Negro throughout the entire country. Negroes owe a deep debt of gratitude to our attorneys, James Marshall, Nathan Margold and Arthur Spingarn.

WALTER WHITE

By LOUIS R. LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D.C.—By a 5 to 4 decision, the United States Supreme Court last Monday declared illegal a resolution adopted by the Democratic State Executive Committee of Texas barring Negroes from voting in Democratic primaries in that state.

The highest court held that the executive committee acted as agents of the state and "discriminated invidiously between black citizens and white," and, therefore, its action came within the prohibition of the Fourteenth Amendment which was adopted for the equal protection of the Negro. It reversed the case for further proceedings in conformity with its opinion.

Justice Cardozo

The majority opinion was delivered by Justice Benjamin Nathan Cardozo, who was recently appointed to the supreme court bench. Justice James C. McReynolds delivered the dissenting opinion. Justices Willis Van Devanter, George Sutherland and Pierce Butler concurred in the dissenting opinion.

The case came to the supreme court on a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

Dr. L. A. Nixon, of El Paso, Texas, sued James Condon and C. H Kolle, judges of election in the precinct in which he votes, for damages for their refusal to permit him to vote in a Democratic primary because of his race or color.

The supreme court in its opinion noted that "this is not the first time he has found it necessary to invoke the jurisdiction of the federal courts in vindication of privileges secured to him by the federal constitution." In a previous case brought by him the supreme court declared unconstitutional a Texas statute which prohibited Negroes from voting in Democratic primaries.

New Statute

After the supreme court had struck down the statute, the Texas legislature substituted a new statute delegating of the state executive committees of every political party the right to determine who shall be qualified to vote in party primaries.

Under the new statute the Democratic State Executive Committee adopted a resolution providing that only white persons shall be eligible to vote in Democratic primary elections held July 28 and August 25, 1928.

NEW YORK SUN

MAY 10 1932

Negroes in Party Primaries.

By a five-to-four vote the Supreme Court of the United States held invalid a Texas statute empowering political parties by their State executive committees to prescribe the qualifications of voters at party primaries. Acting under the authority of that statute the Democratic State Committee limited participation to white Democrats. The opinion for the majority of the court was written by Justice CARDOZO. It did not decide directly the question of whether a political party is a voluntary association with inherent power to determine its own membership, just as a voluntary association may settle admission to a golf club or a Masonic lodge. Justice CARDOZO said: "Whether a political party in Texas has inherent power today without restraint by any law to determine its own membership we are not required at this time either to affirm or deny."

The decision was upon the ground that the statute lodged the power in a committee; that the committee is an agent of the State. The Fourteenth Amendment is a restraint on the States, and not on private persons. The opinion said:

"Whether in given circumstances parties or their committees are agencies of government within the Fourteenth or the Fifteenth Amendment is a question which this court will determine for itself. It is not concluded upon such an inquiry by decisions rendered elsewhere. The test is not whether the members of the executive committee are the representatives of the State in the strict sense in which an agent is the representative of his principal. The test is whether they are to be classified as representatives of the State to such an extent and in such a sense that the great restraints of the Constitution set limits to their action."

Nothing in the opinion was to be construed as indicating what the court would hold if the statute had remitted to the party itself the untrammeled power to prescribe membership qualifications, but Justice CARDOZO said the pith of the matter was simply this: that when committees are invested with authority independent of the will of the association in whose name they undertake to speak they become to that extent the organs of the State itself, the repositories of official power. In such circumstances the Fourteenth Amendment lays a duty upon the court to level the barriers of color raised by such an agency.

A dissenting opinion written by Justice MCREYNOLDS was concurred in by Justices VAN DEVANTER, SUTHERLAND and BUTLER. Justice MCREYNOLDS said:

"Political parties are fruits of voluntary action. Where there is no unlawful purpose, citizens may create them at will and limit their membership as seems wise. The State may not interfere. White men may organize; blacks may do likewise. A woman's party may exclude males. This much is essential to free government."

And again:

"The resolution of the executive committee was the voice of the party and took from appellant no right guaranteed by the Federal Constitution or laws. It was incumbent upon the judges of the primary to obey valid orders from the executive committee. They inflicted no wrong upon NIXON."

Geographically the members of the court divided. For the majority: New York (3), Massachusetts, Pennsylvania. Dissenting: Tennessee Minnesota. Utah. Wyoming.

DALLAS, TEX.

JOURNAL

MAY 6 1932

EL PASO COUNTY TO BAR NEGROES FROM PRECINCT MEETINGS

EL PASO, Texas, May 6 (UP).—Robert R. Bowie, county Democratic chairman, today said negroes will be barred as usual from the precinct conventions in El Paso County tomorrow.

Dr. L. A. Nixon, local negro physician who secured a Supreme Court decision a few days ago declaring invalid the Texas election law under which the Democratic primaries are held, said he would not attempt to take part in the precinct meetings.

Chairman Bowie said the Supreme Court decision does not effect precinct conventions, and the matter of allowing Dr. Nixon to vote in the primaries will be discussed at the county convention next Tuesday.

POST

EL PASO, TEX.

MAY 2 1932

TEXAS NEGRO EXCLUSION LAW HELD INVALID

El Pasoan Wins Fight For Right to Vote In Demo Primary

RULE JUDGES LIABLE

United States Supreme Court Says Committee, Not Party, Authority for Order

The Texas election law which Dr. L. A. Nixon, El Paso negro, said denied him the right to vote in a Democratic primary, was set aside today by the United States supreme court.

The court, in an opinion by Justice Cardozo, declined to pass on whether political parties in the various states had the right to prescribe the qualifications of their

members and determine who should be permitted to vote at party primaries.

The opinion pointed out, however, that the action by the Texas Democratic executive committee was based on authority given in an act of the legislature.

Liable for Damages

It ruled that judges of elections, acting under instructions from their state executive committee to exclude negroes from voting at primary elections, were liable to suits for damages by negroes prevented from voting.

Justice Cardozo emphasized that the ruling of the Democratic executive committee was based on the act of the legislature and not by action of the Democratic party organization.

He said this made a mere committee, and not, the Democratic party, authority under the act for the exclusion of negroes, and any act which attempted to impose that authority must be held invalid.

Tests Committee's Acts

The test of the validity of the act, he said, was whether the Democratic state executive committee acted as agents for the state and made their actions state actions within the meaning of the constitution. The court held it did.

Justices McReynolds, Van Devanter, Sutherland and Butler dissented, holding the law was plain and that the lower courts were right in upholding it.

Action of the court was the second victory for Dr. Nixon in his fight to win the right to vote in Democratic primaries. The supreme court four years ago upheld his claim that a Texas law prohibiting negroes from voting in Democratic primaries, was unconstitutional.

Pass Second Law

The state then passed a law stating that the Democratic executive committee might stipulate who should be members of the party. The committee excluded negroes. Dr. Nixon again appealed.

Atty. Fred Knollenberg who, with Frank Cameron, represented Dr. Nixon in El Paso, said the decision will mean that negroes may vote in the coming county primaries unless the Democratic executive committee chooses to bar negroes from voting without authority of state law.

If such action is taken, Dr. Nixon will sue each member of the committee personally. Knollenberg said.

DALLAS, TEX.
TIMES-HERALD

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NUMBER ELIGIBLE AND INTERESTED IS NEGLIGIBLE, BRACKINS SAYS

NO REASON FOR ALARM

Doesn't Understand Why Democrats Bar Negroes and Allow Reds to Vote

There will be no widespread stampede of Texas negroes to enter the Democratic primaries this year as a result of the United States Supreme court decision holding invalid the Texas law giving the Democratic executive committee the power to bar negroes from the primaries of the party in this state, in the opinion of Charles T. Brackins, Dallas negro political leader.

While declaring that the small number of negroes holding poll taxes would constitute a negligible quantity in any Texas election Brackins asks the question if, after all, there is any good and valid reason for excluding negroes from the Democratic primaries.

"Even the Communist, if he is white, a type who would destroy our government if he had his way can vote in the Democratic primary, if, with mental reservation and crossed fingers, he takes the oath to support the ticket in the general election," Brackins declared. "But the negro who is ever loyal to his government is denied this privilege. I ask, in all candor, is this fair?"

Brackins' statement concerning the attitude of Texas negroes as a result of the Supreme court decision follows:

* * *

Says Alarm Unnecessary.

"The decision of the United States Supreme court declaring null and void the Texas law giving the Democratic executive committee the power to bar negroes from the primaries of their party in this state seems to me to be causing a great deal of unnecessary worry and alarm in Democratic circles. Democrats apparently fear that as a result of this decision there is going to be a widespread stampede of negroes throughout the state to enter the primaries of their party.

"I think I am fairly well informed as to the general attitude of my race in this matter, and feel safe in saying that this fear, in reality, is without foundation. The number of negroes who have qualified for suffrage by paying poll tax, and who will be sufficiently interested to vote, is so small as to constitute a negligible quantity in any election even if all of them would vote the Democratic ticket.

"But, after all, is there any good and valid reason for excluding negroes from the Democratic primaries? There is a small but ever increasing number of intelligent thrifty negroes in this state, good and substantial citizens, who, after careful study and observation, believe in the fundamental principles of the Democratic party as set forth by its leaders from Thomas Jefferson down to Woodrow Wilson. They believe that the best interest of the state can best be served and maintained under the p rinciples of that party. What possibl harm, near or remote, would happen to the Democratic party or to the state by permitting these negroes to vote in the primaries? The record shows that the negro has ever been a loyal citizen wherever he has been placed. Usually, whn he has gone wrong in politics, he has been misled or duped by white demagogues, unprincipled and designing politicians.

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Loyal to Government.

"The negro has been loyal to his government and has fought creditably in every war that this country has engaged in from the Revolution down to the last world conflict. Why should he, alone, of all racial groups in our population, be excluded from voting in a primary election, to select the men who are to hold office and to direct the political affairs of the city, state or nation?

"Even the Communist, if he is white, one who would destroy our form of government, if he had his way, can vote in the Democratic primary if, with mental reservations and crossed fingers, he takes the oath to support the ticket in the general election. But the negro, who is ever loyal to his government, is denied this privilege. I ask in all candor, is this fair?

"Democrats in other sections of the country want to win elections, and they are making direct appeal for the negro vote. According to press reports, Jouett Shouse, executive secretary of the Democratic national committee, recently addressed a group of negro leaders in Washington, and appealed to the negro race, through these leaders, to give active support to the Democratic party.

"Though he made no specific promises to them, he is reported to have said, among other things, that the Democratic party belongs to the people who compose it, and should the negro become a substantial part of this party he would stand a better chance of recognition of his rights than by everlasting adherence to the Republican party, which claims a proprietorship over him. He is said to have invited the negroes to join with other good citizens and help to make the Democratic party triumphant in the next election, as a means of promoting the best welfare of the nation and of all the people who compose it. In the face of such an appeal from one who stands so high in the councils of the Democratic party in the nation, why should Texas Democrats pass laws, rules and regulations to keep the negro out of the party primaries?

"There is no ground for fearing negro domination, and those who use that as a pretense for barring negroes do violence to their own intelligence and to the intelligence of an enlightened public. The negro is such a small part of the population that if he had any desire, which he has not, to dominate in politics, he could not by any means accomplish it. The possibility of such a thing happening is far too remote for serious consideration by an intelligent public. Why not give him a citizen's chance to vote his choice for public officers?

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NEW YORK TIMES

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WANT A 'WHITE MAN'S PARTY'

Next Legislature Will Be Asked for Laws to Bar State Control of Party Functions.

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DALLAS, May 5.—Texas Negroes gained nothing from last week's opinion of Supreme Court Justice Cardozo holding unconstitutional the statute on which the Democratic party bases its authority to exclude them from its primaries. There are several ways, and one will certainly be found, to keep the party a "white man's party."

If this were not so unpropitious a time for expensive special sessions of the Legislature, one might even be called for this matter alone, so important is it considered to keep the dominant party "pure." But the decision came too late materially to affect the political situation this year.

The most effective bar against the Negro's franchise in Texas is the $1.75 annual poll tax. The last day for payment of this was Jan. 31. One of the reasons for setting this final date so long ahead of the primaries, it is said, is that the improvident Negro will not pay in the Winter to vote almost a year later. Certainly it is true that few Negroes do pay.

The great danger of Negro participation in the primaries is held to be that they will be voted by local party bosses as the Mexicans are voted by the machines in the border counties. This has happened. Now not enough of the Negroes susceptible to such herding ever pay their poll taxes and probably fewer than ever paid in a year of stress like this one.

New Laws Looked For.

Justice Cardozo's first important opinion was not well received in Texas. However, its ultimate effect expected to be felt in next year's Legislature, will probably be the passage of such election laws as will take the State entirely out of the management of what are usually purely party functions.

There are two schools of thought here regarding party government. One takes its lessons from that militant dry, Thomas B. Love, a consistent opponent of Tammany, or "machine" politics. His dry views obviously color his thinking. He constantly identifies "machines" with "liquorites," closing his eyes to the fact that his own control has always been with a dry "machine" equally as offensive to the growing number of Democrats who believe that there are other issues than prohibition and who are tired of party domination by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Anti-Saloon League and kindred groups.

Through his association in the Legislature with the late and almost sainted Alexander W. Terrell, author of the Terrell election laws, Mr. Love claims authorship of most of the present statutes. His interpretations have been accepted for a long time. In his opinion the party machinery is the creation of the Legislature, and the State Executive Committee has power only to select the convention city, now that Justice Cardozo's opinion has taken from it the power to bar Negroes.

Of course, in a one-party State like Texas there is some argument for the State taking steps to insure the purity of the party primaries, because these are tantamount to general elections. But if Mr. Love's view is correct, then there is weight also to the argument that the State should take over the primaries entirely, including the expenses, which are heavy for the participating candidates.

Against State Control.

The other school, now in the ascendency, follows the thinking of such liberal public men as Stephen L. Pinckney of Houston and Connie C. Renfro of Dallas. It holds that the State should have no control over party affairs and regards the party as a private political organization that is the sole arbiter of its own affairs in the same manner as a church or a fraternal order.

Justice Cardozo's opinion lends high judicial support to this view. It holds that if the party is the agent of the Legislature it has no right to bar Negroes under the Fourteenth Amendment. But if the party is a private body, then without question it may bar Negroes.

A 1923 statute specifically barred Negroes from the Democratic primaries. This was held unconstitutional in 1927. The subsequent statute, the subject of the present opinion, was written with the barring of the Negro one of the purposes in mind. However, "the main purpose was to give the party the power to prescribe its own qualifications for membership.

It was by upholding this statute only a few weeks ago that the Texas Supreme Court maintained the participants in its Presidential primaries, which Mr. Love had not help the Negro, will probably fight against doing. It was amusing to him that the party apparently has the right to keep white men out of its primaries but not Negroes.

It is thought today that the next Legislature, although not without a doubt, will entirely divorce the State from controlling party functions. Thereby the regular Democrats will have achieved one of their purposes.

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Of course, in a one-party State like Texas there is some argument for the State taking steps to insure the purity of the party primaries, because these are tantamount to general elections. But if Mr. Love's view is correct, then there is weight also to the argument that the State should take over the primaries entirely, including the expenses, which are heavy for the participating candidates.

Against State Control.

The other school, now in the ascendency, follows the thinking of such liberal public men as Stephen L. Pinckney of Houston and Connie C. Renfro of Dallas. It holds that the State should have no control over party affairs and regards the party as a private political organization that is the sole arbiter of its own affairs in the same manner as a church or a fraternal order.

Justice Cardozo's opinion lends high judicial support to this view. It holds that if the party is the agent of the Legislature it has no right to bar Negroes under the Fourteenth Amendment. But if the party is a private body, then without question it may bar Negroes.

This was held unconstitutional in 1927. The subsequent statute specifically barred Negroes from the Democratic primaries. It was held unconstitutional in 1923 by the Supreme Court. Jus- tice Cardozo's opinion did not make it more or less unconstitutional. It was amusing to him that the party apparently has the right to keep white men out of its primaries but not Negroes.

It is thought today that the next Legislature, although not without a fight, will entirely divorce the State from controlling party functions. Thereby the regular Democrats will have achieved one of their purposes.

Suffrage

Macon, Ga. Telegraph
Thursday, March 24, 1932

WHITE PRIMARY UNDER FIRE

Democratic organizations of Texas and other Southern states may soon be faced by a problem of primary election regulation as knotty as that of party loyalty. And again, they may not; it depends upon the decision to be rendered by the United States Supreme court in a Texas case which was argued before the court Tuesday.

In this case L. A. Nixon, an El Paso Negro, is seeking to force the admission of members of his race to Democratic primaries. He previously brought a suit that resulted in a decision by the supreme court in 1927, declaring invalid the Texas statute barring Negroes from voting in the Democratic state primaries. Thereupon the state legislature passed a new law authorizing the State Democratic executive committee to determine the qualifications of primary election voters.

The present suit was dismissed, but appealed to the highest court. The main point of the argument was whether the state executive committee has inherent power to regulate the party's membership, or whether it has that power entirely by legislative act.

Should the supreme court decide in favor of the suitor, it would mean another legislative effort to provide against inter-racial suffrage in the Democratic primaries, involving possibly a considerable revision of the election laws. Should such a decision come before the July primaries and no special session of the legislature be called to consider the problem, it might mean trouble in some of the centers of population. However, Democratic leaders are hopeful that no such decision will be rendered.—Houston Post.

Victory in Texas Primary Case Spurs Local NAACP In Membership Campaign

Ledger

The significant victory of the N. A. A. C. P. in winning the Texas white primary case in the United States surpreme court Monday, May 2 quickened the enthusiasm of the workers in the membership campaign of the local branch as they gathered to make reports last Monday night. 5-6-32

Such a victory they thought, must react favorably upon those who may be hesitating about given their membership on account of the overworked depression psychology.

At Monday night's report meeting Joe E. Herriford increased his lead in memberships to a total of fifty-four, and John Adams took second place.

Kansas City

The majority of the workers in response to the appeals of prospective members are asking for a week's extension of the campaign. This will be determined at the meeting the next Monday night when reports from teams which have not yet reported are in.

The N. A. A. C. P. flying squadron consisting of Rev. Bernard G. Whitlock, J. H. Bluford and John L. Love visited several churches on last Sunday afternoon and evening urging the people to respond to the call of the N. A. A. C. P.

The campaign management is urging those whom the workers have not reached to assist by getting their memberships to the Y. M. C. A. headquarters by Monday night.

Supreme Court Holds Texas Law Barring Negro From Primary Invalid

Augusta 5-3-32

WASHINGTON, May 2.—(AP)—By a one vote margin the Supreme Court today threw out as invalid the Texas law under which the Democratic State Executive Committee barred negroes from Democratic primaries.

Democratic primaries

The majority of the five to four alignment held that the law had constituted the State Executive Committees of all political parties its agents and that act of the Democratic group was therefore the act of the State, invalid under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

"The pity of the matter is simply this," Justice Cardozo stated, in delivering the opinion, "that when those agencies are invested with an authority independent of the will of the association in whose name they undertake to speak, they become to that extent the organs of the State itself, the repositories of official power. They are then the governmental instruments whereby parties are organized and regulated."

Previously—March, 1927—the Court set aside a Texas law which barred negroes from voting in State Democratic primaries.

That case and the case today was brought to the Supreme Court by L. A. Nixon, of El Paso, Texas, a negro, who sued the Democratic judges of election for damages caused by their refusal to permit him to vote.

Justice McReynolds delivered a dissenting opinion in which Justices Van Devanter, Sutherland, and Butler joined. They took the view that the "notion that the statute converts the executive committee into an agency of the State lacks support."

Referring to the former action declaring invalid the Texas law prohibiting negroes from voting in Democratic primaries, Justice McReynolds asserted it was fair to construe the present law as an intention of the legislature to rescind its former act and to recognize "the general right of political parties to prescribe qualifications for membership."

Under such a construction the law should be sustained, the minority insisted.

TEXAS PRIMARY LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL, SAYS HIGHEST COURT

Gainesville Herald 5-4-32

New York, N.Y.

Five-Four Decision Read by Justice Cardoza Asserts Democratic Party in the State "Discriminated Invidiously"

By LOUIS R. LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, May 2.—By a 5 to 4 decision the United States Supreme Court today declared illegal a resolution adopted by the Democratic State Executive Committee of Texas barring Negroes from voting in Democratic primaries in that state.

The highest court held that the Executive Committee acted as agents of the State and "discriminated invidiously between white citizens and black," and, therefore, its action came within the prohibition of the Fourteenth Amendment which was adopted for the equal protection of the Negro. It reversed the case for further proceedings in conformity with its opinion.

The majority opinion was delivered by Justice Benjamin Nathan Cardoza, who was recently appointed to the Supreme Court bench. Justice James C. McReynolds delivered the dissenting opinion. Justices Willis Van Devanter, George Sutherland and Pierce Butler concurred in the dissenting opinion.

The case came to the Supreme Court on a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

Dr. L. A. Nixon, of El Paso, Texas, sued James Condon and C. H. Kolle, judges of election in the precinct in which he votes, for damages for their refusal to permit him to vote in a Democratic primary because of his race or color.

An ingenious device, in the form of a rule drawn up by the executive committee of the Democratic party in this state, has been successfully employed to prevent Negroes, as American citizens, from taking part, by voting, in the Democratic primary.

The names of several Negroes who had enrolled to vote in the Democratic primary were ordered stricken from the records by J. A. McCoy chairman of the election commission in this city.

As soon as the enrolled persons were denied the right to vote in the primary to select councilmen on April 19, they filed a petition in the state court before Judge W. H. Townsend for an injunction to have their names kept on the rolls, or restored if they had been stricken off. Judge Townsend dismissed the petition.

It has been taken before Judge Lyles Glenn of the Federal Court for a ruling.

NOT THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT OF THE WHITE MAN

In the case of Nixon versus State of Texas the Supreme Court of the United States has again decided that the right to vote was not the exclusive right of the white man and he could not by subterfuge or design, through a primary or any other scheme deprive any other citizen of any right he enjoys himself under his scheme, if the other fellow sought to avail himself of the same rights and privileges. This is the second time this case has been up to the Supreme Court with the same result.

Texas Rights

First the white man in Texas sought to deprive the Negro of the right to vote in a white democratic primary on the ground of race and color. The Supreme Court declared the act unconstitutional and void, because the state was the party to the crime. Then the Texas legislature sought to defeat this decision of the Supreme Court by transferring from the state to political parties the right to prescribe what qualifications voters should have to vote in democratic primaries. The Supreme Court has decided that political parties are the agents of the state, and that the state is still acting through its agents and thereby depriving citizens of their constitutional rights, and such primary law is void and unenforceable: hence, the Negro cannot be shut out of the white democratic primaries or any other primary in which other citizens vote; therefore, the primary laws of every state in the Union are open wide to every citizen in every state without regard to race or color to vote according to their political convictions.

While this is the law men and women should not try to vote in party primaries unless they believe in the principles and policies of the party holding the primary, and expect to support the nominees of the party on election day. Men should not be permitted to vote in any party primary unless they agree in the aims and purposes of the party. All party primaries should be wide open to all who may come and subscribe to the policy of the party; and that is just what the decision of the Supreme Court handed down at Washington a few days ago means. The decision of the court is the law of the land; and so mote it be, and let white folks recognize the rights of black folks as men and women.

S. C. Democrats Exclude Negroes

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 2 (ANP.)—

United States Supreme Court Finds Unconstitutional Disfranchisement Of Negroes in Texas and Elsewhere

(Special to The New York Age)

WASHINGTON D. C. — The United States Supreme Court here on Monday, May 2, handed down a decision of the utmost importance to Negroes who are disfranchised in the South. The decision held unconstitutional the ruling of the lower courts which barred Negroes in Texas from participating in Democratic party primary elections. The decision was handed down by Justice Benjamin N. Cardoza, and was by a five to four vote.

The decision was to the effect that it was unconstitutional for the Texas legislature to authorize the executive committee of the Democratic Party to pass a rule or regulation prohibiting Negroes from voting in the party primaries.

The decision comes as a bombshell and has already created great concern in other southern states which disfranchise Negroes.

Reached at his office in New York City, Attorney James Marshall of 165 Broadway, son of the late Louis Marshall, constitutional lawyer, who prepared the briefs and argued the case before the Supreme Court, with Attorney Nathan Margold and Arthur B. Spingarn, on March 15, was jubilant over the decision.

Said Mr. Marshall: "This decision is a very important one for the Negro. It assures their right to vote in primaries, as well as in general elections, and it means that their voice is as important as that of any other citizen."

Mr. Marshall is a director of the N. A. A. C. P., and is following in the footsteps of his father, who was a noted constitutional lawyer.

DOWN WHITE PRIMARY

BY MARGIN OF ONE VOTE ONLY—TEXAS DEMOCRATS ARE DENIED RIGHT TO DRAW COLOR LINE ON FEDERAL PRIMARIES—JUSTICE CARDOZO WROTE OPINION

Washington, May 2, 1932.—By a one-vote margin, the Supreme Court today threw out as invalid the Texas law under which the Democratic State executive committee barred colored persons from Democratic primaries.

The majority of the five to four alignment held that the law had constituted the State executive committees of all political parties its agents, and that the act of the Democratic group was therefore the act of the State, invalid under the 14th amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Justice McReynolds delivered a dissenting opinion, in which Justices Van Devanter, Sutherland and Butler joined. Justice Cardozo wrote the decision.

DEMOCRATIC JUDGES ERRED IN PRIMARIES

Election Officials Had No Authority to Exclude Negroes

WASHINGTON. — The famous Texas primary case came to an end here Monday, May 2, when the Supreme Court of the United States held the Texas law under which the Democratic State Executive committee barred Negroes from Democratic primaries as invalid.

By a five to four vote the majority opinion held that the executive committee acted as agents of the state and "discriminated invidiously between white citizens and black," and, therefore, its action came within the prohibition of the Fourteenth amendment which was adopted for the equal protection of the Negro.

In delivering his opinion, Judge Benjamin N. Cardozo, who was recently appointed to the Supreme court bench, said:

Cardozo Writes Opinion

"The pith of the matter is simply this, "that when those agencies are invested with an authority independent of the will of the associations in whose name they undertake to speak, they become to that extent the organs of the State itself, the repositories of official power.

"They are then the governmental instruments whereby parties are organized and regulated."

Previously, in March, 1927, the court set aside a Texas law which barred Negroes from voting in state Democratic primaries.

That case and the case Monday was brought to the Supreme court by Dr. L. A. Nixon of El Paso, who sued the Democratic judges of election for damages caused by their refusal to permit him to vote.

McReynolds Dissents

Justice McReynolds delivered a dissenting opinion, in which Justices Van Devanter, Sutherland and Butler joined.

The case came to the Supreme court on a writ of certiorari to the United States circuit court of appeals for the fifth circuit.

Dr. L. A. Nixon, sued James Condon and C. H. Kolle, judges of election in the precinct in which he votes in El Paso, for damages for their refusal to permit him to vote in a Democratic primary because of his race or color.

Connally Comments

Senator Tom Connally of Texas commented on the decision as follows:

"The majority opinion holds that the Legislature could not empower the executive committee of a political party to prescribe tests based on color but it is suggested that the convention of a party, being the repository of party authority, would have the inherent power to prescribe party tests without legislative grant. It follows that if the party convention should prescribe such tests they would not be violative of the Fourteenth Amendment.

"The court's objection is that the executive committee was acting under a legislative grant and that the Fourteenth Amendment prohibits a State from making such a grant. It seems to me that the State convention either itself can take appropriate action or authorize the State executive committee to do so without conflicting with the court's opinion.

"The dissenting opinion of Judge McReynolds, in which Judges Van DeVanter, Butler and Sutherland concurred, holds that the executive committee acting for the party possesses ample power to prescribe the tests and that such action is not violative of the Fourteenth Amendment."

Love Issues Statement

DALLAS.—Thomas B. Love, who was a member of the State Senate when the election law held unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court was passed, Monday issued the following statement to the press here Monday:

"In 1923 the Texas Legislature passed an act providing that no "Negro" should be eligible to participation in a Democratic primary election.

"The Supreme Court of the United States held this statute to be unconstitutional in the early part of 1927.

"The Legislature of 1927 amended the article held unconstitutional by providing that every political party . . . through its State executive committee shall have the power to prescribe the qualifications of its own members and shall in its own way determine who shall be qualified to vote or otherwise participate in such political party. This act had for its purpose the barring of Negroes from Democratic elections, and no other purpose. Its authors never intended that it should give any power whatever over presidential primary conventions.

Said Law Invalid

"I told the State Senate, of which I was a member when the bill was passed, that it would be held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, just as it has been held; that the Texas Legislature had no power to authorize a party executive committee to do something which the Legislature itself was powerless to do under the Constitution of the United States.

"I also pointed out that while it could never be used to bar Negroes from Democratic primaries, it might be used by whatever faction should happen to be in control of the Democratic State Executive committee to bar Democrats of opposing views from primary elections in order to make it easy for the State committee faction to control.

"As soon as this act, today held unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, was passed, it was seized upon by the Al Smith supporters dominating the State executive committee in 1928 as their authority for driving thousands of dry and anti-Tammany Democrats out of the 1928 primaries, just as it was again seized upon for similar purposes this year.

"The Texas Supreme Court cited this same act as supporting its holding that the State executive committee of thirty-one members had the lawful power to fix the conditions upon which Democratic voters might participate in the presidential primary convention.

Going Into Primary

"I have not read the United States Supreme Court's decision, but I think it will be found that it is held unconstitutional only when applied to Negro voters, and that while the Democratic State Executive committee can not bar Negroes from Democratic primaries, it can bar white men and women who are unwilling to pledge themselves in writing to support the Democratic electoral ticket in November. This law ought to be repealed."

White Makes Statement

NEW YORK.—Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in commenting on the case said Tuesday, May 3 that "The Texas White Primary victory in the U. S. Supreme court demonstrates wisdom in excluding Parker from the bench.

"This is the third great victory against disfranchisement of the Negro; the first being the 'grandfather clause' in 1915, and the second being the first Texas white primary case in 1927.

"This decision," continues Mr. White, "is profoundly important in this election year and the N. A. A. C. P. will push forward the fight for full enfranchisement of the Negro throughout the entire country."

Attorneys who handled the case for the N. A. A. C. P. are James Marshall, Nathan Margold and Arthur Spingarn.

Greenville, S. C. News
Tuesday, May 3, 1932

NEGRO AND THE PRIMARY

The United States Supreme Court has again nullified a Texas state law whose indirect objective was to bar negroes from participation in the Democratic primaries in that state.

A state law definitely barring negroes was declared unconstitutional in 1927, and the existing statute, passed as a substitute measure, empowering the party committee to prescribe qualifications, has now been voided.

But while the federal courts must logically nullify state statutes which draw a color line in suffrage matters, it remains to be seen whether they will feel the same responsibility toward the acts of party organizations of a like nature. A party primary is the selection of a candidate by a group of citizens and the party can be regarded as an unofficial organization free to make whatever rules it may choose as to qualifications governing membership in it. It is almost inevitable, however, that continued efforts will be made to have the courts hold, in effect, that constitutional provisions must apply also to the primary elections on the ground that they are an integral part of the election system in the country. What the courts will finally say about such contentions is naturally a matter of keen interest in Democratic organizations throughout the South.

Suffrage

Negroes Refused Vote Seek Arrest Of Election Officials

HOUSTON, TEXAS, July 24.—(AP)—Negro voters tonight sought the arrest of Harris County Democratic primary election judges for refusing them the right to vote Saturday.

A negro lawyer presented U. S. Commissioner Winston McMahon names of officials he said refused negroes admittance to the polls and asked that they be charged with violation of the Federal code governing suffrage rights.

"I told the negro lawyer to take the matter up with the district attorney's office tomorrow," Commissioner McMahon said.

Several hundred negroes attempted to vote. In most instances election judges, backed up by policemen stationed at the polls to prevent disorder, refused them admission.

MRS. FERGUSON RUNS STRONG IN PRIMARY

Early Texas Returns Indicate Close Race With Gov. Sterling —Negroes Are Voting.

HEAVY VOTE IS RECORDED

Special Ballot on the Retention or Modification of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Times

DALLAS, Texas, July 23 (AP).—An extraordinary array of live political issues, including prohibition, lured voters to the polls in unprecedented numbers today for the crucial Texas Democratic primary.

New York City

Scattered returns from over the State indicated a close race between Governor R. S. Sterling and Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson, former Governor, for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination.

7/24/32

The spotlight focused on a special ballot as to whether the question of retention or modification of the Eighteenth Amendment should be submitted to the people. In the past Texas has been known as a dry State and prohibitionists claim it still is. Nevertheless, the State Democratic Executive Committee ordered the ballot.

Ultra-dry leaders opposed it bitterly, describing it as a straw vote which would prove nothing. The vote is being held in all but a few of Texas's counties.

A number of counties allowed Negroes to vote today, breaking a precedent dating back to carpetbag days. Many other counties continued their practice of barring Negroes.

The only demonstration against Negro voters was manifested in Grayson County when unidentified persons circulated handbills warning Negroes to stay away from the polls. A fiery cross was lighted in front of a Negro church, but the police extinguished it.

The circulars intimated that the Ku Klux Klan, which has been inactive for some time in Texas, would act if the warning were not heeded.

The ballot before Texas Democrats today was one of the longest ever presented in a primary. The ticket contained, in addition to names of candidates for the nomination for Governor, also those for Congressmen and all State, district and county offices.

VERNON, TEX.
VERNON DAILY RECORD
JUL 19 1932

NEGRO VOTES PERMITTED IN SOME SECTIONS

State Executive Committee's Order Will Be Ignored by Local Democratic Authorities in Certain Instances--Legal Status Uncertain.

Austin, July 19. (AP)—Although the state Democratic executive committee directed that the party primary next Saturday should be confined to white voters there was a disposition on the part of some county party managers to permit the negroes to participate if they cared to.

There was the case of Nueces County. Hugh R. Sutherland, chairman of the county executive committee, announced negroes would be permitted to vote in the primaries. He said he believed the negro, under his constitutional rights as a citizen of the United States, had a right to be a member of the party of his choosing and to vote as he pleased in spite of the state committee's ruling.

It always had been a matter of discretion to be exercised by those in charge of the election whether negroes would be permitted to vote. In some counties they never have been allowed to participate in the primaries and in others they never were barred.

The Texas legislature undertook to write a law barring negroes. The United States Supreme Court held it in contravention to the Federal Constitution. The Texan lawmakers then wrote another law, this time empowering political parties within the state to prescribe qualifications of its members. Under that act the party undertook, through its executive committee, to exclude negroes.

An El Paso negro brought suit to test the right of an election official to deny him a vote in a Democratic primary. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, which held that one denied a vote, under the statute, could have recourse to the law for damages against the person responsible for the denial.

With that decision in mind, the state Democratic executive committee repealed its former action in specifically barring negroes but ordered that the primaries should be exclusively for "white" Democrats.

Negroes refused absentee ballots under that ruling have resorted to court action in several Texas counties in an effort to compel party managers to recognize them as Democrats, qualified to vote.

That is the uncertain status of the negro Democrat in Texas.

THE TEXAS PRIMARY.

New York Times

Another demonstration that this is a dangerous year for the "ins" has been given by the Democrats of Texas. The probability now is that Governor STERLING will maintain his poor second place to Mrs. FERGUSON in Saturday's primary, and that these two, as in 1930, will contest in the run-off for the nomination for Governor. Two years ago Mr. STERLING was successful in the second primary, although he trailed in the first test. Since then he has been in office, and what usually in Southern politics is an advantage—incumbency—may actually give the final victory to Mrs. FERGUSON.

New York Times 7/24/32

The Texas Weekly, before the primary test, was certain that the Governor will emerge the winner. Conceding that a run-off might be necessary, it remained confident that "government by proxy" was still abhorred in Texas. By this was meant the undisguised political domination of Mrs. FERGUSON by her husband, the celebrated JIM. During her term as Governor he spoke of the executive department as "We." But The Weekly prophecy was based on the belief that THOMAS HUNTER, Number 3 in Saturday's primary, would not poll 100,000 votes, since his support necessarily came from anti-Sterling sources. Now it seems certain that the protest which Mr. HUNTER represents will exceed 150,000. Many of those votes may go to Mrs. FERGUSON in the run-off.

The interest for national observers, however, is wider than the Texas Governorship. It is whether the tendency of voters to turn upon those who have held important office in these troubled times will prove a dominant trend in the national elections. Another test will come in Wisconsin, where Governor PHILIP LA FOLLETTE, though the most popular member of the State's royal family, is being strongly opposed by ex-Governor KOHLER. Will the fact of having been in office in 1931 and 1932 defeat more than will survive?

In Saturday's primary, Texas Democrats, where the county authorities gave them an opportunity, voted heavily for resubmission of national prohibition, though its co-author is Senator SHEPPARD of that State. But the Lone Star for some months has not shone steadfastly on prohibition. Weeks ago Speaker GARNER broke the silence of years in favor of a return to State control, and on his banners at the Chicago convention the most conspicuous legend was: "GARNER for Repeal."

DALLAS, TEX.
TIMES HERALD
JUL 22 1932

3

NEGROES WON'T BE BARRED AT DALLAS POLLS

BUCKNER RULES TO LET BLACKS VOTE IF THEY MEET REQUIREMENTS

Negroes will be allowed to vote in the Democratic primaries to be held in this county Saturday, Murrell L. Buckner, chairman of the Dallas county Democratic executive committee, ruled Friday morning.

"I am going to follow the action of the Grayson county chairman and let the negroes in," said Mr. Buckner. "The United States Supreme court has ruled that they have a right to vote in our primaries. The court decisions since then have been so conflicting that I am going to play safe and let the negroes vote. I do not want to be held in contempt of the Supreme court."

There are approximately 3,500 negro voters in Dallas county.

Expects Few to Try.

Mr. Buckner expressed the belief that less than fifty of them would attempt to vote in Saturday's primaries

All qualified voters, without regard to color or sex, are eligible to vote in Saturday's primaries under Chairman Buckner's decision.

However, before they can participate, they must take the pledge which reads, "I am a Democrat and pledge myself to support the nominees of this primary." The courts have held that the pledge does not bind the taker beyond the limits of his conscience. It applies to nominees of the primary only and has no connection with the national ticket.

Voter Qualifications.

To be a qualified voter, one must be 21 years of age or more and resided in the state for one year and the county for six months.

Persons who have reached the age of 21 years since Jan. 1 1931 may vote without poll tax receipts in all country boxes of the county

Persons who have reached the age of 60 years since Jan. 1, 1931 may vote without poll tax receipts.

Voters who paid poll taxes but who have lost their receipts may vote by making an affidavit as to loss to the election judge.

If negroes go into the primaries Saturday, it will be for the first time that they have voted in Democratic primaries in this county in more than twenty-five years, old residents here pointed out.

Sherman, Tex., July 22 (AP).—Negroes are to be allowed the right to vote in Grayson county's Democratic primaries.

Ben F. Gafford, chairman of the county Democratic executive committee, announced Thursday that according to a United States Supreme court decision of May 2, 1932, negroes could not be denied the right to vote in the primaries, regardless of a resolution to the contrary passed by the state Democratic executive committee.

Upon Gafford's announcement that he would revoke his previous order to members of the county executive committee an agreement was reached to dismiss the suit for injunction against the county Democratic committee filed in federal court here.

On motion of Robert Williams the plaintiff, Judge Randolph Bryant dismissed the suit with the provision that it could be renewed if matter should arise sufficient to warrant such action.

"I am convinced that under the decision of the Supreme court of the United States, styled Nixon vs. Condon, and decided May 2, that such prohibition of negro voting in our primaries is invalid and that our position cannot be lawfully maintained," Gafford said in announcing he would revoke his order to exclude negroes from the polls.

The Supreme court decision was quoted as follows: "A state statute purporting to confer upon the state executive committee of every political party in the state power to prescribe the qualifications members of the party and to determine who shall be qualified to vote at its primaries, and a resolution of the state executive committee of a political party adopted thereun-

der limiting the right of participation in primaries to white persons, operate to deny the equal protection of the laws to one thereby prevented from voting at a party primary."

The pleading of the plaintiff's petition for injunction in federal court here followed in line with this decision.

Texas Negroes Put Up Stiff Fight And Vote As Democrats

Special to Journal and Guide

HOUSTON, Texas— With headlines of the white daily screaming "Negroes Lose Fight To Vote in Primary" and local Negro leaders asserting that they have won the fight against the white Democratic State Committee which sought to prevent them from voting in Democratic primaries, the first contest since the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, in the much contested "Texas primary case," came to an end Wednesday of last week.

In Federal Judge T. M. Kennerly's courtroom where Negroes had begun gathering since 7 a. m., the battle was fought with Julius White the plaintiff and Attorneys Carter Wesley and J. M. Nabritt, Jr., his counsels.

Sought Injunction

Mr. White petitioned the court to issue an injunction to prevent the Democratic Party in Harris County from barring Negroes in its primaries. As the court interpreted the petition, however, it asked for a writ of mandamus to compel the Democratic Party to permit Negroes to vote, and the Federal judge did not have the power to grant a writ of mandamus.

Judge Kennerly, however, answered the important points in the contentions of the Negro voters here, an answer that actually leaves the Democrats without a leg to stand on.

In the case of Nixon versus Condon, the U. S. Supreme Court held that the statute had lodged the power to fix qualifications of members of the Democratic party in the executive committee, that since the power was given by the state, the executive committee, which had barred Nixon, had used power granted by the state or state power and therefore, its bar against Nixon was unconstitutional.

Tried Loopholes

Hunting for loopholes through which to defeat the high court's decision, the Democrats here decided that, instead of having the state executive committee fix the qualification of members, that that function should be taken over by the state committee.

If it could be found legal for the state committee to bar Negroes under the head of deciding the qualification of members of the Democratic Party, then Negroes would have found that the Supreme Court decision had little meaning in applied politics.

The attorneys for the defense, however, showed that the state committee could not assume a power which the state had given to another agency, (the state executive committee) and neither did local Democrats have the right to bar Negroes, since the National Democratic Party, of which they are a part, accept Negroes to membership.

Judge Kennerly closed his decision with the sentence, "The contention of the [Negro] complainant is upheld." Preceding it, this opinion holds, as follows:

"The contention of complainant is upheld and the controlling questions presented are disposed of, by the Supreme Court of the United States in the majority opinion of Mr. Justice Cordozo in Nixon shrdshrdaf et al (delivered May 2, 1932). Such opinion leaves little to be said.

Again at the end of the discussion of the merits of the case and the right of petitioner, the court said:

"From what has been said, it follows that the resolution complained of by complainant violates complainant's right under the Fourteenth Amendment, and is void as to him and to those similarly situated, and the acts of respondents in seeking, under and by virtue of said resolution, to prevent complainant from voting in such primaries, because he is a Negro, are unlawful."

Denies Party's Inherent Powers

Touching on one of the important arguments of the state Democratic Committee, the judge specifically denied that the party had the inherent power to determine the qualification.

It once had that power, he held, but long since had surrendered it by acceptance of various grants of power from the state, until now it has become "a child and agency of the state, abandoning its own inherent powers and choosing to conduct its affairs under grants of power from the state."

As a result of Judge Kennerly's decision, Negroes planned to present their poll taxes and seek to cast their votes throughout this county Saturday.

If they are refused, they may sue for damages. It is expected, however, that the white election judges will not bar them since Judge Kennerly's decision has written "unconstitutional" across the face of their latest attempt to keep Negroes from voting in Democratic primaries.

DALLAS, TEX.
TIMES HERALD

JUL 23 1932

INDICATIONS ARE BALLOTING WILL SET STATE MARK

A medley of lively political issues caused Texas voters to turn out en masse today for the all-important Democratic primary and the special ballot on whether the eighteenth amendment should be resubmitted. Indications were that the dual election might be a record-breaker from the standpoint of votes cast.

The stormy prohibition question, over which factions battled, right up to election day, was something extraordinary in Texas politics. Heretofore the Lone Star state has borne the reputation of being dry. A wet victory today would mean resubmission of the eighteenth amendment to a special convention convened experssly for the purpose of considering its repeal, modification or retention.

Of equal interest were the efforts of negroes to vote in the primary. In Grayson county circulars were distributed last night warning negroes not to vote. The anonymous circulars hinted at Ku Klux Klan action if the warning was not heeded. However, there was no evidence to prove the Klan, which has been inactive in Texas for some time, was behind the demonstration.

A few negroes tried to vote at Fort Worth, but they were turned away. At Corpus Christi Democratic officials said negroes would be allowed to vote in Nueces county. Negroes were admitted to the polls in Bexar county.

Scattered returns from over the state indicated a close race between R. S. Sterling, the incumbent, and Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson for the Democratic nomination for governor. Tom F. Hunter, M. H. Wolfe and other entries in the race were unknown quantities as far as drawing votes were concerned, but they were confident of coming out ahead.

The ballot before Texas Democrats today was one of the longest ever presented in a party biennial primary. The long ticket contained names of candidates for the nomination for governor, congressmen all state, district and county offices.

EL PASO, TEX.
TIMES

JUL 23 1932

Negro Vote Question Is Unsettled

On Eve Of Primary, Some Of

Texas Counties Agree On Mixed Race Ballot.

Austin, Tex., July 22 (AP).—Texas voters tonight listened to closing campaign speeches and then sharpened their pencils in readiness for the battle of ballots that opens tomorrow morning.

In addition to choosing between the several hundred candidates for state, district and congressional offices, the voters will be allowed to express their sentiment on resubmission of the 18th amendment to the constitution. The electorate will ballot for or against submission by the 73rd congress of the question of retaining or repealing the amendment to conventions especially elected to consider that issue by itself.

Negro Question Unsettled.

There appeared to be a slight last minute change in sentiment on the question of whether negroes should be allowed to participate in the Democratic primaries party leaders in a few counties having announced the intention to permit the negroes to vote, despite a resolution of the state executive committee that declared the polls should be opened only to whites.

Governor R. S. Sterling, seeking renomination for the governorship, took a parting shot at "Fergusonism" in an address tonight at Waxahachie and then left for Houston to vote and receive the election returns.

Fergusons End Drive.

The Fergusons, James E. and Miriam A., closed Mrs. Ferguson's campaign for governor at Dallas where they unleashed a final attack on Sterling's record during his first 18 months in office.

M. H. Wolfe, another of the gubernatorial candidates, closed his tour at Dallas also.

Tom F. Hunter, Wichita Falls oil man and lawyer, closing at Sherman assailed the record of both Sterling and the Fergusons and pleaded for a decisive vote against both "Sterlingism" and "Fergusonism."

DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS

JUL 22 1932

Negroes Not to Vote

Federal Judge T. M. Kennerly refused to enjoin the Democratic party of Harris County to permit negroes to vote in the Saturday primary, but said in his dicta that they had the constitutional right so to vote, the case going off on another issue. He is quoted as saying:

Complainant insists that while such a resolution (of exclusion) was in fact passed by such convention (State Democratic convention), it was in truth and in fact the act of the State Executive Committee. If it was, and to the extent that it was, it indisputably violates complainant's rights under the Fourteenth Amendment, and must fall. If such resolution be the act of the convention, and such convention derives its powers to pass it from the laws of the State of Texas, such convention is an agency of the State, to the same extent that State Executive Committee is held to be an agency of the State, and its actions violate complainant's rights under the Fourteenth Amendment and must fall. I see no escape from the conclusion that the powers exercised by the convention in passing such resolutions were derived from the State.

The act of the convention is the act of the party. In this particular matter the party has to act either through the convention, through the primary or through the executive committee. Without legislative declaration it has the right to act through any one of these. That right is inherent in the principles of free government. The constitutional statement that "all political power is inherent in the people" is not a gift of power to the people—it is declaratory of that power. The Legislature's action with regard to authorizing a party through its convention to determine who shall belong to the party and who shall not, is not a grant but a declaration of authority which inheres in the party and must inhere in the party if we are to have a republican form of government. It is as vital as the right of petition, it is as fundamental as the right to be heard in court.

To force a party to admit to its ranks those who are not adherents of its principles or acceptable to its members opens the doors to the destruction of the identity and integrity of any party. When it gets to the point that a Federal Judge can say who is a Democrat and the Democratic party can not say, we have got clean away from the purpose and function of the Fourteenth Amendment, and are actually abridging the privileges and immunities of white citizens by refusing them the right of assembling to themselves for the purpose of formulating policies of government and nominating candidates without the intrusion of unwelcome and undesired outsiders.

NORFOLK, VA.
LEDGER-DISPATCH

AUG 3 1932

Suffrage

RICHMOND TO POLL HEAVY APRIL VOTE

Leaders Predict Number Will Be the Largest in Three Years

RICHMOND, Va.—Colored political leaders predict the largest colored vote ever to be cast here in a Democratic primary will be that polled April 5. They say that the number of qualified voters has increased from 1,400 to 2,300 in three years.

The voters will go to the polls more freely in the coming primary as the result of the ruling of the United States circuit court of appeals two years ago, when it sustained the opinion of Judge D. Lawrence Groner of the United States district court, that colored persons have a right to vote in the primary. The ruling was made in the James O. West case.

Richmond to Rebel

Lack of organization, in the opinion of some leaders, will prevent the full strength being polled, but an added stimulus was the meeting headed by 20 Virginia leaders recently and the formation of the Union Civic League of Virginia. The bulk of the Richmond vote, it is believed, will be cast against the present city administration as a rebuke for neglect of passage of legislation in the interest of colored citizens.

5-Year Plan Started To Get 5,000 Negro Voters In Richmond

Journal and Guide

Richmond Bureau
504 N. Third St.

RICHMOND.—The executive committee of the Richmond Democratic League met Wednesday night of last week at the home of its president, Roscoe C. Jackson, during which meeting reports were made by the executive committee members from each ward showing the work done and objectives obtained in the recently held primary. 12-23-32

Roscoe Jackson, president of the league, stated that despite the fact that there were those who endeavored to create confusion in the rank and file of the voters by wrecking crew methods, he was gratified to note that the reports showed that twelve councilmen of the league's choice had been nominated for seats in city council, some of whom had been nominated by very small margins.

Norfolk, Va.

A goal of five thousand voters qualified to cast a vote in the primary four years hence has been set by the league as its objective between this time and the next primary and plans are now being mapped out for the pursuance of this four-year extensive campaign.

The wisdom of voting in the local Democratic primaries, is the only election that directly affects the local citizenry, will be especially pointed out to new political converts.

COLORED VOTES WENT TO WINNING TICKET

Journal and Guide

Estimate Based On Election Returns

12-23-32

A glance at the election returns as tabulated by precincts shows that about three fourths of the colored votes supported the Gurkin-Wilson ticket, which was victorious Tuesday of last week.

The best index of the colored vote is the 21st precinct, where John A. Gurkin received 158, Dr. Albert Wilson 142, J. R. Worsham 20, Perry Ruth 20, John C. Davis 27, and Charles J. Walsh 15.

It is apparent that 20 persons voted the straight Ruth-Worsham ticket at this precinct, which is 95 per cent colored, and that a few who voted for Mr. Gurkin joined him with the leading Socialist candidate in preference to Dr. Wilson.

One of the members of the Socialist ticket, Mr. Davis, is well known and liked by colored citizens, but they are a little skeptical of his political faith, as yet.

There are several other precincts in which there are colored voters, but the 21st is the barometer.

DANVILLE HAS LARGEST NUMBER OF NEGRO VOTERS

Voting Facts Made Public At Civic League Meeting

Journal and Guide

PETERSBURG — Over 300 persons turned out Wednesday evening of last week to hear Attorney A. W. E. Bassette, of Hampton, president of the United Civic Leagues of Virginia, when he spoke at the First Baptist Church under the auspices of the Independent Voters League.

Norfolk, Va.

The meeting was the regular monthly session of the league and was held for the purpose of getting more people interested in their right and duty as voters. Dr. R. E. Burton, president of the local organization, presided. On the rostrum were seated also Rev. W. H. Gill, Prof. Luther P. Jackson of Virginia State College, D. C. Valentine and Lawyer W. A. Hewlett.

Dr. Burton gave a review of the accomplishments of the league and pointed out the work that was still left to be done. The visiting speaker was introduced by Mr. Hewlett.

Mr. Bassette made a plea to his hearers to recognize their duties as citizens and to realize the values that accrue to those who make use of the ballot. He told them that there should be around 7,000 Negroes qualified to vote in Petersburg and deplored the fact that only 154 were actually enrolled.

Showing his audience that the claims of those working for greater political activity are not just idle dreams, Mr. Bassette pointed out the benefits that have come to the colored citizens in those cities where they united go to the ballot box and where they recognize the inherent powers of the vote.

Prof. L. P. Jackson, whose studies of both the current and the past history of the state have carved for him a niche in the historical hall of fame exhibited charts showing the relative voting strength of Negroes in 12 cities in the state. With 14 per cent of its colored citizens qualified voters, Danville stands at the head of the list while Petersburg is at the other extreme with only 2 per cent of the Negro citizens voting.

The meeting was opened with the Negro National Anthem; the opening prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Gill, chaplain of the league; a violin selection was given by Mozart Frazier with Mrs. Johnella F. Jackszon as accompanist, and the benediction was delivered by the Rev. J. B. Brown, pastor of Zion Baptist Church.

NEGRO VOTERS TO MEET

A meeting is to be held Sunday at 3 p. m. in the Ancient Knights of Jerusalem Hall, 721 Princess Anne Road, of the Norfolk Negro Political Club. It is to be the second one of this organization which has been formed for the purpose of encouraging Negroes to vote. William James is chairman of the group and W. E. Love, secretary. They state that they wish to help colored citizens to pay their poll taxes so that they can become legal citizens.

Political - 1932

Suffrage

Virginia

LYNCHBURG, VA.
ADVANCE
NOV 25 1932

VIRGINIA'S SMALL VOTE

In the recent presidential election, Virginia cast approximately 300,000 votes, while the adjoining commonwealth of West Virginia rolled up a total in excess of 600,000 votes. It must be remembered that West Virginia has a population considerably less than has Virginia. The Clifton Forge Review accounts for the appreciably better showing of the neighboring State in the matter of voting on one ground.

"We account for the increased interest in elections in the daughter State on one ground alone," says the Review, "and that is because the people are permitted to vote for all candidates who seek office, from judges of the courts down to constables. And that is as it should be. The short ballot should not be tolerated when it comes to the election of men who are to serve the public in high stations."

Without going into the pros and cons of the short ballot, we cannot agree with the Review that no other factor played any part in the difference between the vote in this State and West Virginia. There were vital factors which the Review ignores.

Virginia has a population of approximately 650,000 Negroes. West Virginia has a population of just over 100,000 Negroes. Virginia requires a poll tax as a prerequisite to enjoying the right of franchise. West Virginia has no such requirement, but allows every resident to vote. Naturally a commonwealth with a relatively small colored population and without any poll tax and registration requirements will poll a much larger vote than a State with a much larger population, a third of which is colored, which does impose a poll tax.

It might also be cited that West Virginia would normally poll a larger vote than Virginia regardless of poll taxes or registration because of the fact that West Virginia is not a one-party State. It is quite true that the Old Dominion drifted away from its moorings in 1928, but it has for many decades elected a Democratic General Assembly. On the other hand the outcome in West Virginia local and State elections is frequently doubtful and both party organizations actively function day in and day out during the year.

However, we cannot excuse the citizens of this State for their apparent disinterest in the selection of public officials. Virginia should poll a much higher vote, for thousands of those who pay their poll taxes and register at the proper time do not take the time and trouble to go to the polls. The abolition of the so-called short ballot wouldn't help very much, if at all. A fuller appreciation of the obligations imposed by the right of franchise is needed to increase the State's total vote on election day.